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ASCENT OF JAPAN'S STAR

Tacit Aid in the Wise Attitude of American Diplomacy.

ARMENIAN ENTANGLEMENT AVOIDED

France, England, and Russia Acting in Unison Have Altered European Affairs.

GERMANY FALLEN INTO THE SECOND RANK

Italy Has Negotiated Terms with the New Allies—Lord Rosebery's Levity and Ibsen's Art.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by The New-York Times.]—Quite unusual and obviously inspired peevishness about America's caution in the Armenian business is observable in the English Ministerial papers. It is, under the circumstances, the highest possible compliment to the intelligence of our State Department. Of course, American help or sympathy in the Armenian affair itself was of no consequence to anybody. In the game that is being played it was counted upon merely as a means of tying America up to the proposition of another joint interference on the other side of Asia, where what she does is of the greatest material consequence. If the American delegate had gone cheerfully along with the English and Russian agents to collect frostbites and misinformation in the boreal wilderness of an Armenian midwinter, his participation would not have rendered that excursion any less a fool's errand, but would have constituted a long step toward committing America to similar joint action in the far East, where both England and Russia have real fish to fry.

Three months ago it seemed on the cards that a disappointed pro-Chinese England might find itself face to face with a jubilant pro-Japanese Russia in the Pacific waters, and now that has all changed. Not only have London and St. Petersburg suddenly got together and formed a sort of Asiatic Trust on the basis of combining instead of competing, but they find to their dismay that a third big Asiatic factor has arisen in the shape of a Japan strong, self-reliant, and capable enough to warn them both off, and make good her warning with force. Only at this late day is it discovered that Japan has been using merely a fifth of her available trained army to whip China. She has still four of her six regular army corps in hand, with drilled reserves enough to swell the total forces not yet in the field to 400,000 men. Her soldiers have China helpless in the mud under their feet, her sailors command the seas, her statesmen, rising splendidly equal to the occasion, decline to recognize European right to meddle at all in the matter. They even go so far, apparently, as to contemplate arranging things so that Japan shall enjoy the fruits of her triumphs herself instead of England and Russia.

It can be seen at once that such a new position of affairs tremendously enhances the importance of America's attitude if she even tacitly supports Japan's claim to carry herself like a great power and deal with her victory just as London, Berlin, or St. Petersburg would have dealt with it. That support will make all the difference in the world. It will render hopeless all plans of a new Anglo-Russian Trust to dictate terms or force any unwelcome compromise upon the Japanese.

As to the Armenian business proper, it has reached a stage where the Turk is supinely groveling and willing to promise to do anything under the sun. That stage always comes. It is not at all a question, however, of what the Turk will do, but of what is to be done to him. Hence there is now a pause for consideration. There can be a Russian occupation of Armenia tantamount to annexation, and there can be an abrogation of the clause which closes the Dardanelles to the Russian Black Sea fleet, but it is not so apparent what there can be for England as her part of the swag. If it was to have been obtained at the expense of Japan on the Pacific, it is no longer obvious who will be able to deliver the goods.

France seems to have definitely joined the trust, but in what terms must be a matter of pure speculation. Her colonial gang has chosen this precise moment for a violent anti-English demonstration in Egypt, or, rather, in their organ at Cairo, to which The Times here is giving more than customary attention. This may be inspired from the French Foreign Office with the view of bulling the value of French claims in Egyptian control as an asset in forming this new combination, or may be more probably a mere gratuitous outburst of private Gallic shiftishness.

In the meantime, England, Russia, and France will go officially hand in hand to inquire into the Armenian affair. This much is solid and visible, and gives a tangible form to a completely new European situation. What is to come of it remains entirely in the dark. The Triple Alliance preserves complete silence. Not a whisper of comment or prophecy rises from any Berlin or Vienna paper. If they were to speak their minds, I fancy they would have most to say about the suspicion that Italy has been dealing behind her partners' backs and negotiating terms for deserting them and following England into the new combination. This, indeed, has become something more than a suspicion, though nothing is said about it by the aggrieved parties. No hint is dropped either as to what Germany and Austria will do under any given provocation from the new syndicate.

Emperor William is no longer the central eye-compelling figure in European politics. These dispatches took the liberty of suggesting that the deathbed at Livadia would reduce him to second rank. He seems already to have declined even further. His own people seem to feel this, for the spirit of carping petulance, always characteristic of German politics, is making a regular hornets' nest of the new Reichstag Building. This Winter not only are personalities more acrimonious and embittered than usual, but the respectable bourgeois class are permitting themselves to listen to and even utter remarks about the Emperor which a year ago would have blasted their ears and tongues alike. Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor fails utterly to capture the popular imagination, and is behaving as if he were depressed and rattled by the consciousness of it. If there could be an election to-morrow, the Social-Democrats would apparently come back the strongest individual party in the Reichstag, but even they are fighting venomously among themselves, as if to show that no part of Germany is untouched by the prevailing epidemic of surliness. What really ails them all is the universal perception that their empire has been reduced to play the second fiddle in the European concert. Even the Socialists shared in a sulky way in the national exultation over the manner in which United Germany gave law to other countries and clanked its spurs as the undoubted cock of the walk. It is gall and wormwood to see these spurs clipped now.

We have entered upon a period which will put Emperor William to a far severer test than any previous one. He has to face a complicated, snarling wrangle at home, and to watch steadily the growing combination hostile to him abroad. All previous temptations to draw the sword have been as nothing compared to those which in the coming months will beset him. That old alternative between providing occupation elsewhere for Prussian appetite or being devoured by it himself has weighed upon more than one of his ancestors. He is to feel its pressure now himself, and his bearing under it seems likely to be the most interesting subject for study offered by the new year.

As has been pointed out, nothing of importance will happen in Russia till the present religious fast is over. Such stray reports as percolate through the existing inertia show that the new broom has not been sweeping very clean. It is true that formal assurances were given to the Rothschilds that there are to be no more Jewish persecutions, and The London Jewish Chronicle officially announces the fact, but one is forced to ascribe this to the influence of the Ministry of Finance rather than to the imperial initiative by the fact that the Ministry of the Interior has issued new edicts against the Stundists far more sweeping and intolerant than any that have gone before. These people are really the best element in Russia, and a hundred times more worthy of sympathy and admiration than the so-called Christians of Armenia, but nobody gets angry on their account, simply because there is no politics in it.

All the English leading articles are burdened for the moment with the discussion whether Mr. Chamberlain has erred in taking seriously what Lord Rosebery meant for a joke, or whether Lord Rosebery was not really joking so much as he now pretends. Heaven forbid that the responsibility of explaining what the joke or no joke was about should be laid upon the unoffending cable. It was a British pleasantry, suited to British climate and fauna, and really has no earthly significance, whether read backward or forward; but the solemn debate over it is still bumping its substantial course through the whole British press. The gravamen of the episode is really the national feeling that the Prime Minister should not joke. Although objections to Lord Rosebery are numerous enough, it is probably his levity which most counts against him. Mr. Labouchère's savage description of him this week as a second-rate nobleman hits the public conception of the Premier most truly because of the latent feeling that a first-rate nobleman would not try to be funny.

It is getting to be very doleful fun, too, in these latter days. There is an almost pathetic note in it, recalling the old story of the clown who cut capers while there was death in his family at home. In the case of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet family it is conceivable that he would prefer a few deaths to the state of things actually existing. The Speaker, which tried hard to be more closely a Ministerial organ than any rival, overflows today with bitter recriminations against the four Cabinet Ministers in the House of Commons who stand on a great platform of authority, yet sulk in their tents and leave Lord Rosebery alone with a few titled nonentities to fight the battle against the House of Lords. To make things even it also declares that the country is growing impatient for a clean, unmistakable utterance on the subject from Lord Rosebery himself. One group of the Radical papers is clamoring for a full party meeting of the Liberal members before the session opens; others vehemently oppose this, and apparently with the best reasons, for no one has the courage in a meeting to grapple with the real difficulty, which is Lord Rosebery's leadership itself, and nothing else will serve a useful purpose.

So far as can be seen now, the Liberal game is up definitely unless some such diversion as a foreign war may be manufactured. The more far-sighted Irishmen recognize this and are reefing sail for the storm. The clear-headed Radicals, too, are getting ready for a long term in the opposition. Meanwhile, the cowardly politicians in the Cabinet who deserted Harcourt in a body to run after the gilded mock sun Rosebery are now leaving him in the lurch, in his turn, and drifting helplessly about, clear as to nothing except their desire to remain in office to the last possible moment.

While there is no indication that the London playgoers have altered their attitude of implacable hostility to Ibsen, it cannot be denied that the literary reception of his new play in book form marks an enormous change from the days of, say, "Hedda Gabler's" publication. Every paper gave a long review the day of its appearance, nearly all displaying a serious, not to say reverent, posture toward the book's strange mysticism, and even among exceptions there is little of the ribald scoffing which was once well-nigh universal. Perhaps, when it is put on the stage here, this altered feeling may prove to have filtered through to the playgoers as well. In Paris, where the connection between literature and the drama is so vastly closer, the Scandinavian cult has its grip well established on the stage. The production of Strindberg's gloomy, half-mad play at the Nouveau Théâtre has been the event not only of a week, but of a dramatic season, in the French capital.

American heiresses of an ambitious turn will be interested in the development of a new order of distinction in the English upper circles. The Duke of Westminster's daughter, having married the oldest of the three Teck boys, has received from the Queen, along with her husband, the style of Serene Highness. This importation of the German "Durchlaucht" to designate a class standing between royalty and nobility is an absolute innovation in British forms and is naturally resented with great bitterness. It is said that some thirty peers were expected originally to attend the ceremony, but after the announcement of this Serene Highness business only six, including but one Duke, found it possible to come. There was a time when such a tempest in the aristocratic teacup would have greatly excited the general public here. Perhaps it is a sign of the times that nobody, save people with titles, seems to care a button about it now.

Although every week brings from some new centre of experiments testimony extremely favorable to the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria, Virchow remains stubbornly unconvinced, and the majority of the big guns stay on his side. As usual in England, the question proper has become quite dwarfed by sentimental side issues, and the chief Radical evening paper is printing daily a blacklist of the London charity officials who voted to allow the serum to be tested in the hospitals under their charge. Vaccination is still a powerful political issue in the midlands, and antitoxine is evidently destined to play its part in the campaign against the House of Lords.

Predictions of an exceptionally severe Winter, based on an abundance of holly berries and the early appearance of those old friends the deer in the Carpathians, were made this year more confidently than usual. To-day, with December half gone, the record is of only one slight frost in Southern England, and the fields are not only of Summer greenness, but the wallflowers, hollyhocks, and campanulas are still in bloom in the gardens.

H. F.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER KILLED

Robbers Are Supposed to Have Murdered Them While the Husband and Father Was at a Funeral.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Winslow Shearman and her daughter, Mrs. Clinton Davis, were both murdered near here this afternoon while Mr. Shearman was attending the funeral of Myron C. Shearman and wife, cousins, who were killed recently by an Erie express train.

The work was evidently that of robbers, as the secretary was broken into and the house had been ransacked. No money was obtained.

The victims were found by the thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Davis on the floor of their home in Busti, about four and a half miles from this city. Mrs. Davis had been shot through the head.

About $250, tied up in handkerchiefs, was hidden in a bureau drawer on the second floor. The murderer evidently entered the dwelling through the woodhouse and departed the same way, as footprints freshly made were found in the mud outside the woodshed door, to the west, leading both in and out.

A bloodhound has been sent for, and, as soon as it arrives, will be placed on the trail in the hope of finding the murderers.

MRS. HARRIET B. DELAFIELD DEAD

The Widow of Gen. Richard Delafield Expired Suddenly in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Harriet Baldwin Delafield, widow of Gen. Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer, United States Army, died suddenly at her home, 1,715 I Street, at 7 o'clock last night. Mrs. Delafield resided with her three daughters, who, about the hour mentioned, started down stairs for dinner. Hearing a noise on the upper floor, the daughters ran up stairs and found their mother lying prostrate on the floor. Physicians were quickly summoned, but could do nothing, for in ten minutes Mrs. Delafield was dead. The physicians attribute death to apoplexy.

Mrs. Delafield was eighty-three years of age, and had a large circle of friends in this city. Her husband died about twenty-one years ago. She had one son, who has been in New-York. The body will be taken to New-York Sunday and placed in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

Man and Child Killed in a Cyclone.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—A cyclone swept over Little Willis Valley, near Attila, Thursday night, doing heavy damage. The dwelling of E. A. Gilland, County Commissioner of Etowa County, was wrecked, except the kitchen, where Gilland and his wife took refuge.

George Stoval, who boarded with Gilland, was blown out of the house, and, striking a tree, was killed.

A two-year-old child, with the bed in which he was sleeping, was blown 200 yards, but the child escaped unhurt. A negro house on Gilland's plantation was wrecked, and one child killed and two others were hurt.

The path of the storm was narrow and it spent its fury in the valley, wrecking fully two dozen buildings.

Germs Were in the Oysters.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 15.—In a lecture before the Middletown Scientific Association this week, Prof. Conn gave an official account of his investigations into the causes of the recent epidemic of typhoid fever at Wesleyan. His conclusion was that the oysters eaten at a banquet were the only possible source of the disease.

It was found that the oysters had been obtained from a dealer in New-Haven, who had "fattened" them in the Quinnipiac River, and that the beds were near the mouth of a drain which ran from a house where there were two typhoid fever patients.

Attacked by Angry Negroes.

FORSYTHE, Ga., Dec. 15.—A serious riot took place at Cabaniss, ten miles north of here, Thursday night, in which three white men were shot and badly wounded by a crowd of enraged negroes. Oliver and Duff McCord and Claude Holder, white, went to the house of Calvin Driscoll, colored, to settle an old difficulty. Driscoll escaped, and, raising an alarm, returned with a mob of negroes, who attacked the three white men. The whites, all badly wounded, fled to the house of Washington Freeman, near by.

Denies that Edison Was the Inventor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Answer to bills in equity in the suit of the Edison Electric Light Company, against the Terminal Railroad Association, for alleged infringement of patents, has been filed in the United States Court. The claim of the defense is, that all of Edison's patents are null and void, because Edison was not the true inventor of such electrical appliances as are in dispute in this suit.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.—Adv.

DIED IN THE TEMPLE EMANU-EL

George R. Chapman, Formerly Connected with a Boston Bank, Stricken with Heart Disease.

George R. Chapman, seventy years old, of 210 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., died suddenly about 11 o'clock yesterday while attending service in the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Death is believed to have resulted from heart disease. Mr. Chapman leaves a wife and two children.

He was connected with a Boston bank until two years ago. He came to this city on a visit last Wednesday, accompanied by his wife. They stopped at the residence of Mrs. Silas Davis, a sister of Mrs. Chapman, at 124 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Chapman was apparently feeling well when he started for the temple, where Rabbi Silverman was officiating. A few minutes before the sermon, which was preached by Rabbi Gotthell, Mr. Chapman became ill. His sufferings were noticed by a young woman, who uttered a slight scream.

Simon Schäfer, of 59 West Fifty-fifth Street, a member of the firm of Schafer Brothers, brokers, 39 Wall Street, was sitting a few seats in front of the stricken man. He hurried to Mr. Chapman's assistance, and with the help of the Sexton, carried him to the vestibule. Brandy was given to him, and a doctor was called, but when he arrived, the man had expired. His body was carried to the police station in the Grand Central Station.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Chapman's son in Boston, notifying him that his father was very ill. The news of his death was withheld, as a married daughter, whose home is also in Boston, is very ill, and it was feared the shock would have a fatal effect upon her. Mr. Chapman's body will be taken to Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—George R. Chapman, who dropped dead in New-York to-day, was an accountant in an office at 28 State Street. He was a member of the new Old South Church. His son left to-day for New-York.

A CHECK FOR GOV. TILLMAN

BALKED IN ATTEMPTING TO PUNISH CHARLESTON SOLDIERS.

His Order to the Washington Light Infantry to Surrender Its Arms Nullified by Judge Goff.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—After the dispensary troubles in Darlington County last April, Gov. Tillman determined that he would punish the military companies of the State which did not go to Darlington in obedience of his orders, and disarmed several of the companies in this city and in other parts of the State.

He made a demand upon the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston for the arms and equipments in its use as the property of the State. The company promptly surrendered all the property of the State in its possession, but replied that the stand of arms in its possession was, by the paramount law of the United States, devoted to special use of the company. Gov. Tillman would not accept this explanation, and wrote that he would take the arms.

To settle this grave legal difference the company sought the United States court, and their solicitors, Theodore G. Barker and J. P. K. Bryan, filed in June last a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, praying for an injunction, and asking the court to interpret the law of Congress under which the arms were intrusted to the Washington Light Infantry. The bill was brought by the officers and members of the company against "Benjamin R. Tillman, claiming to be Governor of South Carolina" and others. Judge Goff granted a restraining order on June 15, and the case was heard by consent in Baltimore in September last, and the public has been awaiting the decision of the court with great interest. In his farewell to the Legislature Gov. Tillman spoke of Judge Goff as holding back the decision and denounced it as "Goff's dirty trick."

The decision was filed in the United States court here to-day, and established the right of the Washington Light Infantry to the arms given the State for the special use of this company. After reviewing the law and the facts in the case, Judge Goff says:

"The complainant, the Washington Light Infantry, is subject to the law and regulations of the State of South Carolina relative to organization and control of the militia of that State not in conflict with the laws of the United States, and its members may be disciplined for infractions of the same, and punished for disobedience of the lawful orders, but the arms and equipments so in its possession and use cannot be taken from it, except with the assent of Congress, at least in the case now presented to this court. It is suggested that said military association may be disbanded by the Legislature of the General Assembly of South Carolina, and that in such event it would not be proper for the property mentioned to remain in the possession of those who had constituted its membership. In that emergency, the question likely to be presented would be quite different from the one I now consider. The United States will then back its property or permit the State to retain it for general use under existing laws, or pursue such other course as the Congress might deem proper. With that question the legislative branch of the Government will deal should the contingency arise.

"I deem it proper to say that the allegations made by the defendants in their answer to the rule to show cause to the effect that the complainants, the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, had violated the law, neglected its duty, and refused to obey the orders of the Governor and Commander in Chief are without testimony to support them, and are in effect abandoned by counsel for the defendants in the argument made when this case was submitted, it being then conceded that a court of inquiry, duly appointed, had fully considered the matters on which said allegations were based, and had reported in substance that no officer or member of said Washington Light Infantry had been guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer or soldier.

"Holding, as I have indicated, relative to the joint resolution of March 9, 1878; finding, as I do, the use and trust created by it and the action had thereunder, and recognizing, as I must, the interest of complainant in the property described in it, it follows that the orders and directions of the defendants referred to in the bill are null and void; that the arms and accoutrements mentioned are the property of the United States, in the possession of the State of South Carolina, for a specific purpose, that being for the use of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and that the defendants will not be permitted to destroy that use or trust, nor to divert said property to any other use or purpose than the one mentioned and intended by Congress. The restraining order heretofore granted will be continued."

Col. Alexander Does Not Know It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—An afternoon paper says it has advices from Albany that Col. D. S. Alexander, ex-United States District Attorney for Northern New-York, is being urged as Judge Haight's successor on the Supreme Court bench, and that Gov. Morton has decided to honor him with the appointment. Col. Alexander denies the truth of the report, and says he knows of no one who is working in his behalf, and does not believe his name has been mentioned to Gov. Morton.

The Report on Fellows.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—John J. Linson, who was commissioned by Gov. Flower to take testimony in the matter against District Attorney Fellows of New-York, charged with neglect of duty, to-day received the finding of counsel. Mr. Linson started at once on his report, which he expects to complete by Tuesday.

DEFAULTER SEELY TALKS

Baker Trapped Him, He Says, and Forced Him into Crime.

BETRAYED BY A MAN HE BEFRIENDED

In Chicago He Could Not Keep His Secret—His Counsel Thinks He Has a Good Chance for Freedom.

Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, through his counsel, Frank W. Angel, issued yesterday a statement of his financial transactions with Frederick Baker, involving the embezzlement of $354,000 of the bank's money.

The statement was given to Mr. Angel Friday evening, when Seely and his lawyer held a long consultation in Seely's cell in Ludlow Street Jail.

Seely refused yesterday to see any person other than his lawyer, and Mr. Angel said he was willing to tell what Seely told to him, in deference to the public curiosity to learn something about the inside facts of the case. At the same time, he withheld much that would prove of importance in Seely's trial.

"I believe," said Mr. Angel, "that Seely has a fighting chance, and I want him to stand trial on the indictment. We shall not demur to it or try in any way to evade it. He is charged with having, Nov. 2, 1894, defrauded the bank by crediting Baker with a balance of $960; Nov. 5, of $620, and Nov. 8, of $3,500. He is also accused of converting these sums of money to his own use.

"Now, there is no proof that any one was defrauded, or that Seely converted a cent to his own use. Baker is dead, and there are no vouchers for the money. There are, it is true, check stubs, but they prove nothing. There is nothing on the stubs to show from what bank the money was drawn, or by whom. I think this technicality will result in Seely's acquittal. At any rate, I shall make the fight.

"Seely has declared to me on the most sacred oath a man can take that no other living man, from the top to the bottom of the National Shoe and Leather Bank Building, is implicated with him and Baker in the defalcation. He says he was drawn into the affair by Baker.

"Baker one day drew a check for $1,700. The paying teller asked Seely if the check was good, and Seely answered that it was. He discovered his mistake later in the day, and spoke a few days later to Baker about it. Baker said he would make it good. Seely asked him to do it then, but Baker told him he was interested in a real estate deal by which he expected to make a good profit, and when he got the money he would make good his overdrawn account. Thinking Baker would keep his word, Seely fixed the books so as to make it appear that Baker's account was all right.

"Baker then came to Seely and asked him to let him draw some more money for use in another real estate deal, and pledged his word that when it was consummated he would pay up and square his account. Seely yielded, and so it went on until he found himself so deeply involved that an explanation to the bank officials would be useless, and so he was compelled to keep up the deception.

"Then Seely needed money, and he asked Baker for loans. Baker gave him small sums, averaging $100 at a time, and took Seely's notes for them. Seely objected to giving notes under the circumstances, and Baker then consented to let him have $25 and $30 at a time without such security. In this way Seely got between $10,000 and $11,000, but not more than $11,000.

"When Seely learned that the system of bookkeeping was to be changed, he knew the discovery of the defalcation could not be longer put off, and he arranged his books so that the Directors could find in half an hour exactly how much money had been stolen. Instead of taking advantage of Seely's own arrangement, the Directors figured backward and got mixed up.

"I met Seely on the morning of Friday, Nov. 16, and he told me he was going to leave town. I advised him to remain and face it out, but he declared that he would not."

Mr. Angel then told of Seely's flight and capture as Seely told it to him.

"I left Jersey City at midnight, Friday, Nov. 16," Seely said. "I bought a Pennsylvania Railroad ticket to Washington, and traveled in a sleeper. I arrived in Washington about 6 A. M., Saturday, and walked around the town until 10:30 A. M. Then I bought a ticket to Harrisburg, and rode in the smoking car. At Harrisburg I intercepted the New-York and Chicago limited, and arrived in Chicago on Sunday, Nov. 18, and went to the Lansing House. I then looked through the newspaper advertisements for a boarding place, and selected the house, 496 La Salle Street, where I made arrangements to lodge for $3.50 a week and take my meals out.

"For several days I kept close to my room, and read all the Chicago papers. I was naturally interested in the news of my own case, and it was from the papers that I learned of my wife's illness. That broke me all up and worried me. After awhile I began to go out, and one evening in a saloon, near my boarding place, I met William H. McFarland. He had just entered. I was feeling very lonesome, and I asked McFarland about the Roby races. He answered me, and I invited him to have a drink.

"'I don't know you,' he said. 'I never saw you before.' We sized each other up a minute, and then I said: 'You don't look very prosperous, or as if you were rushed with business. What's the matter with going to the races to-morrow?' He agreed, and the next day we went to Roby, and we got quite chummy. We went there several days in succession, and I paid for everything, for McFarland was broke. I noticed one day that McFarland was suffering with cold, owing to the poor quality of his clothing, and I took him to a store and fitted him out from head to foot with a new suit.

"I then told McFarland my name was Dale, and in conversation with him learned that he had friends in Bloomsburg, Ill., and had been to West Point and Princeton, and that we were acquainted with the same people. We got along so well together that I decided to confide my secret to him. We had been drinking, and I was feeling as if I must talk to somebody, so I said to him:

"'Bill, my name is Seely of New-York. You can give me away if you want to. I have a wife and child at home.'

"'I've got a wife and child, too,' said McFarland, 'but not for a pile of gold as high as that table would I give you away.'

"We shook hands and promised to stand by one another. I had discovered that drink was McFarland's worst enemy, and I induced him to go to Dwight, Ill., and take some of the Keely cure. I paid his expenses there.

"On my third Sunday in Chicago I wanted to go to church, and I asked McFarland to go with me in the evening. He agreed, but came to my boarding house drunk. I upbraided him, and he said that he had to drink because his child was very sick. I consoled him and offered to help him, and he immediately asked me for $50. I told him that $20 was all I had, and I gave him $10.

"He went out, and then my conscience smote me, and I ran after him and gave him the other $10. McFarland said that he was going to Bloomsburg to see his sick child, and promised to be back the following Sunday, when I was to meet him at the Chicago and Alton Railroad station. I went there three times, but he did not come, and then I began to feel very lonesome and wanted to come back to New-York. I did not sleep that night, and passed a miserable day on Monday. In the evening I was sitting in my room, when two officers knocked at the door and entered.

"They accused me of being Seely, and I bluffed them, but they wouldn't take it. They produced a pair of handcuffs, and I protested against being subjected to the humiliation of wearing them. They said I would have to wear them or else hire a cab, and I hired a cab.

"They told me McFarland had given me away, and when I reached the Police Headquarters I asked for him. They said he had gone, and I told them it was a shame to let my accuser escape and hold me. They locked me up, and then I decided it would be best to admit my identity and return to New-York."

McFarland did not go to Bloomsburg with the money Seely gave him, but instead he remained in Chicago and made a tour of the saloons to spend it. He was very talkative, and boasted that he knew where Seely was, and said he would hand him over to the authorities at the right time. Those to whom he told this considered him a victim of hallucination.

Whether McFarland will get the reward of $5,000 for Seely which the bank offered has not been decided.

James L. Bishop, counsel to the bank, said yesterday that it was uncertain who would get the money. It would be given to the person or persons who, in his judgment, were entitled to it. Mr. Bishop said he had nothing to say concerning Seely's case. When asked if he thought Seely could escape on a technicality he smiled.

H. S. Ogden, counsel to Frederick Baker's family, declared yesterday that Seely's return did not change his conviction that it would be difficult to fix upon Frederick Baker any guilt in connection with the defalcation.

"Of course," he said, "as a lawyer, I assume the bank officials can prove that Baker got the money. But Baker is dead, and there is absolutely nothing in his papers to show that he ever received a cent from the bank. The only witness against him is Seely. If Baker did get the money, where did it all go? During the past eight years his real estate transactions have amounted to only about $60,000, which was the value of his holdings at the time of his death.

"We will assume, for argument, that he lived at the rate of $8,000 a year, or in the eight years, at a cost of $64,000. That only accounts for $124,000. What became of the $220,000? If Bager got $354,000, Seely got more than $11,000. He got a good share, I believe."

Seely occupies Cell 38 in Ludlow Street Jail. His wife is prostrated at her home in Brooklyn.

Judge Benedict will return to New-York to-morrow or Tuesday, and it is expected that Seely will be tried with as little delay as possible.

TOOK POSSESSION OF THE CAR

Twenty Disturbers in Hoboken—Motorman Held for Grand Jury.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 15.—Twenty intoxicated men took possession of a car on the North Hudson Elevated Railroad this morning, on its trip from the heights to the ferry. They assaulted John Klarman, the conductor, and threatened to throw him from the trestle.

The passengers, a number of whom were women, were greatly frightened, but none of them was molested. At the ferry a policeman was called, but the gang surrounded and defied him. When aid came, the disturbers bolted, but six of them were captured afterward in a saloon and were held for trial.

Michael Maloney, one of the prisoners, who was accompanied by his little son, said that the motorman, Frederick Boricke, had attempted, during the fracas, to kill the boy with a switch iron. Boricke was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

M'KEAN HAS PROBABLY GONE TO CANADA

The Amount of His Defalcation Is Still Unknown to the Bank.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 15.—Frank A. McKean, the absconding cashier of the Indian Head National Bank, is believed by friends to have gone to Canada.

It has been reported here that the bank examiners found McKean's shortage had reached $60,000. Vice President W. H. Beasom said: "I cannot say. No new shortage has been found. To state any sum would be mere conjecture. We do not want to give any figures until we can say absolutely the exact amount. There are some nice legal questions involved, which will have to be settled. The money was mainly taken through the note department, in such a way that it takes a lot of searching to find out the shortage."

It took the bank examiner two days to find material on which to draw the warrant for McKean's arrest.

Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 15.—The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of this place will be observed to-day. The morning services will be of particular interest, as the pastor, the Rev. A. G. Russell, will give a history of the church. A praise service will be held in the evening. The event will be more generally celebrated Tuesday, when there will be extensive ceremonies.

Perkins and the Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A poll of the Republican members of the Legislature indicates that George C. Perkins will succeed himself as United States Senator, both for the unexpired term of Leland Stanford and that of six years commencing, March 4 next.

Gen. Booth in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Gen. William Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, arrived in Oakland from the East this morning. He will remain there till Monday, when he will address several meetings in this city.

Stove Works to Resume.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., Dec. 15.—The Round Oak Stove Works, which have been closed for the last four weeks, will resume operations with full force on Monday.

It is also reported that the Dowagiac Shoe Drill Works will also resume Monday.

Armor Plates for the Maine.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 15.—The Bethlehem Iron Company shipped to-day to the Brooklyn Navy Yard four Harvey plates for the last turret of the battle ship Maine. The Maine's armor is now all supplied.

Christmas Tourists, $55 and $75. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, 310 West 59th St.—Adv.

ANOTHER MAN CONFESSES

Indicted Policeman Thorne Told Mr. Lindsay Everything.

WHAT IT WAS NOT YET DIVULGED

The Assistant District Attorney Says, However, That the Revelations Are Astounding—To Go to the Grand Jury.

An important confession was made to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay yesterday morning by Policeman August E. Thorne, formerly of the Leonard Street squad. What this confession is or whom it involves, the Assistant District Attorney declined to divulge yesterday.

Policeman Thorne formerly served under Stephenson, who was convicted of bribery and is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence. Thorne was the alleged go-between in bribes given to the Captain by the fruit dealers of his precinct. He was recently indicted for complicity in the bribery and for perjury. He was locked up in the Tombs, but was released on $7,500 bail yesterday.

He sent word to the District Attorney's office early yesterday that he would like to make a confession, although his counsel, Frederick B. House, had advised him not to. Mr. Lindsay soon summoned him to the District Attorney's office, where he remained until 2:30 P. M. In reply to questions asked by a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Lindsay said:

"All that I am prepared to say on the matter is this: Thorne has divulged important information. He retold the Stephenson story, and admitted that the testimony against his former Captain, when on trial, was true. He spoke of other matters that cannot be made public, for good reasons, at this time."

"Will the matter be brought before the Grand Jury?"

"I cannot answer that question."

"Under what Captains had Thorne served?"

"Under Capts. Eakins, Siebert, Stephenson, Cross, Schmittberger, Doherty, and Acting Captains O'Toole and Westervelt. He had been in the Fifth Precinct for several years."

Mr. Lindsay declined to say whether any of those Captains were implicated. He added that the revelations made by Thorne were of an astounding character and were in the nature of a complete statement regarding blackmail and corruption in the Police Department.

It was said that the whole system of collecting tributes from all sources, and of the ultimate destination of the bribe money, would be shown.

It was the impression about the District Attorney's office that the matter would be presented at once to the Grand Jury and that the implicated police officials would be kept under strict surveillance.

When Thorne left Mr. Lindsay's office he appeared to be very much agitated.

"I've told everything to the District Attorney," he said, "and I'm glad it's over. The matter is now in his hands, and I do not care to say anything further about it."

In Judge Martine's office were several of the prisoner's friends, including Ludwig Meyer, a butcher, of 184 Franklin Street, who furnished bonds for Thorne in the sum of $7,500. Of this, $5,000 was on the charge of forgery, and $2,500 on that of bribery. Meyer gave as surety the unincumbered property at 184 Franklin Street, which he owns. After this ceremony was over Thorne left for his home. Lawyer House, his counsel, who advised him not to make the confession, has other clients among the indicted police officials. Ex-Capt. Stephenson, who is involved in Thorne's confession, sent out word from the Tombs that he had nothing to say on the subject. It is believed that the confession will be made public to-morrow.

The order of suspension issued against Thorne, after his indictment and arrest, was rescinded by Superintendent Byrnes yesterday upon learning that bail had been secured for him.

CREEDEN IS AGAIN ON DUTY.

His Suspension Rescinded by the Police Board Rather Unwillingly.

The Police Board yesterday carried out, in part, the pledge made by President Martin and Superintendent Byrnes on Friday to the members of the Lexow committee in regard to the removal of the suspension of Capt. Creeden.

By a vote of 3 to 1 the Captain was temporarily restored to duty. Commissioner Sheehan cast the dissenting vote, but voted with his colleagues in favor of President Martin conferring with Senator Lexow as to what further steps should be taken in condoning or punishing the offense of Capt. Creeden.

The decision was not reached until after a long private conference between the Commissioners and the Superintendent. The meeting was called for 11 o'clock, and at that hour all the Commissioners gathered in the office of Commissioner Murray. A long private session made it evident that the Commissioners were not agreed as to what action was best in the matter. President Martin favored the unconditional restoration of Capt. Creeden to duty, as he had pledged himself to the committee to do all in his power to that end. But in this he was opposed by Commissioner Sheehan, who does not hold the members of the Lexow committee or its counsel, Mr. Goff, in kindly remembrance.

He insisted that the action of the board on Friday was proper, and said he would not vote to recede from the position then taken.

Commissioners Murray and Kerwin were in favor of the Captain's suspension from duty pending an investigation, but were willing to accede to the wishes of the Lexow committee.

Superintendent Byrnes was sent for twice for consultation, and Chief Clerk Kipp was also called in to the conference.

After an hour spent in secret session, President Martin and his colleagues left Commissioner Murray's room, and went to the regular meeting room, and an open session was held. It did not last over fifteen minutes. After calling the board to order, President Martin said:

"I desire to call the attention of the Commissioners to the matter of the suspension of Capt. Creeden, and to say that I have been personally asked by the Chairman of the Senate investigating committee to have the action of the board yesterday reconsidered, and Capt. Creeden restored to duty and to the command of his precinct. I have only to add that, under the circumstances, I am personally in favor of such action by the board."

Commissioner Murray said he was absent from the meeting of the board when the resolution suspending Capt. Creedon was adopted, but that, after the consideration given the matter by his colleagues, he desired, as far as was in his power, not to interfere with, or hamper, the plans of the

committee. He therefore offered the following resolutions, which had been prepared during the secret meeting of the board:

"Whereas, In view of the official expression of the opinion of the Senate Investigating Committee, through its Chairman and counsel, addressed to the President of the Board of Police and the Superintendent of Police, that the suspension of Capt. Timothy J. Creeden should be rescinded and said Captain restored to duty, which said request has been communicated to the Board of Police by the President and Superintendent, therefore

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Police taken Dec. 14, 1894, in relation to the suspension of said Timothy J. Creeden as Captain of Police, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the said Timothy J. Creeden is temporarily restored to duty until such time as the President of the Board of Police Commissioners shall have opportunity to confer with the Chairman of the Senate investigating committee, in pursuance of the following resolution:

"And whereas, In the testimony given before the Senate investigating committee by Timothy J. Creeden, a Captain of police of the Police Department of New-York, he admitted that he had committed a willful perjury in his evidence given before said committee, and that he had raised and paid to one Reppenhagen the sum of $15,000 for his promotion to the rank of Captain on the police force in this city. Therefore

"Resolved, That in view of the testimony of said Capt. Creeden, the President of the board is requested to confer with the Chairman of said Senate investigating committee and ascertain the opinion of the committee, and receive its advice as to what further action the said Board of Police Commissioners should take in the premises in relation to the said Captain's further continuance as an officer of the Police Department of the City of New-York."

Commissioner Sheehan asked that the resolutions be voted on separately. Before the vote was taken on the first resolution, rescinding the suspension of Capt. Creeden, and restoring him temporarily to duty, Mr. Sheehan made a speech. He said:

"It is evidently the intention of the board to undo its action of yesterday. At yesterday's meeting the Superintendent appeared before this board and presented evidence that Capt. Creeden had committed perjury. He recommended the suspension of the Captain. I think the recommendation was wise and proper. I see no reason to change my opinion. Capt. Creeden has confessed himself to be a perjurer, and he admitted on the stand that he had raised $15,000 to secure his promotion. He also admitted that he had paid back the $15,000 within two years on a Police Captain's salary. We may be criticised for the action we took in suspending him, but it was the proper course. This is the first case of the kind which has ever come before this board. I vote no against restoring him to duty."

Commissioner Kerwin said:

"At the meeting yesterday I voted to suspend the Captain. I believed I was right, and I still believe I was right. I, however, want to make it plain, right here, that nobody is more anxious to aid the Senate committee in the investigation of the Police Department than I am. There is another thing to be considered, and that is upholding the discipline of the department and the action of this board when I am convinced that it is in the right. But, after all that has been said on this subject, however, and in view of the position taken by the Senate committee, and hoping that out of it all some good will come, I shall vote in favor of revoking the suspension."

President Martin and Commissioner Murray also voted in favor of the resolution. There was a unanimous vote on the resolution requesting President Martin to confer with Senator Lexow.

The revocation of the suspension was sent over the police wires to Capt. Creeden, and he was directed to take charge of the Thirty-first Precinct, of which he was in command when suspended.

After the meeting Commissioner Sheehan explained his action. He said he did not believe the Board of Police was warranted in rescinding its action.

"If a prisoner were brought to the bar of justice for the most heinous of crimes," he said; "and his conviction depended upon the testimony of Capt. Creeden, what weight would it have with a fair, impartial, and unbiased jury?

"Would any twelve honorable men convict a prisoner upon the sole and uncorroberated testimony of a self-branded perjurer, even though he might wear the decorations of a gold badge and the other glittering accessories of a Police Captain?

"Our Board has the right, I believe, at any time to bring malefactors under its jurisdiction to task, and the case of Creeden is the most flagrant and aggravating of any that has yet been exposed."

President Martin said that the revocation of the suspension was a matter of courtesy to the Senate committee.

"Capt. Creeden," he said, "was restored to duty merely out of deference to the wishes of the committee, as expressed to me through its Chairman. We could have continued the suspension and made it permanent upon conviction. The Chairman of the committee informed me that the suspension of Creeden might have the effect of deterring others from telling the truth, and he therefore wanted him restored to duty to show other police officers similarly disposed that they would be protected."

Superintendent Byrnes would not discuss the case of Capt. Creeden yesterday. He said that he expressed his opinion of the matter freely when on examination before the Senate committee on Friday.

WIEGAND AND THE $12,000.

No Such Pool, He Says—Voorhis's Position a Wonder to Him.

Police Sergeant John Wiegand, who, according to Capt. Timothy J. Creeden's confession, bid $12,000 for the Captaincy for which Creeden paid $15,000, commands the Fourteenth Precinct, having succeeded Michael Doherty, who was dismissed the force on the testimony of Augusta Thorow.

The Acting Captain was attending to duty yesterday when a reporter for The New-York Times asked him about the testimony presented to the Lexow committee on Friday and his intentions.

Wiegand's methods are direct and without hesitation or quibble of any nature. He made the following statement with, apparently, the utmost frankness:

"Justice Voorhis's position is a wonder to me. Up to the time that Capt. Creeden testified to his transactions with John W. Reppenhagen, I had always considered Mr. Voorhis a remarkably honest man and trusted him.

"He made me a Police Sergeant, and not only did the promotion come to me without the payment of one cent, but there was no suggestion of any sort from any one that the payment of any money in any way would advance my interests.

"Had such a suggestion been made I should not have complied with it. I won my promotion by merit, and, if I had been made a Captain, I should have gained my Captaincy by merit.

"I do not know Reppenhagen, would not recognize him if he came in that door, and was not over-friendly with Martin. As a matter of fact, when it comes to favors Martin owes me more than I owe him. Mr. Voorhis was chief of the party—to which, by the way, I never belonged, as I was never affiliated with any political faction—and, as he was my friend, if I wanted a favor I went to him, and induced no one to intercede for me.

"As to the Captaincy, I can see now that mine was a campaign of sympathy against boodle. I do not believe that I spoke to Mr. Voorhis more than twice in relation to this promotion. I neither employed nor asked any one to go to him on my behalf.

"Coming to the story of the $12,000, no such pool existed. I can understand Reppenhagen going to Creeden and forcing him to rally his friends by making a stalking horse of me and giving the false statement that a pool had been collected in my interest.

"But I say that neither at this nor at any other time had I one dollar set aside in payment for promotion, that no one in the wide world ever spoke to me of such a pool, and that the payment of money to secure that Captaincy was never thought of by me or suggested to me. Had I been made a Captain of Police it would have been without the payment of any money whatever, or any valuable consideration.

"I am compelled to suspend judgment on Justice Voorhis, but I hope that he will be vindicated. If not, I have been, for many years grossly deceived in regard to him.

"I not only have no fear of an investigation of my private affairs, but I court one. I am comparatively a poor man. All that will be found, in looking into my affairs, will be that I have been prudent, and the investigation will only bear out all my statements.

"My record? What has that got to do with the issue? Well, as a soldier and as a policeman, it's an open book and common property. During the war I was a cavalryman in the Erastus Corning Cavalry Company, Company G of the Eighteenth New-York Volunteers. I served two years and eleven months in the Department of the Gulf, and was honorably discharged.

"I have been a policeman twenty-six years. Fifteen years were passed in patrol duty in uniform. I lost but two days' pay in fines, and in the entire twenty-six years I never lost a day by sickness."

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen and invigorate your nerves and muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would avoid the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, for Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

"I NEVER GAVE YOU AUGHT."—Shakespere. "Reform give my beautiful books." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

VOORHIS READY TO TESTIFY.

But He Thinks There's No Need to Shout for Vindication.

Police Justice Voorhis said yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court that he did not believe that it was yet time for him to shout for vindication.

"I do not think," he said, "that I have yet been accused. Reppenhagen has said that he gave money to Martin, with the understanding that it was to go to me. That may be very true. I know absolutely nothing about the matter. It would seem to me that Martin is the one who should be asked to account for that money. I am not anxious for vindication, because I cannot see that I need it. If, however, the committee wishes to question me, I am always at its service.

"I shall be glad to have it examine into my private and public life. All my books, both of my business and other accounts, are at the disposal of the committee, and I will tell them anything they want to know.

"I am sure I do not see what else there is for me to say, though perhaps I might reiterate that I have never received one penny for the appointment of any man."

SERGT. BIRD'S MERITS.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson Writes a Letter About the Detective.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson has written to The New-York Times that the report of his testimony before the Senate committee did injustice to Sergt. Isaac Bird of the Detective Bureau, who is a member of Dr. Wilson's church.

"Sergt. Bird would be the last man to show any sympathy for crime or to withhold any information that would lead to the detection of criminals," Dr. Wilson says. "He has given his whole life to the service of this city, and has made no money out of it. With ability to fill any position with credit, from that of Police Commissioner, he is still an humble Sergeant. His church shows its confidence in him in making him not only a Trustee, but in electing him President of the board."

Georgiana Willing to Testify.

Georgiana Hastings, who didn't obey a subpoena to appear before the Lexow committee, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and was put under a bond of $1,000, which was furnished by F. A. Burridge. Miss Hastings said she was willing to go before the committee, but that she got a subpoena at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to appear at 10 o'clock the same morning.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday.—MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, variable winds, becoming southwest. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather by Sunday night, southwest winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, increasing cloudiness, southwest winds.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness on Sunday, variable winds, becoming south. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with showers in west portion Sunday, south winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, variable winds, becoming south. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness, showers in north portions Sunday, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds, becoming south. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers on Sunday, south winds. MISSISSIPPI, increasing cloudiness and local rain, south winds. LOUISIANA, showers, southwest winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers in east portion in the early morning, cooler in north portion, southwest winds, becoming north.

WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with rain, southeast winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, southeast winds, becoming southwest. OHIO, increasing cloudiness and rain, increasing southwest winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, north winds. ARKANSAS, local rains, cooler, south winds, becoming north. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness and rain, cooler in west portions south winds, becoming west.

ILLINOIS, rain, cooler, higher south winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, with rain, high southwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, rain or snow, cooler, high south winds, becoming northwest. MINNESOTA, local rain or snow, cooler in the east portion, variable winds, becoming north. IOWA, and MISSOURI, rain in the early morning, fair Sunday, cooler south winds, becoming northwest. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler, northwest winds.

NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, except local rain in east portions Sunday morning, cooler, south winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler, north winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with rain, slightly cooler, increasing southwest winds.

SIGNALS are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, and Ludington.

The storm in the Missouri Valley has moved eastward, and is now central in Western Iowa. The pressure is high on the South Atlantic coast and in the Rocky Mountain region. The barometer has fallen in the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and has risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature has fallen in the extreme Northwest, and remained stationary in the other districts. Rain has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, and snows have occurred in the extreme Northwest. Rain will fall in the lake regions, the Ohio, and Mississippi Valleys. The temperature will fall generally west of the Mississippi River, and rise slightly in the Atlantic States.

Experimenting on Torpedoes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 15.—The Howell testing station, at Tiverton, will be kept open several weeks longer if the weather is sufficiently mild. The torpedoes under the first contract have all been delivered, and the work now in progress is wholly experimental. An eighteen-inch one has been received, and now a fourteen-inch torpedo, the size supplied the Government, is being worked upon. Both of these are French productions, which were brought to this country on the closing up of the company's test station a year ago.

The company will, during the Winter, build in the Providence shops twenty more torpedoes, required under a second contract. These will be tested next year, it being the intention to reopen the station as soon as the severe weather of Winter is over.

The Whitehead people have completed their contracts calling for 150 torpedoes.

Saved His Neck, but Broke His Leg.

The huge furniture vans of Cowperthwait & Co. of 104 West Fourteenth Street are stored over night in a building a short distance from the firm's stores. Before daylight each morning a dozen men run the trucks down an inclined plane to the street.

All had been lowered at 6 o'clock, except the "Elephant" van. Four men controlled the brake attached to the axle, and John Peterson stood in front, guiding the van. When half way down the plane the wheels clipped and Peterson was thrown. The forward wheel passed over his legs and threw his body in such a position that his head lay in the pathway of the hind wheels.

The wheels slid along until Peterson's neck touched the hind wheel. He grasped the wheel, and by an effort threw himself forward and to one side just as the brakes gave way and the heavy van plunged forward, the hind wheel just grazing him.

Peterson was taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that his right leg was fractured in two places. As soon as the firm learned of the accident it telephoned to the hospital to give Peterson the best of care. The unfortunate man's Christmas will be made as happy as possible under the circumstances.

FAVOR THE CARLISLE BILL

The House Banking Committee Decides to Report It.

TO BE CALLED FOR ACTION TUESDAY

Two Democrats Vote with the Republicans Against the Secretary's Currency Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—To-day's session of the House Committee on Banking and Currency closed the hearings that have been given during the past week on the subject of revising the national banking and currency system. Secretary Carlisle, Senator Teller, and a number of others interested in financial matters were present.

Bankers representing views directly opposite occupied the attention of the committee. They were Mr. G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank of New-York, and W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank of New-York. Mr. St. John is in favor of free silver, while Mr. Williams is against it.

When the committee was called to order, Chairman Springer read a letter from President Post of the National Bank of York, Neb., indorsing the Carlisle plan, but the reading caused trouble. Mr. Johnson of Indiana asked why this letter was read when many other letters containing different views were suppressed. Chairman Springer explained that this was the only letter from a national bank indorsing the Carlisle plan, and he thought it proper to present it, but Mr. Johnson objected to this, and, after some little passages between the members of the committee, it was withdrawn.

Mr. Williams maintained that the present situation in currency matters was one requiring only firmness and common sense. The first problem in a clumsy and conglomerate financial system was the disposition be made of the legal-tender notes. No financial system, he said, could be permanently successful without providing for the elimination of these notes from our fiscal sytsem. Provision should be made at once for funding a part of them—say $250,000,000—in amounts of perhaps $50,000,000 at a time, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Williams's suggestion was the issue of United States bonds bearing a rate of interest of not over 3 per cent., (and his idea would be that a 3 per cent. bond would be the most advisable to issue, as it would never go below par,) and that these bonds should be received as security for circulating notes of national banks on the basis of par for the bonds, the Government having a first lien also on the assets of the banks as additional security. These notes would be redeemable in New-York City, and would furnish adequate elasticity to the currency when issued in sufficient volume, and being readily convertible, the security would be ample. The tax on the circulation of national banks, he said, should be removed at once, and with a 3 per cent. bond at par, and no tax on circulation, there would be sufficient inducement for national banks to take out circulating notes.

With regard to the Baltimore plan, Mr. Williams said that the security would be ample for notes issued by banks conducted in as conservative a manner as the banks of Baltimore, but it should be remembered that this system would apply to nearly 4,000 banks, many of them very small, and situated in all parts of the country, and that it was presumable that very many mushroom banks would be started, merely with a view to issuing circulating notes, and it seemed hardly possible that loss could be avoided to the whole system, arising from the failure of such banks.

As for the silver certificates, he believed that it would be wise to pass an act allowing them to be redeemed in silver bullion at its market value, and the Sherman-act notes might be also included. With these few changes in the law, he thought our financial system would be placed on a safe basis.

Incidentally Mr. Williams gave a statement concerning his own bank which caused some members of the committee to raise their eyebrows in surprise. Its capital is $300,000; its surplus, $6,000,000; its undivided profits more than $1,000,000; its deposits, $30,000,000; its dividends, 150 per per cent. per annum; and its stock was selling at $4,300 per share of $100.

Mr. St. John started off with a statement that indicated the tenor of his subsequent remarks. Under official dictation, he said, tutored by the one most aggressive of all our handful of "goldites" in the United States, Congress fiddles with bank notes, while the burning issue is our primary money. Redundant bank notes had invariably banished gold and silver. The aggregate of money, said Mr. St. John, determines prices, and to enlarge the aggregate of money in the United States was to raise normal prices for home and internationally consumed commodities here.

Mr. St. John spoke in favor of silver, and urged bimettalism by concert of laws. "But," he said, "if any attempt to achieve bimetallism independently is to yield silver as our only money, my conviction is the conviction of Robert Morris, namely, that silver is preferable to gold, if either is to be the only current money of the United States. The present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and his associates of the President's Cabinet have lately shared a well-advertised effort to heap posthumous honors on Robert Morris."

Criticizing the repeal of the Sherman act and pointing out what he called the results and perils of gold monometallism, Mr. St. John urged that Congress restore our Hamilton-Jefferson coinage system, founded with the Mint, maintained for eighty years without complaint, and withdrawn unobservedly at a time when neither gold nor silver was our current money. Mr. St. John's entire statement was devoted to an argument that Congress should enact a law providing for bimetallism. This, he claimed, would do away with the necessity for other financial legislation, and, once such a law was passed and approved, there would be no reason for passing new banking laws. Bimetallism and not banking legislation was what the country needed.

He concluded his remarks with the statement that, acting in entirely good faith, he wished to say that he would antagonize everything that he had seen printed and heard said by gentlemen of his profession before the committee.

Mr. Culberson of Texas asked him what would be his remedy for the present condition of things.

In reply he presented and read a bill providing for the coinage of silver, on the same basis as gold, to meet money stringencies. The measure provided for coin certificates based upon bonds, deposited by banks, in such quantities and of such qualities and at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury might determine.

Mr. Ellis of Kentucky asked whether, if the Baltimore or Carlisle plan were adopted, there would not be an increase of currency.

Mr. St. John replied that if the Carlisle bill were to pass, as introduced, it would fall flat, and no currency would be taken out under it. He considered the Secretary's plan, however, superior to the others. Mr. Springer asked if the currency issued under it would be safe.

Mr. St. John replied that there would be none issued, but there would be a panic the day after the bill became a law. If the bill passed he would have to sell his Government bonds. Bankers were demanding the retirement of United States greenbacks. He was opposed to this. It was a proposition to retire a non-interest-bearing debt. He thought it impossible, under the Constitution, to have a joint control—State and Federal—of banks. The general sense of timidity affected the rates of interest. There was no prosperity in the United States, because the volume of money was not sufficient to meet the demand. To remedy this he would increase the volume of primitive money by the issuance of coin certificates when necessary. This would furnish an elastic currency, and it was the only plan so far mentioned that would. Until Congress furnished a statute to guard against panics bond issues would be necessary.

The country was now upon a gold basis. His scheme would put us upon a silver basis, which, in two or three years, would place us on a bimetallic basis. In his opinion a silver basis would not greatly affect the price of foreign exchange. The Government did not maintain a parity between gold and silver, but the people did. If we went on a silver basis the market price of silver for the world would be made in the United States. In case the two metals lost their parity the price of foreign exchange would be the difference in the parity. In conclusion he criticised several statements made before the committee by Horace White of New-York, and statements made by Controller Eckels in his annual report.

The committee went into secret session, in which Mr. Brosius moved to extend the hearings. Mr. Culberson moved to table this motion. The latter motion was agreed to by a strict party vote. After this action was taken, the Republicans refused for thirty minutes in order to allow the Democrats to perfect any bill they might wish to have voted upon.

During the absence of the members of the minority, it was decided to report the Carlisle bill without amendment. Several members of the majority gave notice that they wished to amend the bill, but it was agreed not to do this in committee. It was decided to report the bill to the House and allow amendments to be offered to it when it comes up for consideration. Action was taken binding the majority to support the measure in the House, or to support any amendment that may be offered. When this agreement had been reached, the Republicans were sent for.

Soon after the full committee met a motion to report the Carlisle bill favorably and without amendment was made. The motion was agreed to—Yeas, 9; nays, 8. On this motion Messrs. Johnson of Ohio and Ellis of Kentucky, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against the bill, the full vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Sperry of Connecticut, (Dem.,) Cox of Tennessee, (Dem.,) Cobb of Missouri, (Dem.,) Cobb of Alabama, (Dem.,) Culberson of Texas, (Dem.,) Warner of New-York, (Dem.,) Black of Georgia, (Dem.,) Hall of Minnesota, (Dem.,) Springer of Illinois, (Dem.)—9.

Nays—Messrs. Ellis of Kentucky, (Dem.,) Johnson of Ohio, (Dem.,) Walker of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) Brosius of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) Henderson of Illinois, (Rep.,) Russell of Connecticut, (Rep.,) Haughen of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and Johnson of Indiana, (Rep.)—8.

The Republicans desired to offer amendments to the bill, but as it was not read by sections there was no opportunity to do so. Whatever amendments the Republican members of the committee may decide to offer will be presented in the House.

After it was decided to report the bill, an effort was made to agree upon a day on which it shall be called up in the House and the time to be allowed for its discussion. The majority proposed to call the measure up Tuesday next, to devote that day and Wednesday to its consideration under the general debate rule. Thursday and Friday up to 3 o'clock under the five-minute rule, and that a vote be taken at 3 o'clock Friday. This proposition was bitterly opposed by the Republicans, and amendments were offered to extend the time of debate. A motion to limit debate to ten days was defeated, as was a compromise motion, coming from a Democrat, to allow seven days. All attempts to reach an agreement failed, and after a session of over two hours the committee adjourned with the matter of limiting debate still unsettled.

Before adjournment Chairman Springer gave notice that he would call the bill up on Tuesday next, and ask the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule for its consideration, giving the time suggested by the majority of the committee for its consideration. The order will include 11 o'clock meetings and night sessions of the House.

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PUT AN END TO THEIR OWN LIVES

William Austin Cut His Throat and Mrs. Willmart Jumped Down an Air Shaft.

William Austin, a clerk in the General Post Office, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon at his home, 242 Fifth Street, by cutting his throat.

He made such a desperate attempt upon his life that he almost decapitated himself. He was apparently deranged when he killed himself.

Austin, who was sixty-three years old, left a wife and one son.

He had been employed in the Post Office for the last thirty years. About twenty years ago he was struck on the head by a mail elevator, and for several months afterward he was incapacitated for duty. He finally recovered from his injury, but it is believed that it had affected his brain recently.

For many years Austin was detailed as distributing clerk in the Erie Railway division under Superintendent Maze. The latter was recently removed, and his removal affected Austin very much. He did not go to work on Sunday, and had since been very morose.

Austin left his house for a short time yesterday, and when he returned in the afternoon he expressed a desire to have some cake. He went out to purchase it, and while in the bakery he purloined a long cake knife, which he carried in his sleeve. He then went into the bathroom, where he remained so long that his absence alarmed his wife. She entered the bathroom and found him lying in a stream of blood on the floor.

She ran screaming down stairs and told Morris Wolf, who lives on the first floor, that her husband had a hemorrhage. She did not realize that he had committed suicide. Wolf went up stairs and found that the man had nearly cut off his head. The cake knife lay bloodstained by his side.

The aged clerk is thought to have killed himself because he feared that he would lose his place.

Mrs. M. E. C. Willmart, an eccentric woman, who had recently shown symptoms of insanity, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping down an airshaft from the fourth floor of the apartment house at 270 West Ninety-sixth Street. She was instantly killed.

Mrs. Willmart was sixty years old, and had lived alone in her flat about a year. She seemed to have no friends, and her only visitor was Real Estate Agent Roosevelt of 405 West Twenty-third Street, who called about the beginning of every month and gave her money. It is supposed that she owned some property. Her rooms were always in disorder, there being no carpets on the floors and the furniture being strewn about in confusion.

The old woman had acted strangely for several weeks, and on various occasions had threatened suicide. Mrs. Hoefler, the janitress of the house, twice prevented her from jumping from a window. She notified Mr. Roosevelt of Mrs. Willmart's condition, and he sent a nurse to look after her, but the woman left at night.

Mrs. Willmart was particularly violent on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning Julius Steinman, a tenant on the first floor, heard a heavy fall outside. He paid no attention to it, and went to sleep again.

John Costello discovered at 6:30 o'clock the woman's body lying at the foot of the airshaft. He notified a policeman, and the body was taken to the building and identified. Mrs. Willmart's neck was broken. She evidently struck on her head.

Only a few dollars belonging to the woman were found in her rooms. The money was tied in a stocking.

DESERTED BY MOTHER AND FATHER

Esther Goldstein's Parents Leave Her on Their Way to California.

Esther Goldstein, bright-eyed and twelve years old, who says her parents have deserted her, was sent from the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The girl says she emigrated with her parents, Morris and Anne Goldstein, from Russia to Canada ten years ago. She lived at 211 West Queen Street, Toronto. Her father has been out of work for a long time, and he decided to go to California. The family left Toronto on Friday for Jersey City, but soon after leaving Toronto her parents left the train, telling her they could not afford to take her with them to California. They gave her two letters, one addressed "4 Hester Street," and the other "Mr. Chapera, 2 Allen Street." They told her she would there find friends. The girl continued the journey alone, and arrived in Jersey City at 9:45 o'clock Friday night. Not knowing where to go, Esther wandered around the railroad station until Station Agent Henry V. Radowitz noticed and questioned her. He heard her story, and then took her to the places in this city indicated by the letters, but could not find any one who knew her. She returned with Mr. Radowitz to the Jersey City station, where she slept Friday night, and yesterday morning he took her to Police Headquarters in this city, where she repeated her story.

She was then taken to the Delancey Street Police Station and afterward to the Essex Market Police Court. An effort will be made by Mr. Gerry's agents and the police to find the girl's parents.

Did Not Poison Mrs. Wilson.

Thomas Dunn, alias James Stewart, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of poisoning Mrs. Sarah Wilson of 336 West Thirty-eighth Street with carbolic acid at a place in Division Street on the evening of Nov. 24. He was honorably discharged.

Mrs. Wilson made the complaint against him in an ante-mortem statement on Blackwell's Island Friday night. She said she had once robbed Stewart, and supposed he had administered the poison out of revenge, giving it to her in whisky.

Dunn was taken to Blackwell's Island after his arrest, but the woman said he was not the guilty person. Dunn and the woman gave detectives a minute description of the suspected man, and search is being made for him.

The woman's body shows the effects of acid poisoning, but the physicians hope to save her life.

Perry Yarrington Accused of Larceny.

Perry Yarrington, fifty-two years old, who says he is an engineer from Boston, Mass., was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with grand larceny.

The complainant is Thomas F. Murphy of 322 East Thirtieth Street. He alleges that Yarrington swindled him out of $250 by false representations. He says he answered an advertisement and met Yarrington at 136 Liberty Street. Yarrington said he was the owner and patentee of a gas generator, and wished to sell an agency for it. Murphy received a letter from Yarrington a few days after the interview, saying that he could have one-half of the agency for $250, the other half being taken by G. Lawrence Smith.

Murphy says that when he received the generator he found that it would not do the work that Yarrington had said it would. He then called on Yarrington and demanded the return of his money, but it was refused him.

Policemen Charged with Clubbing.

John Martin, twenty-eight years old, of 408 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday called at Police Headquarters and accused Policemen Louis Gray and John Burns of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station of clubbing him without provocation.

The clubbing took place, Martin said, on Tuesday night at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Martin said he was talking with Burns about Gray, who stood on the opposite side of the street, and Burns called Gray and told him what Martin had said about him. Gray began clubbing Martin, and Burns joined in the assault, both policemen raining blows upon his head until he was compelled to run for his life. He went to the police station, and was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He was not arrested.

Inspector McAvoy was instructed to investigate Martin's story.

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Capes, Collarettes, Scarfs and Victorines.
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At The Lowest Prices.

White Angora Muffs, $1.25.
Imitation Beaver, $1.69 and $2.35.
Flat Thibit Muffs, fancy ribbons, $2.00.
Thibit Scarfs with head, $2.00.
Iceland Sheep Carriage Robes, lined with quilted satin, $4.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SHAKEN CREDIT

The Panic Before the Legislature—The Governor's Address—Plans to Secure a Circulating Medium.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 15.—The Legislature was opened to-day. The Governor, in his speech, said that the commercial crisis had greatly embarrassed the public, leaving the country without a circulating medium, and causing great destitution. He was glad to say that the savings banks of the colony had not been affected by the suspension of other banks, and that there would not be the slightest loss to savings bank depositors. He rejoiced to be able to say that the colony's credit was not likely to be permanently affected.

He attributed the disaster, not to politics or to the results thereof, but to the eagerness of the mercantile community to accumulate wealth, resulting on credit and sacrificing solidity of character and purity of name thereby. He informed the Legislature that the new Government had provided for the payment of the interest on the public debt due in London on Jan. 1 and that the Government proposed the appointment of a select joint committee to examine the condition of the banks, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a medium of circulation. He promised to submit an important dispatch from the Secretary for the Colonies in reference to the difficulties in Newfoundland.

Addresses on these lines were made by the Government leaders in both houses. Mr. Harvey, leader in the Legislative Council, propounded a scheme for the legalization of Union Bank notes, paying a certain valuation upon them. This, however, is not a Government proposal, but a personal one.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 15.—A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., to a commercial agency says the firm of Thorburn & Tessier has suspended.

EX-SENATOR PLATT'S SON TO BE CHOSEN

Picked Out for Service on the Republican County Committee.

All attempts on the part of Republican leaders to make an intelligent canvass of the delegates elected to the district conventions at the primaries last Tuesday have simply resulted in a confused mixture, out of which no one can determine any satisfactory results.

In some of the Assembly districts, notably those in the upper part of the city, there are three or four times as many candidates for membership in the County Committee as the respective districts are entitled to send. This is expected to make lively Assembly district conventions next Tuesday night.

One interesting fact was made public yesterday concerning the Twenty-third Assembly District, namely, that Frank Platt, a son of ex-Senator Platt, is to be one member of the County Committee from that district.

The Twenty-third District has been one of the districts where the Platt and anti-Platt factions have been noisiest during the present struggle of the ex-Senator to get control of the County organization. It is in this district that little Abraham Gruber lives and moves, and has his Platt and anti-Platt spasms. He now expects to be returned to the County Committee, with a possible chance, according to his utterances, of being the Platt candidate for Chairman of the organization.

Arrested for Swindling a Woman.

John M. Culver, twenty-three years old, who lives at the Putnam House, was held in $300 bail yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of larceny.

Mrs. Louisa Nordbruck of 437 East Ninth Street accused him of obtaining $3 from her under false pretenses. Mrs. Nordbruck holds some bonds in the Metropolitan Banking Company of 683 Broadway, and it is alleged that Culver called on her, told her she had won $3,300 on her bonds, collected $3, and told her to call the next day at the Banking Exchange, 23 William Street, to collect her money, for which he drew an order. There is no Banking Exchange at 23 William Street, and Mrs. Nordbruck notified the company, which at once secured the arrest of Culver, an old employe of the company.

Cable and Horse Car in Collision.

A Broadway cable car and a Forty-second Street horse car, both crowded, were in a collision about 9 o'clock last night. All the passengers were scared and all scrambled out as best they could. Nobody was hurt. Two silk hats were mashed. The platform and brake and grip gear of the cable car were demolished and the side of the horse car was crushed in.

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AMONG Ye CHINA CLOSETS.

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Whether in old Dutch shapes or in Renaissance styles; whether resting on graceful legs, "highboy" fashion, or reaching to the floor, or made with upper and lower parts separated by an open cove, each is an example of the best furniture art. Their excellence adds nothing to the price.

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Hawthorne, 5 vols., ½ calf	4.89
Irving, 9 vols., ½ calf	8.49
Bulwer Lytton, 13 vols., ½ calf	9.98
Macaulay's England, 5 v., ½ calf	4.39
Macaulay's Essays, 3 v., ½ calf	2.59
Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols., ½ calf	2.59
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols., ½ calf	3.59
Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., ½ calf	10.98
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., ½ calf	4.39
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ONE GIVING POWER OF REMOVAL

To be Sent Up as Soon as Possible After the Session Opens—All the Measures Contemplated Far Advanced.

The Sub-Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy has completed the draft of two or three measures, which, on approval of the committee, will be sent to Albany as early as possible after the Legislature meets.

One of these is the Power of Removal bill. This is a simple measure, and, in some essential features, is different from the Sheffield Power of Removal bill which was before the Legislature last Winter.

That measure was designed to give the Mayor authority to remove "all heads of departments" within a given time after the beginning of his administration. Under that sweeping classification it is now held by some of the attorneys who are members of the Seventy, the City Controller could have been removed, notwithstanding his is an elective office.

It is believed by some prominent in framing the measures this year that the Controller should not be brought under a power of removals act, and, although the text of the bill is not made public, it is understood that it will be so framed that this official will not be disturbed.

The Sub-Committee on Legislation has been holding meetings almost daily during the last week, and has all the measures contemplated so far advanced that a meeting of the entire Legislative Committee, to consider them, is likely to be called within a week.

Some of the sub-committees appointed by the Committee of Seventy to investigate and report on municipal reforms have completed their work. One of these, of which A. C. Bernheim is Chairman, has prepared a report on the proper method of disposing of garbage. The reports on this matter from Paris, Berlin, London, and other foreign cities were in the hands of the sub-committee, and some of the suggestions, it is understood, are based on these cities' systems. The sub-committee will report at the first meeting of the Executive Committee, which will probably be held this week.

It is expected that all the sub-committees will submit partial reports, at least, before the meeting of the Legislature.

TEN MINERS BADLY BURNED

Results of a Firedamp Explosion in a Colorado Mine.

NEWCASTLE, Col., Dec. 15.—Ten men were wounded by an explosion of firedamp or gas in the Vulcan mine this morning. There had been a small fire in the mine, but it was supposed to have been extinguished, and the men were ordered to return to work. They had commenced to remove a stoping, when the gas, which had accumulated, exploded.

All the men were badly burned, and the doctors say some of them may die. Mine Inspector Fletcher was one of the most badly injured. Every doctor in the camp is working on the victims.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR BARBEAU

Rode a Mile on the Philadelphia Track in 2:14 2-5.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The amateur portion of the cycling tournament at Industrial Hall came to a conclusion to-night, and to-morrow night at 12:05 the six-day professional race will be inaugurated, with at least ten starters, and possibly more. The possibilities that lie before these men are great, when the work done by the amateurs is reviewed. These riders have accomplished feats that show the track to be one of the best and fastest of its kind ever constructed, and the six days of riding should be productive of as many broken records as have gone by the board during the competition of the amateurs.

While the attendance at the amateur races has noe been what the sport deserves, the ladies seem to have been captivated by the exitement attending the flying around the track of the competing cyclers.

A feature of to-morrow night's races will be a race between one-legged men. The starters will be "Jack" Cummings and "Billy" Rosen. Each man is minus his right nether extremity, and, in addition to this fact, they are about evenly matched. The uniqueness of this match cannot fail but please, as both are expert riders and thoroughly familiar with the track, having practiced on it since it was completed, early last week. Probably the best-known of the starters in the six-day race is Charles W. Ashinger, who built the track, or rather supervised the building of it. Ashinger weighs 155 pounds and hails from Oklahoma Territory. His first race of any importance was at Springfield, Mass., when he won the international one-mile handicap. Two months later he rode 401 miles in a six-day four-hour-a-day race. He was third in a six-day race, eight hours per day, at Omaha in 1889.

In April, 1890, Ashinger, was third in a six-day race of four hours a day. In May, 1891, Ashinger rode the first 100 miles in a six-day eight-hour-a-day race in 5:47:00, which is the best professional indoor record in the world. Ashinger is holder of the indoor record for eight hours a day seven days, for eight hours a day six days, and for twelve hours a day six days. He finished second in the twenty-four-hour race at Madison Square Garden recently.

Of the other riders William Martin of Detroit is about the best known. He was 142-hour champion until last Winter when his honor was wrested from him by Albert Shock. George Van Emberg of Newark, N. J., is known as the boy wonder, and earned this title by hard riding. He covered over 1,400 miles in a 142-hour race last Winter. Peter Golden finished third at the recent Madison Square Garden tournament. Herbert N. Swank is a Philadelphian, and is the only representative of this city who will compete. Swank finished sixth in the 24-hour race at Madison Square Garden. The other starters will be Frank Albert of New-York, Fred. Forster, Frank Starbuck of Iowa, C. Meixell of Lewisburg, Penn., who is known as the champion of the mining district; Joseph Gannon of New-York, and possibly one or two others.

The management of the tournament has decided to reduce the price of admission to 25 cents. As Philadelphia is notoriously a twenty-fice-cent town, this action should result in largely-increased attendance at the hall. The reduction will place the charge for witnessing the sport within the reach of all, and will give those who have not felt like paying more a chance to see the track.

The semi-finals in the amateur races were run this afternoon. There was nothing special in the races, the riding being up to its usual good character. At the conclusion of the events W. C. Roome of the New-Jersey Athletic Club made a successful try for the five-mile indoor record. Beautifully paced by Barbeau and Earl and Leibold and Hunter, he negotiated the distance in 12:17 3-5, which is better than the record of 12:20 made on the ten-lap track in New-York.

In the evening W. A. Barbeau of the Riverside Wheelmen took a successful go at the one-mile indoor record. He placed the half-mile record to his credit on Friday evening, and to-night, aided by the pacing of Earl, reduced the record for the mile from 2:20 to 2:14 2-5.

In the first heat of the one-mile 2:50 class, which was the first event on the programme, the starters were Howard Nester, Charles Leibold, and T. B. Buzzard. After they had ridden several laps, and Leibold had tried in vain several times to pass Buzzard, he thought he saw a chance. The result was a collision, in which Buzzard was shaken up and the third time during the races. Leibold was disqualified for fouling him, and Nester was given first prize and Buzzard second.

The most exciting event of the night was the five-mile open. The starters in this were Barbeau, Wenzel, Roome, and Earl. The New-Yorkers alternated in the lead for about three miles, and then "Billy" Wenzel made a spurt which set the crowd crazy. He had been riding fourth, but jumped into first place, and in a minute had nearly a half lap lead. He rode himself out, however, and, although the cheering continued several minutes, he was unable to keep up with the New-Yorkers and was hopelessly beaten. The summary follows:

One-Mile, 2:50 Class.—Won by Howard Nester; T. B. Buzzard second.

One Mile, Open.—Won by W. A. Barbeau; W. C. Roome second. Time—2:33 2-5.

Half Mile, Handicap, 50 Yards' Limit.—Won by W. A. Barbeau, scratch; C. T. Earl (30 yards) second. Time—1:10.

Five Miles, Open.—Won by W. C. Roome; W. A. Barbeau second. Time—13:09.

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—Won by Louis Hunter; C. T. Earl second. Time—2:33 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. C. Roome, (3 yards;) F. H. Rumford second. Time—2:33 1-5.

Three Miles, Open.—Won by W. A. Barbeau; C. T. Earl second. Time—8:31.

Two Miles, Four-Lap Race.—Won by W. A Barbeau; C. T. Earl second. Time—5:26.

Fell from the Flies at Koster & Bial's.

George Lee, a sixteen-year-old colored boy, fell from the flies at Koster & Bial's at 10:45 last night. The distance to the stage was about thirty feet. Lee was injured internally. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

Christmas Exhibition,

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With Patent Moisteners, Beautifully Mounted.

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YACHTSMEN ARE ANGRY

They Do Not Like the Latest Message from England.

CUP COMMITTEE TO ANSWER SHARPLY

Must Be a Race for the America's Cup Under the Terms Demanded or No Race at All Their Ultimatum.

Secretary A. Cass Canfield of the America's Cup Committee received the following cablegram from Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, yesterday:

Canfield, New-York Yacht Club:

Cablegram to Dunraven, 10th, brought before flag officers. Matter must be submitted club. If challenge accepted now and representative wins, will not demand cup failing satisfactory agreements as to receipt. Please cable. GRANT.

This message was posted on the bulletin in the clubhouse, and Mr. Canfield replied acknowledging its receipt and saying it would be referred to a meeting of the Cup Committee to be held to-morrow morning.

It was fondly expected by yachtsmen here that the Prince of Wales would be able to smooth out the troubles and agree to sign the receipt for the cup, as required by the Cup Committee, in the event of the Valkyrie winning, but he has evidently declined to assume the responsibility, and has decided that it a matter for the members of the squadron to decide.

The general opinion in the New-York Yacht Clubhouse last night was that the Cup Committee, at its meeting on Monday, would instruct Secretary Canfield to cable, asking for a definite reply at once, and to inform the Royal Yacht Squadron that the committee could only arrange a race for the America's Cup, according to the terms of the deed of gift, and any matter apart from that must be arranged with the New-York Yacht Club.

One member said he thought the Englishman were going a little too far. "If we went to the other side," said he, "and criticised their deeds as they have ours, they would say we were insulting them. Now they are doing what they would not tolerate from us. The deed of gift is as fair and sportsmanlike as it can be made, and they must indorse it if they want to race."

It was stated on good authority that Lord Dunraven had cabled to H. Maitland Kersey asking him to try to arrange a race or series of races for him. He is willing to build a yacht and come here to race against any yachts that may be built to meet his. Mr. Kersey is not likely to be successful in this mission. The New-York Yacht Club members say that it must be a race for the America's Cup, or none at all.

It is doubtful if any member of the club could be induced to build a yacht for such a purpose. If Lord Dunraven likes to bring his yacht over and race in the regattas, he will be welcomed, but no importance could be attached to such a visit.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron was called to order at Marlborough House at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Lord Dunraven, Sir Charles Hall, and Mr. Richard Grant. The meeting lasted half an hour, adjourning at 4 o'clock. Nothing was definitely settled in regard to the questions concerning a race for the America's Cup.

The opinion is definitely fixed in yachting circles that the failure of the Royal Yacht Squadron to take action in regard to the America's Cup at to-day's special meeting is due to the fact that the Prince of Wales was unwilling to take the responsibility of declining to accept the custody of the cup under the conditions of the deed of gift It is believed certain that the general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which will take place on Dec. 20, will reject the terms proposed by the New-York Yacht Club.

It is understood that, although no final action was taken at the meeting, Secretary Grant telegraphed to the New-York Yacht Club that the cablegram received by Lord Dunraven on Dec. 10 had been brought before the flag officers of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and must now be submitted to the club. If the challenge should be accepted, and the cup should be won by the challenger, Mr. Grant said the squadron would not demand the cup in case of failure to make a satisfactory agreement as to its receipt.

An irresponsible news concern spread the report that the meeting in question could not be held to-day, as the Prince of Wales was presiding at a meeting of the Duchy of Cornwall officials in Marlborough House. In fact, the Prince never presides at the meetings of the officials, and the meetings are never held at Marlborough House, but at the offices of the Duchy, Buckingham Gate. The United Press was informed this morning that the meeting between Lord Dunraven, the Prince of Wales, and others had been arranged, and later received a dispatch from Cowes saying that Secretary Grant was attending such a meeting.

Lord Dunraven, in an interview this morning, reiterated his statement contained in an interview with a Field reporter yesterday, which was cabled exclusively by the United Press. He was anxious, he said, that any kind of a race be arranged to take place in America that would be possible. He no longer cared whether the race was arranged for the America's Cup or not. Upon receipt of the acceptance of his challenge he would begin the building of a new yacht forthwith.

Lord Dunraven yesterday received a cablegram from Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, in New-York, calling attention to a cable message of August, 1889. His Lordship says he has not the slightest idea to what it refers.

Lord Dunraven cabled to his American representative, H. Maitland Kersey, after the meeting at Marlborough House, advising him that it would be impossible to call a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron to settle the differences in regard to the receipt for the cup inside of several weeks, and, as it is of the utmost importance that the matter should be settled at once, in order that the work on the yachts be begun, he would be willing to leave all differences to be arranged later, and, in case no agreement can be reached as to the receipt for the cup, to race and leave the cup in the hands of the New-York Yacht Club, even though his yacht won.

Lord Dunraven desires a race, and, as the flag officers of the Royal Yacht Squadron feel that they have no authority to modify the challenge already sent, as requested by letters and cables from the America's Cup Committee, he offers to waive the delivery of the cup in case his yacht wins. These concessions are believed here to remove all obstacles to a race.

Mr. Kersey Hopeful.

STAATSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 15.—H. Maitland Kersey, the representative of Lord Dunraven in this country, was seen by a representative of the United Press at the country seat of Ogden Mills this evening and asked if he had heard from Lord Dunraven to-day. He said: "I received a cablegram from Lord Dunraven to-day, sent after the meeting which was called by the Prince of Wales, and I have wired Commodore Smith at Stamford in regard to it. It would be discourteous for me to make its contents public before submitting it to the Cup Committee. I may say, however, that I think it clears the way for a race.

"It is my impression that the Cup Committee will take definite action on Monday."

EASTERN YACHTING NEWS.

Mr. Clement of Rutland Buys the Gitana for Cruising Purposes.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The schooner yacht Gitana has been purchased from the Weld estate by Percival W. Clement of Rutland Vt., a well-known railroad man, who now makes his first venture in yachting. The sale was a private one, and not through the brokers. The Gitana is probably one of the best-known yachts in the country, and has a reputation as a cruiser second to none. Her cruises to the West Indies and the Mediterranean, under command of Capt. Edward Sherlock, when the late Commodore William F. Weld of the Eastern Yacht Club was alive, have become memorable ones.

A couple of years ago, being then under another skipper, the Gitana went ashore in a gale on the Southern coast, but was hauled off, brought to Boston, and made as good as new. Since that time she has not been in commission.

The yacht is a keel boat of wood construction, 114 feet over all, 99 feet water line, 20 feet beam, and 13 feet 6 inches draught. She was built at Chelsea, in 1882, by the late D. J. Lawler from his own designs, and was lengthened by Smith of City Point in 1886, receiving at about the same time the modern pole bowsprit rig in place of the flying jibboom. She was always considered a handsome boat, and held her own for speed with the keel schooners. The Gitana is now at Lawley's, and, it is understood, will be fitted at once for a Southern cruise, with Capt. A. A. Higgins of Provincetown, a deep-sea skipper and navigator, in command.

The Beverly Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: R. C. Robbins, Commodore; George H. Richards, Vice Commodore; W. Armory, Second Secretary and Treasurer; W. L. Jeffries, Measurer; W. L. Jeffries, F. E. Cabot, N. P. Emmons, H. S. Carruth, and A. H. Hardy, Regatta Committee. The club has in mind the building of a clubhouse at Wing's Neck, Buzzard's Bay, and securing thereby an advantageous starting point for the Summer races.

Wilson and Silsby have many orders for new suits of sails, the largest of which are for the schooners Yampa and Gitana. Several of the orders are for the West and South.

Lawley has nearly finished the work of lengthening the Thetis, and she will be launched in about ten days. The yacht looks splendidly in her new shape, and is a most creditable piece of work. She is painted white. Lawley has also received orders for a couple of new knockabouts, and has nearly finished with the steam yachts Hannicl and Harriett, which have had new boilers. The latter yacht has also had a new stern and pilot house.

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CHAMPION TEAM CHOSEN.

Fencers Club Handicap Tournament to Select Representatives.

The second club handicap of the Fencers Club was held at the clubrooms, 37 West Twenty-second Street, Saturday evening, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the club in the team championships of the Amateur Fencers League of America, to be decided on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the New-York Athletic Club. The competitors for the honor of representing the Fencers Club, together with their respective handicaps, at the first meeting, Nov. 21, and the actual and total points made by each man were as follows:

	Actual.	Handicap.	Total.
A. Vanzo Post	64.98	..	64.98
Frederick R. Coudert, Jr.	40.95	20	60.95
Dr. J. W. Clairborne	41.65	18	59.65
P. Townsend	41.35	10	51.35
C. Tatham	41.15	4	45.15
*C. Shaw	37.70	6	43.70
E. Tatham	13.45	30	43.30
C. C. Nadal	31.15	8	39.15
R. Bettini	Allowed		41.65

*Shaw dropped out and Bettini took his place.

The results of last night's contests were, up to 10:30: A. Vanzo Post, 4.00; Frank Caudert, Jr., 1.00; Claiborne, 5.50; Caudert, 1.00; Townsend, 5.75; Claiborne, 3.75; C. Tatham, 6.25; C. Tatham, 5.25; E. Tatham, 3.50; E. Tatham, 5.25; Nadal, 1.25; Bettini, 1.75; Post, 5.25; Townsend, 6.75; Caudert, 0; Claiborne, 6.75; Caudert, 1.00; C. Tatham, 6.25.

The team which will represent the club will be taken from the following six men, the others being substitutes: Post, O'Connor, C. Tatham, Townsend, Claiborne, Nadal.

The judges last night were W. Scott O'Connor, R. O. Hemhold, Dr. James Kemp, and Dr. W. J. Eccheveria.

A few of the ladies present were: Miss Lucy Byrd, Miss Julia Leigh, Miss Lizzie Leigh, Mrs. Bettini, the Misses Warner, Mrs. Wolston H. Brown, and Miss Beatrice Jones.

MEADOWBROOK'S LAST HUNT.

Exciting Eight-Mile Chase After a Fox Near Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 15.—Taking advantage of the balmy, springlike weather that has prevailed on Long Island, an exciting run of eight miles across country was participated in by the ladies and gentlemen of the Meadowbrook Club to-day. The hunt met near the country seat of the master of the Meadowbrook hounds, Frank Gray Griswold, who, promptly at 2:30, gave the signal to start the pack of thirty-six on the scent of the fox. Immediately after being liberated the hounds gave tongue lustily, especially eighteen of the pack, which were recently imported from England by the master of the hounds. The run led from the meet at East Williston across the Minneola turnpike to the Roslyn hills, thence across the meadows of Hyde Park and the Hempstead plains, by the cathedral school of St. Paul's, Hempstead Gardens, where the kill took place. Miss Mabel Roby, who rode Brunette, and Mrs. James T. Kernochan, who rode the hunter Atele, were the only ladies in the saddle to-day. Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Roby rode exceedingly well and were among the first to finish at the kill.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen followed the hunt in carts, traps, and carriages. The run to-day will undoubtedly be the last participated in by the ladies of the Meadowbrook Club until next Spring. Among those present at the hunt to-day were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer, Frank Gray Griswold, master of the hounds; Joseph M. Worthy, whip; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, O. W. Burd, William Hayes, Harry Page, Mr. Coalts of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, Max Stevens, E. W. Seeley, Miss Roby, Mrs. Clair Okle, and Mr. H. L. Herbert.

Neither Team Could Score.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Long Branch and Red Bank football teams played an exciting game of football here to-day, neither side scoring. When time was called the ball was within five yards of the Red Banks' goal. Last week the same teams played, the Long Branch eleven winning by a score of 26 to 0.

THE POLITICAL PLATFORM IS KILLED

Federation of Labor Regards Its Adoption as Inexpedient.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—The American Federation of Labor to-day, after a heated debate lasting twelve hours, voted down the political platform. The vote on the motion to adopt the platform was 735 ayes, 1,173 noes.

The convention by a vote exonerated President Gompers on the charge of having employed non-union waiters at the New-York banquet to the English delegates.

By a vote of 1,274 to 782 it was decided to remove headquarters from New-York. Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn, and Louisville were named as headquarters, and, pending a determining vote, the convention adjourned until Monday.

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NEW MANHATTAN OPENED

Great Crowd to Witness the Dedicatory Ceremonies.

BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR ATHLETES

Dr. Depew, Unable to be Present, Sends a Peekskill Story—Novel Decorations and Handsome Paintings.

Never since the Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was built was there such a crowd within its walls as last evening. The occasion was the public opening of the new Manhattan Athletic Club and the dedication of the building to the purposes of the new organization

Ten thousand invitations had been issued to members and their friends for an inspection of the regenerated and redecorated house. Of the invitations fully two-thirds must have been accepted, for every one of the half-dozen floors in the building was crowded by visitors from the opening at 8 o'clock until midnight.

It was a more formidable crowd to handle than had been anticipated, many being present not so much out of curiosity to inspect the reopened clubhouse as to listen to words of wisdom that were expected to drop from the pearl-spilling lips of Chauncey M. Depew, in relation to athletics and their necessity as a means of restoring to men the wasted nervous forces of which Americans are such rash spendthrifts.

The theatre was packed to overflowing, but Dr. Depew was not there to cheer, to amuse, and instruct the crowd. Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, who was to have chaperoned the brilliant and facetious sage of Peekskill and the Grand Central Station did appear, however, as an apologist. Dr. Depew, just as he was about starting for the clubhouse, was imperatively summoned elsewhere, and the summons was of such a nature that it had to be heeded. So Gen. James brought his regrets and excuses and a Peekskill story.

The latter was about the Irishman's motto for the cemetery that Mr. Depew started, with others, in his native town. Mr. Depew suggested to Pat that it would be a good thing to have an appropriate inscription over the entrance gate. Pat approved the idea, and suggested that it should be "We have come to stay."

Gen. James told it as well as it has ever been told in past ages, and it captured the house.

When the laughter had subsided Mr. James advised the new club to take those words for its motto, and do nothing that would prevent it from being able to live up to them.

This followed the opening remarks of Cornelius Van Cott, President of the club, and preceded remarks by other gentlemen. Gen. James's remarks were too brief, but the same criticism could not justly apply to some of the other speakers. The one that succeeded best in catching the fancy and humor of the crowd was Gen. J. R. G. Pitkin, ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic, who interlarded good advice as to athletics and manly sports with anecdotes and witticisms that were so tersely and cleverly put as to in a measure console the crowd for the absence of Dr. Depew.

To the young city men in particular, he said: "The town wick burns too much candle," and only in athletic sports in the field or the clubhouse could they look for the means to build up that candle—the human frame. The new Manhattan Athletic Club he expected to prove a most efficient agent to forestall the doctor and the druggist. The liver, he held, was the most necessary part of a man's frame to be looked out for, in a town like this, where everyone is looking out for his pocketbook, and its fattening. Eden, he believed, was all the more a Paradise because Adam did not have to devote attention to his pocket at the expense of his liver.

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, C. C. Shayne, J. G. McMahon, E. B. Harper, and C. Henry Genslinger also made speeches, and a brass band played at intervals.

In the crowd that assembled for the opening were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Daniel Frohman, William Allen Butler, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Henry D. Purroy, J. Cheever Goodwin, C. C. Hughes, Dr. W. C. Hepler, William Lauterbach, Charles H. Rowe, Dr. L. L. Seaman, A. E. Kirby, Halsey C. Chatterton, C. Jeff Falk, C. R. Shaw, Fred Moss, Dr. George R. Elliott, Digby Bell, R. W. Elliott, Dr. John R. Conway, John H. Bacon, Edward J. Dewey, George J. Gillig, John M. Kyle, Alexander Lambert.

John W. Mackey, J. W. Mackey, Jr., Clarence Mackey, Percy C. Pickrell, Dr. S. E. Davenport, W. J. Cassard, Sheriff William J. Butling of Brooklyn, H. G. Duffield, E. Sanford Hatch, Frederick W. Guild, Jacob D. Vals, Harry Clough, Alexander F. Slaughter, Arthur L. Adler, Charles A. Brickett, T. Beakman Vanderbilt, Jr., John B. Howe, Henry W. Brooks, T. C. Gross, Frank J. Walsh, S. L. McGonigle, Nicholas Engle, J. R. F. Throckmorton, C. Berry Peet, C. Leslie Mulford, Samuel Crane, Dr. C. B. Richardson, and Eugene Van Schaick.

Several hundred members visited the clubhouse during the afternoon, the doors having been thrown open to members only at noon. Mr. Genslinger, the manager, and members of the Board of Trustees, Messrs. J. D. Vals, Robert W. Abbott, Henry Edwards, and Horace H. Mitchell, were on hand to receive the visitors who had then their first opportunity of inspecting their new clubhouse.

Resident members found much that was familiar in the building, as they noticed that the bowling alleys, the natatorium, the shooting gallery, and the gymnasium were very like the same quarters when the old Manhattan Club had possession of the house.

But to most of the non-resident members —and these number nearly 1,000—the entire building and its appointments were a revelation of comfort, convenience, and in some respects luxury. What particularly pleased them were the chambers set apart for the use of temporary guests. These are all neatly and in some cases luxuriously furnished, surpassing the accommodations furnished in all but hotels of the first class. The rooms, instead of being numbered, are named for States, cities, or clubs, and this sort of thing rather struck the fancy of the crowd. Before night, all the rooms were engaged by members who will stay in the city over Sunday, and this fact shows pretty conclusively that this feature will prove popular.

The dining room, which is on the sixth floor, was neatly decorated with Spanish moss and limbs of orange trees loaded with the rich yellow fruit. These decorations, which were twined about the chandeliers, came from the orange grove of Mr. Gensinger, situated at Bay St. Louis, a few miles from New-Orleans. The tables sparkled with cut glassware, dainty porcelain, neat silver, and faultless linen, and the patrons of the restaurant pronounced the cuisine perfect, the chef a thoroughly good one, and the service admirable.

The corps of waiters struck one peculiarly at first. They are all negroes and dressed in the club livery of a tight-fitting cherry jacket, with black trousers with a red stripe on the outer seams. The effect was rather startling. But the colored waiters knew their business, and the service was generally conceded to be excellent. They proved to be well-trained men from the South who have seen service in the fashionable Winter resorts there.

Throughout the house the rooms especially set apart for lounging or reception purposes are furnished in excellent taste and with the coziest possible furniture, the colors pleasing to the eye and the upholstery of the thick but yielding sort that is so enticing to the lazy man. The ladies' reception rooms, opening out from the theatre, are furnished in light colors as to carpets, hangings, and chairs, tête-a-têtes and sofas. In one of these is a handsome concert grand piano.

The eight bowling alleys in the basement, and the twelve billiard and pool tables in the billiard room, both of which are newly furnished in every detail, proved potent points of attraction during the day, but not more than a half dozen athletic young men tried the thorough equipment of the gymnasium. The card rooms were deserted until after the evening reception, when they, too, were rewarded with attention such as had earlier been given to other parts of the house.

Among the oil paintings exhibited by J. J. Tejada, Cuban artist, at the opening of the club, was "Spanish Lottery Day," about eight by twelve feet, exhibited in Spain and reproduced by several of the leading journals of Spain and of Marseilles, France, having received, unsolicited, very favorable comments from the press in general. It represents a corner in a street of Barcelona, where the lottery list is displayed, and around it a group of persons consulting their tickets. The subject is well chosen to exhibit the different styles of dresses worn by the different classes in Spain, all of vivid and varied colors. It also shows to advantage the different expression of eagerness and disappointment. Unfortunately, it may not be appreciated by many people here, to whom the subject is entirely unknown, but the work is of real merit, and shows great talent in this young artist.

There were also exhibited a lanscape, a gypsy, and a colored man's head, all pictures of smaller dimensions, and the latter quite a typical and realistic reproduction of the Cuban negro laborer.

Attention was drawn to the fact that it was opening day at the new club by the profuse display of bunting of all shapes, sizes, and colors hung in festoons from the roof of the clubhouse to the roofs of houses on the opposite side of the avenue. The façade of the building was gay with the national colors, flags being festooned over both the members' entrance and that leading to the theatre. At night there was added to this mass of color the "cherry diamond" figure, made at the corner facing Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street by globes of cherry glass lighted by electricity. Taken altogether the decorations were handsome, and novel and neat.

New-York Athletic Club Minstrels.

The New-York Athletic Club will give its annual minstrel show Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Opera House, and preparations have been made for the biggest affair of the kind ever attempted by the club. Eighty entertainers will take part. There will be a school scene for the first part, giving opportunity for specialties and songs. George H. Primrose, the well-known minstrel, will add a number. In the second part will be instrumental numbers by mandolins, guitars, and banjos, acrobatic performances by members of the club, exhibition of figure skating on real ice by George D. Phillips, songs and dances, and a skit upon the Naval Reserve. The sale of seats has been rapid, the boxes and orchestra seats being all disposed of, and a great number of the dress circle. Dress-circle seats are $1 each, balcony 75 cents, and family circle 50 cents.

Cadets, First Class, 12; Second, 0.

First Class.	Positions.	Second Class.
Standley	Left end	Lincoln
Vestal	Left tackle	Castleman
Karns	Left guard	Bissett
Merritt	Centre	Marshall
Gherardi	Right guard	Jessup
McCormack	Right tackle	Kimball
Baldwin	Right end	Craven
Ralsv	Right half back	Henry
Izard	Left half back	Dean
Bagley	Full back	Palmer

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 15.—The third of a series of football games was played this afternoon to determine the class championship of the Naval Academy. The first game was between the second and fourth classes, resulting in a victory for the second class, and the second game, between the first and third, ending in favor of the first class. The second and first classes played the deciding game this afternoon, resulting in a score of 12 to 0 in favor of the first.

The game was one of the hardest fought this season at the Naval Academy, but no one was seriously hurt.

Touch-downs—Davidson, Izard. Goals—Bagley, (2.) Referee—Prof. Chew of St. John's. Umpire —Mr. Stine of St. John's. Linesman—Cadet McCarty.

Lone Star's Entertainment.

The Lone Star Boat Club gave its annual reception and entertainment last evening at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The programme was made up of serenade and gondoliera, for flute, violin, and piano, performed by Leon Jacquet, Bernard Sinsheimer, and A. V. Benham; a selection from Mozart's "Zauberflote" by J. Baernstein, piano solo by Leon Jacquet, fantasie Hongroise by A. V. Benham, violin solos by Bernard Sinsheimer, and the songs "Could I," by Tosti, and "Anvil Song," from "Robin Hood," by J. Baernstein.

Dancing and a collation brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament finals, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Fencing tournament, New-York Athletic Club.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Manhattans, at Uncle Sam's alleys, Bowery, near Houston Street; Columbias vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Newark.

New-York Athletic Minstrel Show, at Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Bowling.—Liberty Wheelmen vs. Tourists, at Paterson; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Bushwick vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

Hudson County Wheelmen's reception, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Union County, at Rahway; Castle Points vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,400 Fulton Street.

Elizabeth Gun Club tournament, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Manhattans vs. Columbias, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Elizabeth Gun Club tournament, at Elizabeth.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Close of six-day professional bicycle race at Philadelphia.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Virginius.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn—8:00—Captain Letterblair.
DALY'S Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P. M.—Curiosities. Variety.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Elaine.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PARK, Fulton St. opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—8:00—Arms and the Man.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Old Jed Prouty.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined Vaudeville.
3 3-3 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	35	36	3:30 P. M.	40	46
6 A. M.	35	36	6 P. M.	43	47
9 A. M.	36	36	9 P. M.	42	46
12 M.	40	45	12 P. M.	43	45

Average temperature yesterday.....42⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34 5-6
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Increasing Cloudiness and Threatening by Night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 2.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOLD EXPORTS.

It is an instructive incident in our current financial history that within so short a time after the gold loan effected by the Treasury the reserve should again be reduced below the one-hundred-million-dollar limit and that shipments abroad should, though on a very narrow margin, be so considerable. To those who have understood the real forces at work this is, however, only an incident, and one of a sort bound to come sooner or later and likely to come at any time. It is easy to say, as some of the newspapers are saying, "What is the use of a loan to restore the reserve, when the gold slips away within a fortnight?" In one sense there is no use. That is to say, no single loan of any practicable amount would put so much gold in the Treasury that the reserve would surely not be impaired in the course of time. So long as the Treasury is the one open reservoir of available gold, and so long as the demand notes are reissued with which to take it out, the gold will flow out whenever it is wanted in preference to greenbacks.

It would, of course, be somewhat different if the revenues of the Government were in excess of its expenditures, instead of the reverse. But even that would be only a difference in degree; there would remain the same essential forces, sure to work in the same way when the requirements of business should be sufficient. The Secretary would not have to draw on his gold for current expenses, but he would have to draw on it for the redemption of United States notes, and whether he could keep his reserve intact or not would depend entirely on the noteholders, and very little on anything he could do or forbear doing. The process would be slower if payments by the Treasury were less than receipts, because United States notes could be kept in the Treasury, and would be harder to get and less profitable to exchange for gold. But, given the demand for gold in sufficient intensity and continued long enough, and the Treasury would be drained of gold as surely as it is now. For this there is absolutely no remedy but the retirement and cancellation of the United States notes. However that remedy may be delayed, or with whatever banking or other measures it may be associated, there is beyond all question no other way in which the Treasury gold can really be protected.

There is not the slightest reason for alarm in the operations now going on. Two facts forbid it. One, of immediate but not lasting importance, is that the Treasury has more gold than it had when the last loan was made. It has some $98,000,000 now; it had less than $60,000,000 then. That will last long enough to enable any required plan to be perfected. The second fact, which is of lasting importance, is that there has been a change in public opinion on the question of the currency, which is already decided and promises to be progressive. There was no serious criticism of the last loan on the ground of its necessity. Its necessity was generally conceded. The fact that its effect is not lasting only makes plainer the obligation to resort to like means whenever the occasion presents itself. The temper of Congress has changed. There is no talk of inflation through legislative action. Mr. Bland cannot even get his committee together to talk about a free coinage measure. The advocates of State bank notes no longer talk of unconditional repeal of the tax. They accept, without objection, the conditions imposed by Mr. Carlisle's plan, and they do not repel the suggestion that these are not sufficiently exacting. There is plainly a feeling that those sections of the Union that want "more" money do not want "cheap" money, but want and are entitled to the best that can be had.

All these things point to remedial legislation on sound principles. But completely remedial legislation must be slow. In the meantime, the Treasury should have authority to make on reasonable terms the loans which are its only present resort. A bill authorizing short loans at current rates would have the supreme merit of being useful at any time, and of doing no possible harm if not required. It ought to be possible to pass such a bill at the present session, and the sooner the better.

A RACE WITHOUT THE CUP?—HARDLY.

The latest offer of the Royal Yacht Squadson may be a subtle, tactical play, or it may be a fine, open, sportsmanlike action. When the squadron says, "Let us have a race next Summer, and if you are not then satisfied about the terms, we will not claim the cup," it apparently cuts the Gordian knot in which the cup defenders and the cup challenger seem to be tangled. But it presents to the New-York Yacht Club a dilemma.

It may be said that the action of the squadron indicates great confidence that the next time is their time, and that the run of bad British luck of forty years is about to be broken. But our yachtsmen need not be frightened by that circumstance. Mr. Watson is a clever designer, but he has made two vain reaches already for one of the ugliest pieces of silverware in the world. The Thistle in particular was built for the express purpose of capturing the cup, and it may be remembered that she did not succeed, though it is pretty clear that she would have succeeded if the Volunteer had not been built. The Valkyrie was not only unsuccessful, but the impression her races produced upon impartial observers was that the Vigilant could beat her at least three days out of four in our yachting season. So that extreme confidence in a challenger that as yet exists only on paper should not too much depress our yachtsmen.

The real difficulty in having a race, or a series of races, and leaving open the question whether the contest shall be for the cup, is the fact that while new boats would without doubt be built to defend the cup, it is doubtful whether new boats would be built to race a British challenger for nothing but fun and glory. Evidently this latest proposition does not settle the matter. It is very doubtful whether our yachtsmen will accept it as a fair answer to their cable dispatch of Dec. 10.

CREEDEN AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Police made haste to correct yesterday a colossal blunder which they had committed with even more precipitation the day before. The blunder was the suspension of Capt. Creeden; the rectification was his reinstatement.

Ever since this investigation began, the endeavor has been made to reach and expose the fountain and origin of the evil. That origin, according to the rumor that was universally accepted, was the fact that members of the force had to pay, and to pay heavily, for promotion. Captains, in particular, paid far more for their places than their places were lawfully and honestly worth. They took their places under bonds of the strongest kind to use them unlawfully and dishonestly, for the purpose of reimbursing themselves or their backers for the money they had had to pay for them. It was because they had been blackmailed that they had to blackmail in turn. Their opportunities in this way were enormous. They had only to connive at the violation of the laws they were appointed to enforce, and to protect the vice and crime they were appointed to suppress, in order not only to indemnify themselves and their creditors, but to amass fortunes. They were quite secure from punishment from their superiors, because their superiors had set them the example of blackmail. Under this detestable system the precincts that ought to have been most troublesome and most onerous to a Police Captain, those in which vice and crime were most rampant, became the most desirable and the most eagerly sought, and the very worst part of the city became known in police slang as "the Tenderloin."

Everybody knew that the only hope of reaching the root of the evil was in obtaining evidence of the actual payment of money to Commissioners of Police for promotions. We could richly afford to let the Police Captains go free, some half dozen notorious scoundrels perhaps excepted, in order to get testimony that would convict a Commissioner of taking bribes, for in punishing the Commissioner we would really be setting the most needful of all examples, and doing more to check the practice of blackmail than could be done by the punishment of half the Captains on the force. Direct evidence that a Commissioner had received or that a Captain had paid money for promotion, has from the beginning been the most grievous need of the committee. In the nature of the case, such evidence was most difficult to obtain. All that we have had to support the universal belief was inference and conjecture. The hypothesis that the Commissioners took money for appointments fitted all the facts; but you cannot indict, much less convict, a man on such a hypothesis. There was a fair inference in favor of the common belief from McClave's bankbooks; there was another fair inference in the same direction from Sheehan's refusal to produce his books. But until Capt. Creeden gave his testimony on Friday there was no direct testimony to the payment of money for a Captaincy.

The effect of that testimony upon the Police Commissioners was immediate and electrifying, and in sharp contrast with their usual apathy when the offenses of their subordinates are brought to their notice. They did not wait for any authentic account of the testimony. It does not appear that they waited even for an "extra." Upon the appearance of the first wild-eyed and disheveled messenger who rushed in announcing that "Creeden had squealed," they convened and suspended him. Why? Why could they not wait long enough even to summon Creeden and hear what he had to say for himself. Obviously, too obviously to the public, because it was necessary to do something at once to stop a stampede of inculpated Captains, who would otherwise go tumbling over each other in their eagerness to tell what they had paid for their places and all about it. The Commissioners put it on record that the most heinous offense a Police Captain could commit, an offense so heinous that not a minute should be lost in punishing him for it, was to testify that he had paid for his place. In revoking their action yesterday, Commissioners Kerwin and Murray certainly showed good sense. Whether Commissioner Martin, who voted to revoke, or Commissioner Sheehan, who voted to affirm, showed the better appreciation of the situation is questionable. It would not be a bad question for a debating society. When we come to consider their positions, it is plain that there is a good deal to be said on both sides. Sheehan's position in particular was one of extreme delicacy. He should not be too harshly judged for deciding that, upon the whole, the less perilous course was to stand by the previous action of the board, and to affirm his personal conviction that a man who would pay blackmail, or commit perjury, or both, should not be permitted longer to contaminate the police force.

THE DUTY OF TRINITY.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church are mostly men of large business experience and good judgment. Now that their attention has been called to the condition of the tenement-house property in their charge, we are confident that they will not long allow Trinity to remain in the false position it now occupies.

In accumulating houses and lands Trinity Church has assumed important secular obligations. It should be even more solicitous than a large private property owner not only about the interests of its tenants, but about the general welfare of the city. Certainly it cannot stand in an obstructive attitude toward the reforms that make the city more civilized and habitable.

What a transformation Trinity and the Sailors' Snug Harbor could effect by a sweeping and intelligent Haussmannizing of their tenement districts on the west side!

We do not believe that the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity have been familiar with the wretched condition of their tenement houses. But they will no longer have the excuse of ignorance. They have a duty as Trustees and as good citizens which we doubt not they will speedily perform. The Times takes pleasure in laying before them to-day as an object lesson for their guidance some of the experience of other landlords in building model tenements.

EUROPEAN COMBINATIONS.

As will be seen by our cable dispatches this morning, the interest attaching to the Armenian incident is becoming more intense, and the feeling is general that it may be the occasion of a very complete and significant rearrangement of the relations of the great powers. It is that rearrangement that is now of importance. Obviously it is not a matter for off-hand prediction, but there are certain facts so conspicuous that diplomacy cannot disregard them, and any possible changes must relate to them. The chief of these is that the Turkish question, in all the various phases it has taken on for more than half a century, is a question of Russia's desire for a free outlet to the ocean, and back of that the deep-seated conviction, amounting to a superstition, of the Russian people that the Czar is the hereditary successor of that Emperor of the East whose name is borne by Constantinople. On the other hand, the Turkish question for England is one of possible danger in India from Russia's advance and aggression.

If the Armenian incident is to be allowed to bring up the real Turkish question, its solution will depend primarily on what Russia and Great Britain can agree upon. In all probability Great Britain would gladly accept guarantees of security in India for withdrawing her opposition to the opening of the Dardanelles. The matter of Russian possession of Constantinople is a much wider and more difficult one and is not likely to be disposed of easily or quickly. But the freedom of the ocean for Russia is quite enough to induce her to satisfy England as to India if she can. What guarantee she can give will be the knotty point, but it is clear that these are the ends to which the two great powers respectively will direct their efforts. In such an arrangement France is necessarily a party of importance, only second to England and Russia. For France not only has her home ports on the Mediterranean, but, by her practical possession of Morocco—a work achieved with thoroughness and quiet, almost with secrecy, not usual with the French—she has title to the greatest harbors of the southern side of the Mediterranean. Her attitude would largely decide the practicability of an amicable understanding between Russia and England. For the first time in this generation a disposition of the most difficult and dangerous questions of European politics by means other than the balancing of vast military and naval power against Russia is, at any rate, under serious discussion. That of itself gives to the present situation peculiar interest and dignity.

ARE AMERICANS SAFE IN TURKEY?

That the Turkish Government should object to Consul Jewett as an associate with the commission to investigate the situation in Eastern Turkey is scarcely surprising. Mr. Jewett knows too much already. At the time of the Marsivan troubles, when the Secretary of Legation was sent from Constantinople and allowed himself to be hoodwinked by the Turkish officials, it was largely due to Mr. Jewett that matters were straightened out. When the proposition was made for an American to accompany the commission the officials at the Sublime Porte probably supposed that some of the staff at Constantinople would be sent. It is true that the present Secretary of Legation went to Aintab and investigated the charges against the Armenian professors in the American college there. But that was a very slight affair. The presence of skilled diplomats might easily be supposed to overawe and override the convictions of a man who himself could not understand the evidence. With Mr. Jewett, however, the case is quite otherwise. He understands the language, has had experience in just such cases, and it would be impossible either to overawe or to fool him. He therefore did not fill the bill, and promptly an excuse was made that an independent report was not desired.

This clears the air considerably. As usual, Turkish finesse fails when it comes fairly athwart the straightforward course of an honest Government that has no private gain in view and simply desires justice for all, both people and Government. The Sublime Porte, or the Palace, has made perfectly evident to all the world what those who have been intimately acquainted with Turkish politics have known all the time, that an impartial, just report is the very last thing desired.

Secretary Gresham has done the proper thing in ordering Mr. Jewett not to go. It is universal diplomatic usage that any Government has a right to object to the presence of any official of another Government. To be sure, the flimsiness of the excuse is very apparent; still, we have no choice but to accept it. The result will probably be that this country will not be officially represented in the investigation, for the ground taken by the State Department when the first invitation came must hold good—that under existing treaty relations we cannot become officially responsible in matters over which we have no definite treaty rights.

Meanwhile, there is much that can be done, notwithstanding this failure. In view of the fact that there are American citizens scattered all through Turkey, that they complain repeatedly of illegal interference with their personal liberty, such as the stopping of private correspondence, it will be entirely in order for the State Department to instruct Consul Jewett to make a special report in regard to the general condition of the country. If it is true, as has been repeatedly alleged, that even official dispatches between Constantinople and Sivas have been stopped in the mails, if it is true that traveling is increasingly unsafe, that American citizens are constantly subjected to the most irritating restrictions, it is perfectly proper for this Government to be officially informed of the facts.

Incidentally such a report would throw much light on the general condition of the people. If that condition is what the Turkish Government claims it to be, that the Armenians who, it is admitted, were shot down in the Sassun plain were in open rebellion, that no women were outraged and butchered, it can easily be made evident, and the hearty sympathy of Christian America will go forth to Moslem Turkey for the unjust accusations that have been heaped upon innocent Kurds and unoffending Turkish soldiers.

If, however, the reverse be true and common report from innumerable sources as to a general state of distress and unrest be confirmed, then we may well, as a friendly Government, through our accredited representative, unofficially, yet none the less earnestly, represent to the Sultan and his advisers that such a condition of things is prejudicial to the best relations between his Government and ours. We hope and believe that something of this nature will be done. Mr. Jewett will not have to go outside of his own district. There is enough right about him, if current rumor be correct, to warrant such a report. He might indeed visit Harput and Bitlis and other places where there are American residents, and his opinions would thus be all the more valuable. In any case, Mr. Gresham will be well within his rights if, fully respecting the request of the Turkish Government, he now makes every effort to learn all facts which may bear upon the comfort or safety of American citizens in Turkey.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LONDON.

In order to understand the propositions contained in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the best means of effecting the amalgamation of the City of London, it is necessary to understand the rather complex relations of the old City with the rest of London. The old City is the square mile of territory under the rule of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London. It is of itself a county, carved out of the County of Middlesex, with which, however, it has always had certain relations. The remainder of the real City of London lay mostly in Middlesex, but extended also into the Counties of Kent and Surrey. This outer London, which lay outside the old City and which was of course vastly the larger and more important part of that agglomeration of houses and people which we know as London, had until very lately no corporate unity whatever. It contained a number of areas, each governed by its Vestry, or local board.

This arrangement continued until 1888, when the present County of London was created. This was cut out of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, and was simply the erection into a county of the real London, including the old City. The institution of the County Council was devised as the governing body of this territory. But the act of Parliament of 1888 did not change materially the position of the old City, which still retained and retains today the peculiar and separate Constitution which it has so long had.

The present commission was appointed to prepare a scheme for the amalgamation of the old City with the real London. There has always been a good deal of opposition, from a sentimental point of view, to the abolition of the peculiar character of the old City. It is often said that the old City has always been entirely separate from Middlesex. But Mr. Gomme, the statistician of the County Council, points out in an article in The Contemporary Review that the connection between Middlesex and the old City has always been greater than has been supposed. The present Corporation of the old City has certain privileges and duties outside its own limits. It has, for instance, the control of the meat and fish markets, some of which are outside the old City. But some of these markets, especially Billingsgate and the Central Meat Market, are not municipal markets at all. They are not retail markets, designed to supply food to the inhabitants in a convenient manner and at moderate prices, but are vast commercial enterprises carried on through middlemen for the supply not only of the metropolis, but of a large part of England and even of foreign countries.

The old City has long parted with many of the functions proper to a municipality. It now stands in a very different position from that which it held in the days of the Tudors. At that time its municipal functions were important and numerous. But in 1609 it got rid of the duty of providing the town with good water; in Queen Anne's time it gave up to the Crown the duty of providing proper sewers; in 1810 it parted with its powers of lighting the city, and by the act of 1857 it lost the control of the Thames River. The old City has thus by degrees sunk into the position of being little more than a holder of property. It is even said that it has not performed this function successfully. The Corporation withheld from the commission a statement of its financial position. But the charge is made that the old Corporation, which has always been supposed to be so rich, has so incumbered its resources that it is very doubtful whether its revenue exceeds its obligations.

In drainage, fire brigade, and many other important matters, the old City is now governed by the County Council. The scheme proposed by the commission is as follows: The barrier which has separated the old City from the real London is to be abolished. The commission wisely makes use of the ancient and familiar dignity of the office of Lord Mayor in its scheme of the future. But the Lord Mayor will be no longer the head of only the old City, but of the real city, and will—if these suggestions become law—probably be hereafter as great a man in England as he has always been supposed to be in France. The office, however, instead of being confined, as it now is, to the Aldermen in rotation, will be open to the citizens of London, the real London, at large. Prof. Huxley, the Duke of Westminster, or John Burns may be chosen. The Lord Mayor is to be chosen by the new Council; he is to have the same rank as the present Lord Mayor and is to be installed in office with the same ceremonies, from which we presume that the traveler from this country may still stand in Parliament Street and see the historic procession go by, proudly reflecting upon its inferiority to any good American circus.

The Corporation is to consist of 122 Councilors and 20 Aldermen. This is to be the general legislative body of London. But nineteen divisions are established, each of which is to have a local Council, with a Mayor of its own, to deal with local matters, and to succeed the old Vestries, or district boards. In the old City such a Council, with a Mayor of its own, will succeed the Commissioners of Sewers, which are now the ruling body of the old City. There are, however, certain local areas which are too small or too complicated in government to be embraced at present in this scheme; but these it is expected in time to reform and to add to the areas above mentioned. It is proposed to educate these somewhat novel local authorities into the performance of all that administration which is not in its nature general and therefore necessarily subject to the action of the Council of the whole city.

The total vote of the youthful State of Wyoming for President in 1892 was 16,735. Of this number 8,454 went to Harrison and 7,722 to Weaver, nearly all the rest being given to the Prohibition candidate. There was a "fusion" under which the Democrats made no nomination for Presidential Electors, but the Populists supported their candidate for Governor. That candidate received 9,290 votes to 7,509 for the Republican nominee. At the recent election each party acted for itself alone, and the total vote for Governor was 19,291, of which W. A. Richards, Republican, received 10,149; W. H. Holliday, Democrat, 6,965, and L. C. Tidball, Populist, 2,176. This shows that the People's Party has nothing like the strength in the State that the Democrats gave it a chance of appearing to have two years ago. The Legislature, which will meet on the 8th of January and will have two United States Senators to elect, will be quite one-sided, having fourteen Republicans and four Democrats in the Senate and thirty-four Republicans and three Democrats in the House.

GEN. JOSIAH PORTER'S FUNERAL

Services to be Held in Harlem Tomorrow—A Statue Proposed.

The funeral of Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, who died on Thursday evening at his home, 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, will take place from St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water will officiate. The services will be very simple.

The body will remain in the church till Tuesday morning, when it will be conveyed by special train to Cambridge, Mass., and interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

The convoy will consist of a few members of Gov. Flower's staff, some of the prominent officers of the National Guard, and a number of veterans. The pall-bearers have not yet been chosen.

The Twenty-second Regiment will act as an escort on Monday. The services of the First Naval Battalion were offered, but, as the family expressed the wish that no organization should attend the body except the regular escort, it will not parade. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers in uniform, and wearing the regular mourning badge, will attend the funeral by command of Commander Miller.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Flower and his staff will attend the funeral of Adjt. Gen. Porter in full-dress uniform. Gov. Flower has issued a general order, speaking in high praise of Gen. Porter's services to the State, and saying: "The flag will be placed at half staff at all military posts and stations, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days."

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—The officers of the Sixty-fifth Regiment held a meeting this morning, and a telegram of condolence was sent to the widow of Adjt. Gen. Porter. A floral emblem, the design of which will be the insignia of the Adjutant General's Department, will be sent by the Board of Officers. It was suggested by the officers—and an effort will be made to carry it to a successful issue—that a statue of Gen. Porter be erected on the camp grounds at Peekskill. It is designed to do this by a subscription from the officers and men of the National Guard, and it is believed that $10,000 could be raised for the purpose.

"LOVE ON CRUTCHES" AGAIN

THE CHARMING COMEDY REVIVED WITH SUCCESS AT DALY'S.

Excellent Acting and a Sumptuous Scenic Dress—Ada Rehan as the "Misunderstood" Wife.

"Love on Crutches" is a comedy of intrigue, after the daintiest pattern. Though it is avowedly taken directly from a German play by Heinrich Stobitzer, its origin is surely French, and so is its spirit. It belongs to the school of Scribe. The plot is simple, but well defined, and carried through all the conventional stages of development, from the exposition to the denouement. It is also, to the intensely practical mind, an improbable plot, as is generally the case with "artificial comedy." But the play is deftly constructed, and when it is played with buoyant spirit and the nicest skill, as it is now at Daly's, the spectator is not permitted for the time being to notice the inherent improbability of that strange correspondence, by pseudonym, between husband and wife, in which neither recognizes the other's handwriting. Constant development of character, quick, bustling action, a succession of lively incident, and bright, witty dialogue charm one and keep the illusion intact while the performance lasts; and, afterward, in thinking it over, one has no cause for complaint, for the essence of the comedy is true. In a beautiful, if fragile form, it holds up for contemplation foibles of humanity that we recognize at once. Many of our friends have the failings of Annis Austin and her genius of a husband, though they may lack the pleasing wit of those creatures of the stage.

"Love on Crutches" is just ten years old. It was produced at Daly's Nov. 25, 1884, with an excellent distribution of the characters, and was received with great favor. It was revived last night, for a brief run only, with an equally admirable cast, and was received by a distinguished audience, which crowded the theatre, with equal favor. In the interim the wit of the comedy has faded just a little. The most delicate things are the most ephemeral. But the comedy was worth reviving, and Mr. Daly has put it forward in his accustomed manner. The dresses of the women, and especially their hats, represent the latest fancies of the fashionable. The two scenes are beautiful, and the First Empire drawing room in the house of Margery Gwynn is a marvel of magnificence and good taste, the modern antique in its perfect flower. In one of the scenes a few figures of the cotillon are danced by eight ladies and gentlemen of the company.

The story of "Love on Crutches" concerns the marital unhappiness of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Austin, young persons who married for money and think they do not love each other. Sydney, under the pen-name of "Marius," has written "Tinsel; a Novel of Modern Society," which has gone through ten editions. No one knows the author's name, and the preservation of the secret accounts for the success of the book. But Sydney has found an admirer through "Tinsel," one "Diana," who sends him missives burdened with her platonic affection, by the kind offices of Dr. Quattles, the sole possessor of the secret of Sydney's authorship. Quattles, however, does not know who "Diana" is, though the audience understands from the first that she is Sydney's wife.

The art of Ada Rehan has mellowed, her skill of expression has greatly increased since she first played Annis Austin. But the rôle is still worthy of her powers, and she plays it with infinite zest and charming vivacity. Better acting than her scene before the mirror, her imaginary description of the supposed neglectful wife of the author of "Tinsel," and her subsequent realization of the sketch in her treatment of Sydney is not to be seen on the contemporary stage, while to the more sentimental passages at the close of the play she lends genuine feeling and dramatic force, while keeping well within the domain of comedy.

Mr. Worthing, who made his first appearance in New-York, has the manner of gentle breeding and the delicate touch of the light comedian that is so rare nowadays. In one little scene, of the simplest and most familiar pattern, in which he explained to Roverly, in such a manner as to excite that jealous lover's gravest apprehensions, the reason of his presence in Mrs. Gwynn's house, he caught the fancy of last night's audience. His acting is unaffected and refined, and in this slight rôle was surely adequate. Mr. Herbert, always trustworthy, was quite at home as the gentleman who ineffectually tries to conceal the blazing fires of his heart beneath an icy exterior, and Miss Carlisle played with more variety of tone and gesture than she did in "Twelfth Night," and hence was more agreeable.

Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert had nothing to do that required them to make unusual efforts. Both were as delightfully droll and expert as ever.

Annis Austin	Ada Rehan
Mrs. Eudoxia Quattles	Mrs. Gilbert
Margery Gwynn	Sybil Carlisle
Berta	Ida Molesworth
Netley	Lena Brophy
Sydney Austin	Frank Worthing
Dr. Epenetus Quattles	James Lewis
Guy Roverly	Sidney Herbert
Mr. Bitteredge	Herbert Gresham
Podd	Gerald Maxwell
Bells	George Wharnock

FATHER DUCEY AND THE ARCHBISHOP

What Will Happen When the Latter Makes an Official Call?

Archbishop Corrigan may make an episcopal visit Monday or Tuesday to St. Leo's Church, of which the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey is pastor. Because of the quarrel between the priest and his superior there is considerable curiosity among Catholics to know how the pastor and the prelate will act toward each other.

When the head of a diocese visits a parish, as the rules of the Church require him to do, he makes a thorough investigation of spiritual and temporal affairs. Then there is usually a reception, and a dinner, at which the head of the diocese is the guest of honor, and to which many priests are bidden.

It is a matter of doubt whether Father Ducey will entertain Archbishop Corrigan in this way, as it is also uncertain whether the Archbishop would accept such entertainment at this time. Another question as to the answer to which Catholics are interested is whether the Archbishop, in looking into the temporal affairs of St. Leo's parish, will take action on the refusal of Father Ducey to remain away from the sessions of the Lexow committee.

At Father Ducey's house last night a reporter for The New-York Times was told that no preparations for a visit from Archbishop Corrigan were being made. It was not known when the visit would be made, and the reporter's informant said that the only knowledge Father Ducey had of the Archbishop's intended call was obtained from the newspapers.

The Obtrusive Platt.

From The Mail and Express.

The persistent obtrusion of Mr. Platt's personality upon our local political arena is producing its logical effect in a growing suspicion of the sincerity of Republican professions, and in an increased emphasis upon the non-partisan character of our recent reform victory. The people know very well that the recent reform victory would have been an impossibility but for Republican votes. They are willing to give full credit to the Republican Party and to Republican workers, but they are not willing to place Mr. Platt in the place of Mr. Croker.

Kaiser Wilhelm in English Dress.

From London Truth.

The German Emperor has sent to the Queen several photographs of the largest size, representing his Majesty arrayed in the full, the undress, and the field uniforms of the First (Royal) Dragoons. These photographs were taken the other day at Berlin, and the Emperor is so pleased with his appearance in the British uniform that he has distributed them in shoals.

Plans of the Whisky Trust.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 15.—President Greenhut said to-night that the Whisky Trust would materially increase the output about Jan. 1. Several distilleries will be started—enough to consume 10,000 or 12,000 bushels of grain per day. Houses in Peoria, Terre Haute, and Cincinnati will be included in this increase.

STATE SECRETARY'S ACTS

Injustice of the Department's Adverse Critics Described.

EVADING ARMENIAN ENTANGLEMENT

Great Wisdom of the American Diplomacy with Regard to Turkey and the War Between Japan and China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Nothing but a "jingo" Secretary of State may command the approval of the newspapers that are now devoting space and words to discrediting the straightforward, consistent, and sound course of Secretary Gresham. The recklessness with which he is assailed upon various grounds suggests only a desire for a boisterous and "jingo" Secretary, like Blaine, with abundant fuddling and mischief-making propensities. But the desire requires that the Secretary shall not only turn upon himself, but shall discredit the comment made by some of the critics who now censure him for the very things they not long ago found it convenient to commend him for.

A great deal of writing has been indulged in to impress newspaper readers with the belief that the State Department has been "interfering" improperly in the affairs of other nations. If there was a disposition to give the Secretary of State as fair a hearing as his critics expect for themselves the communications of the Secretary would supply a history disproving this charge of "interference." When he deprecated the interference by the preceding Administration in the affairs of Hawaii, and the Administration of Mr. Cleveland sought to undo the interfering of its predecessor, a New-York newspaper that is now directing attention and criticism to Mr. Gresham praised him to the echo. It is now holding him up to public disapproval for the course it lately found reason to admire.

It may be useless to review all the proceedings in relation to the war between China and Japan to show that the United States, from the beginning of it, has avoided interference. Our treaty with Corea constrained the President to express his hope to the nations about to make war over Corea that that country should not be exposed to injury in consequence of the hostilities of the combatants. That was not "intervention" as it is understood by diplomatic persons. It was not a menace or an obstacle to either China or Japan. All that has been done since in the way of "good offices" has been done at the solicitation of one of the powers that have confidence in the disinterestedness of the United States.

These "offices" have been received in the spirit in which they were extended, and our course has left us in a highly advantageous position, as every diplomatic authority here is willing to admit. The enemies of the Secretary of State may be able for a short time to give another impression; the Secretary may rest comfortably in the belief that the outcome will fully justify all that he has said and done.

About the middle of November a report came from Europe of the slaughter in Armenia of some 6,000 Armenians. The news was thrilling in its ghastliness, but it was really too horrible to obtain unquestioning belief, except in the minds of the few who at once turned to the State Department of the United States to secure through it, from Turkey, something like an explanation and an apology.

There was not a suggestion that any American citizen had been killed or injured. Here was an alleged outrage committed in Turkey by soldiers of the Sultan, it was reported, in a remote section of a country very inaccessible and away from the routes of travel. So slow was the detailed news of the alleged "atrocities" in traveling that it has not yet reached the civilized world in an authentic form.

No attention was paid to the demands made upon the State Department for an expression from that department. As a matter of fact, which will suggest itself to any one who knows that there is a comity of nations, it was not our business to undertake to expostulate with Turkey about "alleged" atrocities before it was really known whether there had been atrocious murders or not; and, even if it were certain that atrocities had been perpetrated, it would be a matter of extreme delicacy to venture to expostulate with Turkey in a matter in which we were only concerned on the ground of humanity. Nearly a month after the news of the Armenian "atrocities," so called, was received, the State Department heard of them by our Minister at Constantinople. Mr. Terrell at first stated that the reports were exaggerated, and, later, that there was evidently something to justify the report of atrocities, but that the number of people killed in the conflict between armed Armenians and armed Turkish soldiers was much smaller, by five or six thousand, than was at first announced.

The correspondence which was sent to the Senate on Tuesday last sets forth all that the State Department did in this matter. It is a straightforward and complete story, and it shows that instead of interfering, as the Secretary is accused of doing by his reckless and hostile critics, he has avoided interference, and in doing so has rendered the country a good service by keeping it out of a quarrel in which it should not be involved.

The powers that signed the Berlin Treaty have undertaken to see that Turkey shall not treat its Christian people as if they were driven cattle. That agreement means a great deal, and for the United States to accept any of the duties imposed upon the signatories to the Berlin Treaty would certainly be a departure from our traditional policy of avoiding entangling foreign alliances that ought not to be lightly regarded.

Public opinion in Europe having made an impression upon Turkey, the Sultan authorized the appointment of a commission to look into the Armenian troubles. The United States was invited by the Sultan to appoint a member of the commission. This opportunity to "interfere" the State Department declined. The British Chargé d'Affaires here made representations to the State Department to induce the United States to consent that a representative of this country should go with the commission.

Upon a renewal of the invitation of the Sultan, made through Minister Mavroyeni, the President consented that one of our Consuls should accompany the commission—not, however, to "interfere," or to join with the commission, but simply to learn. The Consul was to go as an independent observer, to decline to unite in any report the other Commissioners might make, and to report the result of his observations directly to the State Department.

What everybody has lacked to form a correct opinion of this Armenian matter is a truthful account of what had taken place between the Armenians and the Kurds. The sending of a commission to the scene of the alleged atrocities seemed to be an opportunity to obtain this information, and to get it free from the diplomatic coloring it might receive at the hands of representatives of countries that readily find pretexts for strengthening joint control over the Turkish Empire.

If the United States had consented to allow its representative to sign a report made by the commission, that report might have been colored either to condemn unduly or to whitewash the "atrocities." It would at once have been embarrassing to the representative of the United States, if our Government had joined the commission, to be compelled to refuse to sign the report of the commission, whatever its inclination may have been. That the Turkish Government feared a severe report, and was really averse to having the investigation, is probable, and the dispatches of the last few days have indicated some doubt about an investigation, even by the powers that are entitled by the terms of the Berlin treaty to interfere in the domestic affairs of Turkey—a right which the United States distinctly disavows.

It ought to be convincing to any fair-minded reader who has taken the trouble to read the original reports, and not the reports of the men who have undertaken to "down" the Secretary of State, that the policy of this Administration has been one of non-interventior. rather than interference. It would probably have been otherwise early in December if the advice of a certain newspaper critic had been taken. When the news from Armenia was still vivid and before there was any talk of "interference," a critic wrote: "Turkey will have a big reckoning to make with the civilized world if, as is asserted, her fiendish and barbarous Kurdish troops were sent officially to quell an alleged rebellion, with orders to slay and spare not." The United States may not have been considered as a part of the civilized world with which Turkey had to reckon. The chance is, however, that the remark was to convey the idea that as a part of the civilized world we ought to insist upon a part of the "reckoning" that Turkey was to make.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Porte's Attitude in the Investigation Defended Officially.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is said that Ali Fuad Bey, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to reassure the Czar as to the Porte's attitude toward Armenia, declaring that the inquiry into the recent Armenian troubles will be thorough and impartial.

MEXICAN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Congress Petitioned by a Deputy for an International Fair.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 15.—The State of Tlaxacala has passed a decree placing at the disposal of the General Government all the available State troops in the event of war with Guatemala. The Governor is also authorized to place at the disposal of Federal troops all supplies necessary to their support while in the State.

It is reported from Oaxaca that the military court stationed at that point will shortly be transferred to the Southern frontier to act in concert with the Mexican troops at present on the Guatemala border. Quarters have been engaged at the Hotel Iturbide for Señor Emilo de Leon, Guatemalan Minister and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, for the arbitration of the boundary dispute. The Guatemalan delegate and party are expected in this capital on Monday.

Deputy Ignacio Bjarno has introduced a bill to Congress praying the Mexican Government to make an appropriation for the purpose of holding an international exhibition. In the course of his speech on the subject he referred in warm terms to international reciprocity, especially with the United States, and pointed out some of the advantages accruing to Mexico from such an affair.

Commissioner Redding of the Cotton States International Exposition has worked up a good deal of enthusiasm here with reference to the exhibition. He will leave on Sunday night for Central and South America and will return here on his way home.

The United States Legation was notified to-day by the Mexican Government that it had been decided to refuse extradition in the case of Dr. S. J. McCurry, who was held at Monterey for alleged malpractice at Anniston, Ala.

NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

M. Edmond Bruwaert of Chicago Will Succeed the Vicomte d'Abzac.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—President Casimir-Perier has signed a decree appointing M. Bruwaert Consul at New-York, M. Thiebaud Consul at Chicago, and M. Gordan Consul at Boston.

The announcement that M. le Vicomte d'Abzac was to be replaced in the French Consulate at New-York was made long ago by The New-York Times. M. Thiebaud, who has filled the office creditably for a few months of interim, was formerly Consul at Boston, and should be welcome in Chicago. M. Edmond Bruwaert, whom M. Thiebaud is to succeed in Chicago, has well deserved his promotion to New-York. He is held in high esteem by his fellow-countrymen in America, and in a Revue de Paris of Nov. 15, 1894, contained a review written by him on "Le Nouveau Tarif des Etats-Unis" so full of intelligent appreciation of the American's "great and glorious country" that he may expect only cordial greeting in New-York.

INVASION OF MADAGASCAR.

French Troops from Reunion Occupy Tamatave Without Battle.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Dec. 15.—The steamer Peiho arrived here from Tamatave yesterday. She brought information, which was at once communicated by dispatch to the French Government, that the French troops occupied Tamatave on the morning of Dec. 10, without opposition. There was no violence whatever.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A few shots were fired at Tamatave. The French marines fired three shells at the Hovas, who hurriedly scuttled away. The marines are in a strong position, and are not likely to be attacked.

LA TOURAINE SANK A VESSEL.

Capt. Santelli's Fine and Imprisonment Were Remitted.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—Capt. Santelli of the General Transatlantic Company's steamer La Touraine was sentenced to-day to be imprisoned for one month, to pay a fine of 1,000f., and to be deprived of his certificate for one month for sinking the fishing vessel Sully some time ago. The imprisonment and fine were remitted under the First Offenders' act.

Funeral of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The funeral services over the body of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps were held in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot to-day. The church was crowded with distinguished persons. The coffin rested upon a catafalque placed in the centre of the church, and was almost covered with flowers, in wreaths, crosses, and bouquets. Conspicuous among the floral offerings were gigantic wreaths sent by the officers and attachés of the Suez Canal Company, and the Society of French Engineers, most of whom were present. Besides the Directors and employes of the Suez Canal Company, there were present representatives of the various engineers' societies, the dead engineer's sons, Charles, Victor, Ismail, and Paul, and his daughters, Consuelo, Hélène, Solange, and Countess Gontaut.

After the celebration of a solemn mass for the dead, the body was taken to the Cemetery of Père Lachaise for interment, followed by a long procession of carriages and persons on foot.

Speeches were made over the grave by M. Gréard, on behalf of the French Academy; M. Théodore Cahu, on behalf of the Société des Gens de Lettres, and Senator Guichard. There was no military display.

In the procession to the cemetery the pall bearers were MM. Greard, Bertrand, and Himley, members of the Institute, and M. Guichard. Behind the hearse were Charles de Lesseps and his son, and among the followers were Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister; Col. Talbot, Military Attaché of the British Embassy; Gen. Dodds, Gen. Stokes, Gen. Rousseau, on behalf of the Legion of Honor; the Prefect of the Seine, and the majority of those who attended the church service.

In the speech at the grave M. Guichard referred to the career of M. de Lesseps, and concluded with the words:

"He will fill a glorious place in history. Humanity will be grateful for the gift of the Suez Canal, which, if our wishes be gratified, will henceforth be called the Canal de Lesseps."

Brought a Carrier Pigeon to Port.

Capt. Byrce of the ship Pyrenees, which arrived last night from London, has a carrier pigeon which came aboard Thursday thirty miles south of Shinnecock Light. A tag fastened to one of the bird's legs is inscribed "E. E. C.—19."

ACCUSING SIGNOR CRISPI

The Banca Romana Chest of Documents a Pandora's Box.

HOPE IN DISSOLVING THE CHAMBER

Implicated Persons Among the Most Eminent Politicians in the Realm, but the Premier Stoutly Denies.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The contents of the documents submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by Signor Giolitti have been made public, and have created a profound sensation.

The notes of the cashier of the Banca Romana contain the names of Government officials, members of the Chamber of Deputies, journalists, and others as having taken money from the bank.

Among the politicians named are Signor Zenarielli, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies and an ex-Minister; ex-Ministers Grimaldi, Lacava, and Micelli, and the deceased Ministers Depretis and Cavioli.

For press and election purposes some journalists received 200,000 lire and others 75,000 lire.

The documents aimed at Premier Crispi mentioned several drafts in his name, and he figured also in connection with a note for 1,050,000 lire. This note was attributed in certain letters from Signor Crispi's wife to other persons, mentioning their names.

Among the documents are four letters, written by Signor Tanlongo, the manager of the bank, while he was in prison, addressed to Signor Giolitti. These letters state that the deficit in the bank was due to expenditures among Ministers, Senators, members of the press, and others.

Tanlongo, in one of the letters, says that he gave a credit of 350,000 lire to a certain person on the recommendation and assurance of Signor Crispi that the creditors were solvent. He insinuates that the money was not destined for these persons.

In another letter, Tanlongo declares that these statements were imposed upon him by Signor Giolitti.

In the Chamber of Deputies Premier Crispi declared that the documents were a mass of lies.

It is expected that a royal decree will be issued proroguing the Chambers. It is not unlikely that the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved.

THE LATE AND NEW PREMIERS.

Earl of Aberdeen Had Called for Sir Frank Smith, Who Declined.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 15.—It has become known that, before sending for Mr. Bowell and asking him to form a Ministry, his Excellency sent for Sir Frank Smith, and offered to intrust the formation of the new Ministry to him. Sir Frank promptly declined the honor, and advised his Excellency to send for Mr. Bowell.

The national fund for Lady Thompson is meeting with general approval. Two subscriptions of $1,000 each have been received.

Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia has placed the Provincial Building at Halifax at the disposal of the Government for the funeral.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Knutsford, Lord Playfair, and the Marquis of Lorne were among the callers at the Canadian Office this morning to offer their condolences at the death of Sir John Thompson. All of the late Premier's colleagues in the Bering Sea arbitration have written letters of condolence, as also have Lord Sackville and United States Ambassador Bayard. Further funeral arrangements have been deferred until the arrival of the cruiser Blenheim.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Some Interesting Features in the Second Concert Given Last Night.

There were five numbers on the programme of the second concert of the Philharmonic Society, given at Carnegie Hall last night. Two of them could very well have been spared. In that case the concert might have ended at 10 o'clock instead of 10:30; but no one would have gone away dissatisfied, except, possibly, Mr. Seidl. The performance of the funeral music arranged by Richard Wagner for the burial in Dresden of the remains of Weber had no interest, except such as was lent to it by the conjunction of two great names. The music itself, like a good deal of Wagner's music, is tiresome when dissociated from the action belonging to it. As Mr. Seidl could not reproduce the burial of Weber, he should not have reproduced the music. Miss Lillian Blauvelt's singing of the "mad scene" from the lugubrious "Hamlet" of Ambroise Thomas was also superfluous. One soloist at a Philharmonic concert is enough. Two of them, each primed with an encore number, reduce a solemn conclave of the conscript fathers to the level of a Sunday night concert. Mr. Seidl has been conducting such concerts of late.

The proper features of last night's entertainment were Rubenstein's "Antony and Cleopatra," performed in memory of the composer; E. A. MacDowell's second piano concerto, D minor, Opus 23, and Beethoven's eighth symphony. No comment on the Rubinstein composition is necessary, further than to say that it was played by the respectable body of musicians in an eminently respectable manner.

Mr. MacDowell is not a famous piano virtuoso, and his appearance last night as the performer of the solo part of his second concerto must not be regarded as the appearance of a pianist, but as that of a composer. It is difficult to speak of his composition in terms of judicial calmness, for it is made of the stuff that calls for enthusiasm. There need be no hesitation in saying that Mr. MacDowell in this work fairly claims the position of an American master. We may have no distinctive school of music, but here is one young man who has placed himself on a level with the men owned by the world. This D minor piano concerto is a strong, wholesome, beautiful work of art, vital with imagination, and made with masterly skill.

Its first movement, we have no hesitation in saying, is one of the finest pieces of writing in the répertoire of the pianoforte. Its two themes are original, absorbing in their clear strength and melody, and full of sentiment. The distribution of effects between piano and orchestra is admirable in every detail, and the movement throbs with splendid virility from its first measure to its last. The second movement is most delicious scherzo. It has two leading themes, of which the second takes the place of the conventional trio. The piano part sparkles with piquancy and affords the player opportunities for a fascinating display of crispness and delicacy of execution, without for one instant ceasing to be musically lovely. The last movement opens with a solid largo, which is followed by a moto allegro brimming with ingenious devices founded on fine ideas. The tone of the entire composition is romantic in the best sense of the term. Mr. MacDowell played the solo part with fine vigor and with strong feeling. He was admirably supported by the orchestra, which, owing to the symphonic nature of the work, had plenty to do.

Mr. Seidl's reading of the eighth symphony was not at all startling. Even in the perplexed matter of the tempi he did not depart widely from tradition. He did, indeed, play the tempo di menuetto about ten measures to the minute more slowly than the metronome mark demands, but in doing so he followed a precedent set by Beethoven's scholars of greater authority than he. It cannot be said that his reading of the allegretto scherzando was notable for grace or elegance, nor was his treatment of the last movement marked by much vigor or variety of accent. But on the whole it was a decent and orderly performance, and so the gods give us joy.

An Insane Man Attempts Suicide.

John Callahan of 80 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, this city, attempted suicide at Cos Cob, Conn., yesterday afternoon by jumping into the Mianus River. He was rescued by W. E. Seeley, a constable of Greenwich, who took him to that town and gave him a dry suit of clothing and then brought him to Bellevue Hospital.

Callahan is insane. He was in Bellevue Hospital a few days ago and was released in custody of his wife, Bridget, from whom he escaped.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN MARKETS

REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Gold Withdrawn from the Bank of England for Export—More Activity in American Securities.

LONDON, Dec. 15, [Copyright, 1894.]—During the last week the bank has lost $2,500,000 of gold, taken for export, but the monetary position is nevertheless easier than ever. This is due partly to the anticipation that the present movement of gold from America this way will continue, though there is considerable difference of opinion among financiers on this point. The bank rate has never stood at such a low figure at this time of the year since the extraordinarily low point reached in 1876.

Silver has been very weak recently, as a result of the fall in exchanges, the causes of which have already been noted in these dispatches, and there was considerable pressure of sales. The lower price, however, has attracted a demand for exportation to India and to China, and, with the hardening of exchange, the price is exhibiting an improvement. The new Russian loan has been floated very successfully, the required sum being very largely oversubscribed. This result has had a good effect on the general situation.

More activity has been noted during the week in American securities, and prices have ruled rather above parity. The passing of the Patterson Pooling bill by the House of Representatives has had considerable effect. In fact, it is thought by the best posted financiers that the general public has formed an exaggerated estimate as to the ultimate effect of this measure, even if it should be adopted by the Senate in its present form. The somewhat weaker tendency at the close of the week may be attributed to the gold shipment. A good advance has been maintained in Atchison bonds. Milwaukee and St. Paul, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, New-York Central, and Lake Shore show special strength, while there has been a decline in Erie, Ohio, and Norfolk and Western. The circular issued by Morgan & Co. in regard to the plans for rehabilitation of Erie has been well received. Canadian Pacific stocks have risen sharply, as a result of the arrival of President Van Horne.

The cotton market has been quiet. An advance in prices was noted early in the week, but there has later been a return to the former level. Futures are fluctuating, but, as a whole, are lower in price than a week ago. There has been an increase of 98,000 bales in stock. The business in goods and yarns has been quiet. Orders are held back, apparently owing to the fall in exchange.

Foreign wheat is easier in several markets. Mark Lane prices are steady, but tend in favor of buyers. The red sorts are a turn lower for both spot and future.

There is some inquiry for wool at steady rates. Stocks are small for the annual stock-taking. Dealers are encouraged by an improvement in the American demand for Bradford goods and yarns.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. John Lord.

Dr. John Lord, historian and lecturer, died at his home at Stamford, Conn., yesterday. He had resided in Stamford for many years, in a stone house half a mile north of the village. His wife died some twenty-five years ago. He had two children—a son, John, and a daughter, Annie. The former died about eighteen years ago. One of the last public appearances of Dr. Lord was at the centennial of Berwick Academy at Berwick, Me., two years ago, when he delivered the oration.

Dr. Lord was born in Dartmouth, N. H., in 1809, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the ministry, and for several years acted as agent for the American Peace Society. He was stationed at Marlborough, Mass., and Utica, N. Y., but finally left the pulpit for the lecture platform. He delivered 6,000 lectures in this country and in England, covering 100 different subjects. At the time of his death he was engaged on a series of ten volumes, entitled, "Beacon Lights of History." Upon this work he had labored ten years. Among his works were "Old Roman World" and "Ancient States and Empires."

John C. Besson.

John C. Besson died at his home, 800 Hudson Street, Hoboken, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He had been ill for nearly three months. Mr Besson was born at Alexandria, N. J., April 30, 1838.

He was graduated from the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1860, and opened an office in Hoboken shortly after. He became associated with his brother, Samuel C. Besson, in 1883. Mr. Besson was a Director in several banking and business companies, and was also counsel for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

He was author of "Besson's New-Jersey Land Precedents." He was a member of the Legislature in 1885 and 1886. He was a Democrat, but never a partisan. He married, in 1862, Miss Hasseltine J. Nice, a daughter of the Rev. George P. Nice of Baltimore, who, with two sons, survives him.

Samuel Wormser.

Samuel Wormser, a brother of I. and S. Wormser, bankers, in Broad Street, died yesterday at Wiesbaden, Germany. He was not connected with the Wormser firm's business in this city in any way. He was an owner of many coffee plantations in Central America. Mr. Wormser came to this country many years ago, and, while residing in California, became a naturalized citizen. He was seventy-six years old, and had resided at Wiesbaden for several years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William Van Duyne died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, Friday night, of asthma and general debility. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Van Duyne was the last Warden at Snake Hill when the almshouse was maintained by Jersey City alone. He was at one time well to do, but was ruined by unfortunate investments in real estate.

—William L. Bradley, President of the Bradley Fertilizer Company, whose name is known throughout New-England in connection with that concern, died yesterday at Hingham, Mass. The house did the largest business in its line in the East, and Mr. Bradley was a millionaire.

CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING FUNDS

A Committee of the Grand Army Investigating a Baltimore Post.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—The committee ordered by the last national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to investigate the charges made by Department Commander Watrous of Wisconsin against Phil Kearny Post of this city, will arrive here Monday. The committee is composed of Gen. John C. Linehan of New-Hampshire, Col. Albert E. Sholes of Macon, Ga., and Col. Manning of Iowa.

The charge against the post is the improper application of funds contributed by various Northern and Western posts and women's auxiliary corps for memorial uses on the battlefields of Virgina. The surplus over Decoration Day expenses each year was applied to a fund for the erection of a Grand Army of the Republic hall, and the site of the old City Hall was purchased as the lot upon which to erect the temple.

Phil Kearny Post is represented by Gen. Edgar Allan Its defense is that all of the circulars asking contributions stated that money left over would be applied to a memorial fund.

A Valuable Family Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I cannot let the opportunity pass to express my approval of The Weekly Times. I think it one of the best, if not the best New-York weekly paper printed. Its editorials are able, conservative, and sound, and its news, foreign and domestic, is of the highest order. It is indeed a valuable family newspaper. The ladies of my household are delighted with the woman's page, and regard the paper very highly. It affords me pleasure to recommend to my friends The New-York Weekly Times. J. R. W.

Farmer, New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

The anticipations expressed last week that the market would advance, have been justified by the event. There has been a reasonable amount of advance, and fairly well distributed. The highest prices were made on Thursday. Then the gold engagements for Saturday took on a shape sufficiently formidable to cause realizing, and the market yesterday closed more or less off from Thursday's best figures. Apart from the influence of the big dealings in Sugar, which had a stimulating effect on the general list, the market was most affected by the passage of the railroad pooling bill by the House, the majority for it being unexpectedly large. Its passage by the Senate is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The railroad managers are jubilant, and they have reason to be. Railroad stockholders may feel satisfied, for the measure is a step in the right direction; that is, it not only recognizes, but will legalize, (which heretofore has not been the case,) a system of mutual division of business among the roads which was the growth of experience, and experience is your only true teacher. The Inter-State Commerce act, which is only six or seven years old, prohibited pooling, and made it an indictable offense. It substituted for it another system, which did not work. It had not worked when the roads were trying it without the enforcement of legal sanctions, and the pooling system was adopted as a substitute; it did not work any better when put under legal sanctions; and now we are going back to pooling again, this time legalized. The courts will be able under the proposed law to take cognizance of the pooling agreements, and to enforce the contracts mutually entered into. This is a new thing. In the old times they refused to do so. They said that while the agreements were not contrary to law, they were outside of it, just as wagers were, and the courts could take no notice of them. It would seem, therefore, that future pooling contracts will be cured of the radical vice inherent in the old ones, viz., the impossibility of enforcing their penalties; and consequently these contracts will have a binding force which they never had before.

Theoretically this is true. Practically, it is true only to a very limited extent. It is an indictable offense now to cut rates under the published schedule of a company; yet it is done daily, and has been done without regard to the Inter-State Commerce act. Pooling is prohibited, yet pooling has been going on since the act was passed, just as much as it did before. Only it was done under various disguises. Now assume that your pool is a legal contract, enforceable in the courts, as against all the members of it. The manager of one road in the pool discovers that his road is getting left; other roads are getting the business away from him, though they are supposed to be charging the same rates as his company. He knows very well they are not. He knows that the business is being taken from him by cutting the rates. Shall he go to the courts to enforce the pool agreement, and win his suit at perhaps the end of a five years' litigation? In that time four crops have been moved. While he was fighting in the courts, the other roads would be doing the business, and his company's revenues would be falling away. The stockholders would not like that sort of policy. Your manager knows this well enough. What his competitors are doing he does, and leaves the courts alone. He goes in to get back his business and he gets it. So it has happened in the past, and so it will be in the future, that when traffic is large and prices good, rates will be maintained and pool agreements kept. With traffic lean and prices low, rates and pools go to pieces, though they be legalized ten times over.

The pool is at best an imperfect defense against secret rate cutting and cut-throat competition. Imperfect, however, as it is, it is the best one that has yet been found; hence, it is a good thing, the common-sense thing, to have it recognized by law, and to afford it such support as the law can give. While the railroad companies, or the bond and stock holders, will possibly derive some small benefit from the proposed law, the men who do gain, and gain largely, are the railroad managers. It has come to be a personal question with them. The fact will be noted that while this scheme to legalize pooling has been more or less talked about ever since the Inter-State Commerce act passed, nothing much has been done to that end, until all in a hurry the bill comes to the front and is passed by a surprisingly large majority. Now it is common experience that getting what may be called abstract legislation, is slow and tedious work; when a personal motive is injected, legislation is apt to be pushed through lively enough. The railroad managers have been violating the inter-State law ever since it was passed; they had a guard against trouble through the rulings of the courts that a shipper need not give incriminating evidence; yet there was always the possibility of having indictments sprung on them somewhere or other, with the chance that they might have serious consequences. Suddenly came the Atchison exposure, which put right into the hands of the United States courts a big body of evidence of the most incriminating character. This was too much. The managers all over the country had to dust around for their own safety. The result was that every Congressman has been appealed to as a personal matter to rush that bill through. It was no longer an abstract question; it was a serious personal one. So the bill went through. And its passage is a good thing; but if it had not become a personal matter, the bill would probably be hung up now in some hopeless place on the House calendar, with no chance of its passage for years to come.

Doubtless when the bill passes the Senate and becomes a law, it will be used to give another lift to the market. There is not a great deal of material which can be used to that end, and what there is needs to be made much of. The speculation in Sugar stock continues to furnish the most active stimulus. On Thursday, the price of the stock touched 94½, and the dealings amounted to 197,000 shares. Since then it has declined. Adding the 3 per cent. dividend which came off on Tuesday, the rise of the stock in less than two weeks was over 14 points. And yet the people closest to the Havemeyers talk only bearish on the stock, and the condition of the sugar trade is known to be bad! The exports of gold, which amount to $3,500,000 for the week, gave a decided chill to the bull speculation, and started the reaction from Thursday's high level. It may happen that the market will be quiet as the holidays approach.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John M. Francis of Troy is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., and J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont, Gen. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, Judge A. Heaton Robertson of New-Haven, and ex-Congressman Frank Jones, Henry O. Kent, and A. W. Sulloway of New-Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

Antitoxine Gave Relief.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—The twenty-months-old baby of John Cronin of Potter Street, to whom, while suffering from diphtheria, two doses of antitoxine were administered, is improving. The respiration has much improved, and the temperature is nearly normal. The conditions are now favorable for entire recovery.

Latest Arrival.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, from Liverpool Dec. 8, via Queenstown Dec. 9, with mdse. and pasengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Dec 16.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Lebouef, from New-York Dec. 8 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

GUESTS OF THE INQUIRER

The Fine New Newspaper Building in Philadelphia Opened by Mr. Elverson with a Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—James Elverson's new Inquirer Building, on Market Street, above Eleventh, six stories high, and devoted exclusively to the newspaper, was formally opened this evening, and received as guests all the city officials, newspaper men from far and near, and thousands of citizens who thronged the place all day and evening until midnight.

The new building is without doubt one of the finest equipped and finished newspaper buildings in the country. The establishment was ablaze with electric lights, and the walls and halls appeared as if constructed of flowers, statuary, and decorations. A large orchestra filled the place with music, and the guests were treated to a bountifully served collation. Mr. Elverson received guests in his luxurious offices, and congratulations poured in upon him from every quarter of the country, either by representatives in person or by telegrams from those to whom invitations were addressed.

The employes of The Inquirer were untiring in showing and explaining to their friends the various departments, and thousands of people for the first time became acquainted with the wonderful processes of the typesetting machines, the stereotyping room, and the photographic department. The guests were unbounded in the praises of the elegant offices, which, in all their appointments, are acknowledged to be the equal of anything in the newspaper world. The furnishings and carpetings are rich, and everything is in keeping with the purpose of the proprietor to make it nothing short of a first-class newspaper establishment.

The Wit of the Boulevards.

From The Paris Revue Anecdotique.

The Author to the Printer—Why do you not increase the wages of your compositors?

The Printer to the Author—Because since we are printing your sensational novel they are constantly falling asleep.

Raoul—I had a dog who attacked all the rascals.

His Friend—What did you do with him?

Raoul—I had to get rid of him. He was everlastingly biting me.

Jacques—I think that your friend is not remarkable for bravery.

Jean—It is true that he never goes to sleep without looking under the bed for fear that a woman might be hiding there.

The worst lies are half truths.

Bonneau gives a slap in the face to a man in the street.

"How dare you slap my face?" the man exclaims.

"I beg your pardon," says Bonneau. "I supposed you were Deltruc.

"And even if I were Deltruc, you would not have the right to slap my face."

"What! I would not have the right to strike you, even if you were Deltruc? How do you know?"

The conversation continues.

"Do you believe in metempsychosis?"

"Yes; I was an ass the day that I lent you two louis."

"Pure as the Dew."

Pure as the dew that the night wind distills,
Pure as the gold from Montana's blue hills,
Pure as the pearl on Victoria's hand,
Pure as the sunlight that floodeth the land
Is SOZODONT.

Fragrant as lilies beneath the pale moon,
Where the sweet nightingale pipeth her tune;
Fragrant as spices to Solomon brought
By the proud Queen, when his favors she sought—
Is SOZODONT.

Sparkling its foam as the foam of the sea,
Setting white teeth from their enemies free,
Cleansing and healing like costliest balm
Of the beneficent, odorous palm—
Is SOZODONT.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

CALLANAN.—At Camden, S. C., Friday, Dec. 14, Laurence J., eldest surviving son of Laurence J. and Ellen Agnes Callanan.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOKE.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 61 West 9th St., Eugenia Howard Cooke, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral private. Interment at the New-York Marble Cemetery.

FULLER.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Thursday evening, Dec. 13, Jane A., widow of the late James M. Fuller.
Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, Monday, Dec. 17, at 12:15 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Carriages will meet the train leaving 42d St., New-York, at 11:03. Returning train leaves Mamaroneck at 2:04.

HAVEMEYER.—On Friday, Dec. 14, Sarah Agnes Havemeyer, widow of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 335 West 14th St. Please omit flowers.

LANDRINE.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, Dec. 14, 1894, Elizabeth, widow of the late William B. Landrine.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LORD.—At Stamford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1894, at his late residence, in his 84th year, John Lord.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence, Strawberry Hill, Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MEEKER.—Saturday morning, Dec. 15, suddenly, S. Julia, daughter of the late David M. and Julia A. Meeker.
Relatives and friends are invited without further notice to the funeral service, to be held at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, at the residence of her brother, S. J. Meeker, 304 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Interment private.

MERWIN.—At Wilton, Conn., on the 13th inst., Augustus White Merwin, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 11 A. M. Interment in Danbury.

PORTER.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1894, at his late residence, 56 West 124th St., New-York, Gen. Josiah Porter, aged 64 years.
Funeral services Monday, Dec. 17, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at Cambridge, Mass.
Boston papers please copy.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N.G., N.Y.,
Park Av. and 34th St.
New-York, Dec. 15, 1894.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy and of the National Guard and Naval Militia are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Major Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant General of the State of New-York, at St. Andrew's Church, corner 5th Av. and 127th St., New-York City, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M., without further notice. LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Brigadier General.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS 22D REGIMENT, N. G., N.Y.,
Western Boulevard and 68th St.
New-York City, Dec. 15, 1894.
Orders No. 58.—Owing to the death of Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, the assembly of the regiment ordered for Dec. 18, inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., is postponed until Friday, Jan. 4, prox., at the same hour.
By order of Col. Camp.
(Official.) STEPHEN P. HART, Adjutant.
NOTICE.
Tickets issued for Dec. 18 will be good on Jan. 4, prox.

THE HONORABLY-DISCHARGED OFFICERS and enlisted men of the Twenty-second Regiment are requested to attend the funeral of the late Gen. Josiah Porter on Monday afternoon. See daily papers for further particulars.
DAVID S. BROWN, Ex-Lieut. Col., 22d Reg't.
GEORGE A. MILLER, Ex-Lieut. Col., 22d Reg't.
THOS. H. CULLEN, Ex-Major, 22d Reg't.
SAM MOORE SMITH, Ex-Captain, 22d Reg't.
JOHN PALMER, Ex-Captain, 22d Reg't.
S. ELLIS BRIGGS, Ex-Captain, 22d Reg't.

JAMES MONRO

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Extensive Exhibit of Wheels and Sundries to be Held Next Month.

THE RIVERSIDES TO HAVE A STAG

Other Social Events of Interest to the Enthusiasts of the Popular Sport in the Metropolitan District.

The annual cycle show, to be held in Madison Square Garden next month, promises to be the most interesting and instructive exhibit ever promoted on this side of the Atlantic. Every manufacturer of any importance in the trade world will have his product on view, and no person having an interest in the cycle, no matter how slight, can afford to remain away from the Garden during the show. The indications are that nearly every State in the Union will be represented by manufacturers or dealers, and the prediction is general that the 1895 show will easily be the most important in the history of the trade.

Every article pertaining to cycling will be on view, and new "novelties" will be seen hourly on the elevated stage on the north side of the arena. The exhibit of tires will be the most complete ever arranged. In every particular the show will be attractive to the trade people and laymen alike, and should be the most liberally patronized exhibit ever given.

***

Owing to the fact that many of its members desire to see the start in the annual midnight bottle race on the 31st inst., the Riverside Wheelmen have decided to postpone the "freak reception" until later in the season. A "stag" entertainment will be given, however, on that evening, but it will end in season for the party to adjourn to the starting point, in One Hundred and Tenth Street. Reference to this race calls to mind that the number of starters will be larger this year than ever before. The destination will be Tarrytown, instead of Yonkers, as was the case in the previous contests. The prize to the winner is a bottle of champagne. The Harlem Wheelmen will be represented in the race by Cobb and Bryan, and the Riverside Wheelmen by Judge, Grangaard and Bolinger; the Greenwich Wheelmen by Henshaw, and the New-York Wheelmen by Adsit. The Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn, the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, and a number of other clubs will also be represented. The riders are privileged to take any route leading to Tarrytown, but all must start from the same place—in One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Seventh Avenue.

When the Riversides get their plans completed for their "freak reception," wheelmen can look for something new and interesting in the line of club entertainments. C. B. Robinson, the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, with whom the freak idea originated, is enthusiastic over the plan, and so are his fellow-committeemen.

The Riversides' annual reception will be held on Jan. 10, and, in all probability, will exceed in interest those of previous years. Ellerslie Hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, has been engaged for the occasion. The invitations will be issued this week.

***

The clubhouse of the Hudson County Wheelmen, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, will be bright with decorations next Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., on the occasion of the association's twelfth annual reception. Great preparations have been made for the affair, and a large attendance is expected.

***

In a recent letter to The Cyclist, R. F. C. writing from Paris, says: "Banker has not yet made up his mind as to his future movements, and is waiting, like Wilkins Micawber, for something to turn up. Unless he finds it to his advantage to remain in France so as to take part in next season's racing, it is said that he will return to the States about Christmas. Should he do any racing on the Winter track, a contest between him and Henry Fournier would prove a very big draw. Fournier has always been a very promising rider, and would have shown up prominently had he not been obliged to go through his military service at a time when he was undoubtedly the best rider in France. Next year he will be free to race, and, in the hope of improving upon his old form, he has placed himself under the care of a trainer who will take a leaf out of Prof. Culver's book. Fournier is a tall, loosely-built young fellow, and with his powerful legs, is thoroughly cut out for a speedy cyclist. He will no doubt make a big figure in the cycle world next season.

"The new Winter track is likely to be the scene of a great many sensational performances during the next few months. It has been constructed especially for speed, and the banking is probably higher than in any other existing track. This rather frightens some riders, who say that they experience a sensation of falling over when they take the corners. Nevertheless, not a single accident has yet occurred, and it is certain that there is not the slightest danger if riders have only sufficient confidence."

***

The Board of Supervisors of Utica have passed resolutions to tax all wheelmen in the county $3 per year, the money thus collected to be devoted to the construction and repairing of the public roads.

***

The latest novelty in Paris is a "bicycle cab," a vehicle which is really a tricycle, operated by two persons, with a seat for a third in the centre. There is a "top-buggy" arrangement over the centre seat. An American manufacturer has just completed one of these vehicles from plans received from France. It was recently tried in Brooklyn, with considerable success.

***

At the annual ball of the Buffalo Press Cycling Club, on Jan. 15, Arthur Zimmerman will shine as the Chairman of the Floor Committee, while "Kid" Wheeler will head another committee. This affair is expected to be a memorable event in the season's social whirl. All the prominent racing cracks will be present, including such circuit dudes as "Eddie" Bald, M. F. Dirnberger, "Johnny" Johnson, Julien Bliss, Walter Sanger, "Charley" Murphy, A. D. Kennedy, Adolph Goehler, H. R. Steinson, and the famous Callahan brothers. The attendant display of Class B diamonds ought to be a glittering feature.

***

Nominations have been made by the Columbia Bicycle Club as follows: For President—Samuel C. Adams; for Vice President—George P. Holberstadt; for Financial Secretary—R. Smith; for Recording Secretary—P. S. Mason; for Treasurer—W. J. Kemmerline; for Captain—Joseph Fitzgerald; for First Lieutenant—A. E. Kemmerline; for Delegates to the New-Jersey and Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—A. B. Ehst, Dr. Hilt, J. Elsle, and J. R. Weld. The election will take place during the first week in January. No opposition is expected to the nominations.

***

The New-York Wheelmen will have a special meeting on Tuesday evening, when the several committees will make their annual reports.

***

One of the most prosperous clubs in the metropolis is the Harlem Wheelmen. The membership is increasing weekly, and the utmost harmony prevails in the club management. On Jan. 18 the Harlems will hold their annual reception at the Lenox Lyceum, and with the commencement of the new year their whist and pool tournaments will be in full progress. Several valuable prizes are to be won in these tourneys, and the competition is very keen. George T. Cook and E. J. D. Mohant have just been added to the Board of Trustees.

***

The new officers of the Ninth Ward Wheelmen are: Captain—W. R. Greville; Treasurer—M. S. Vanderbilt; Secretary—L. Owen Miner; Lieutenant—C. H. Clark. The club now has seventy-five members in good standing.

***

During the early part of January the Union County Roadsters will give a minstrel show similar to the very successful one of the year previous. Some of the performers will be Charles L. Raser, George H. Cowie, C. R. Melick, W. S. Martin, E. A. Pelouse, George D. White, A. H. Chamberlain, R. F. Calhoun, Henry Hangsterfer, J. H. Flake, W. M. Simmons, E. E. Carman, A. M. Hall, E. A. Marsh, and F. L. Valentine.

***

By far the most important question to come before the Board of Officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, at its semi-annual meeting in this city on the 29th inst., will be a proposed amendment to the constitution calling for the appointment of six committees, namely, Executive and Finance, Rights and Privileges, Rules and Regulations, Improvements of the Highways, Road Book, and Racing Board.

***

In a recent review of the success of Classes A and B, Howard E. Raymond has the following to say:

"As to the character of the racing brought about by the two-class plan, we have never had a more brilliant season. Over forty meets were scheduled in the circuit, and of the forty meets but in three instances was it possible to make complaints.

"The trade element secured straight and honest work. When a man ceased to try and win his races, he knew his avocation was gone. No manufacturer would or could afford to retain any man who did not try to win his races. No racing man would or could afford not to try and win his races, as on the showing he made individually his future depended for further employment."

***

The souvenirs for the men who finished within the time-limit in the century run of the Long Island City Wheelmen have been given out. The first prize for the run went to E. A. Bofinger, who coverd the 100 miles through deep mud against a heavy wind in 6 hours and 14 minutes. T. Barter won the second prize. The riders receiving souvenirs were: E. A. Bofinger, L. Valbush, F. W. Lipp, J. F. Ellsworth, Corry Jones, H. H. Jones, T. F. Jones, P. J. Inglis, B. F. Brace of the Long Island City Wheelmen, Clarence Ruch, and F. E. Hilderbrandt of the New-York County Wheelmen; H. Deinburg, R. K. Gad, and J. E. Holz of New-York City; G. P. Bofinger and C. E. Smith, unattached; D. W. Murphy, Ravenswood Boat Club; E. W. Dlits of Greenpoint, J. J. Mulligan of Long Island City, E. Lewis Johnson, League of American Wheelmen, and Charles Fisher of Harlem.

***

The Long Island City Wheelmen have elected the following officers: Trevor T. Jones, President; Paul Warnecke, Vice President; G. Sternberg, Secretary; P. J. Inglis, Treasurer; Charles Gibson, George Waugenheim, and J. F. Ellsworth, Trustees; H. H. Jones, Captain; Benjamin Elpper, First Lieutenant; H. Penti, Second Lieutenant; George Boettinger, Bugler. The club is in a most prosperous condition, and is one of the most active bicycling organizations on Long Island.

***

The Long Island City Wheelmen will give their third annual invitation ball on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30.

STANDING OF THE BOWLERS.

Allen's Average Heads the List in The Times Trophy Competition.

The very interesting contest in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs for The New-York Times medal is the feature of the play to date. It is resulting in excellent individual averages. During the last week there have been a number of changes in the relative standing for the trophy. At the close of the play for the week ending on Dec. 8, Leach of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club was ahead, with an average score per game of 177. Since then Leach has dropped to fifth position, while his clubmate, Allen, heads the list with 171.

Only those whose average is above 150 are included in the appended list of competitors for the trophy. There are twenty-nine bowlers in this lot, and they comprise the cracks of the tournament. Here are the names:

Name and Team.	Average.
1. Allen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	171
2. Halsey, Atalanta Wheelmen	170
3. Olozaga, Atalanta Wheelmen	168
4. Chamberlin, Union County Roadsters	166
5. Leach, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	166
6. Anderson, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	166
7. Terry, Bushwick Wheelmen	165
8. Swezey, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	162
9. Terbell, Atalanta Wheelmen	159
10. McFarland, Manhattan Bicycle Club	159
11. Schenck, Montauk Wheelmen	159
12. Howard, Union County Roadsters	159
13. Mullins, Liberty Wheelmen	159
14. Van Siclen, Montauk Wheelmen	158
15. Martin, Kings County Wheelmen	157
16. Gardner, Kings County Wheelmen	157
17. Conrad, Montauk Wheelmen	157
18. Martin, Union County Roadsters	157
19. Budd, Atalanta Wheelmen	155
20. G. Hellawell, Bushwick Wheelmen	155
21. Letzkus, Columbia Bicycle Club	155
22. Frost, Montauk Wheelmen	155
23. Black, Union County Roadsters	155
24. Hart, Kings County Wheelmen	154
25. Miles, Kings County Wheelmen	153
26. Nellis, Kings County Wheelmen	153
27. Fraenkle, Manhattan Bicycle Club	153
28. Miller, Atalanta Wheelmen	153
29. Curtis, Castle Point Cyclers	152

Judging by the standing of the teams for the club prize, it appears as if the Brooklyn Bicycle Club "five" would make a runaway race of it. They have appeared in fourteen games thus far, and have come out of twelve with colors flying. The Atalantas now hold second place, while the Union Countys are third. The complete list of games won and lost, together with the highest team scores, follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	12	2	847
Atalanta Wheelmen	6	4	960
Union County Roadsters	8	6	873
Manhattan Bicycle Club	7	5	847
Kings County Wheelmen	8	8	863
Liberty Wheelmen	5	3	872
Bushwick Wheelmen	5	5	804
Castle Point Cyclers	5	7	805
Montauk Wheelmen	6	8	867
Columbia Wheelmen	5	11	833
Tourist Cyclers	3	11	803

The schedule of games for the present week (at the alleys of the first-mentioned club) is as follows:

Dec. 17..Montauk W...vs.....Brooklyn B.C.
Dec. 17..Bushwick W...vs.....Union Co. R.
Dec. 18..Manhattan B.C.vs.....Castle Point C.
Dec. 18..Liberty W....vs.....Columbia W.
Dec. 19..Tourist C.C....vs.....Liberty W.
Dec. 19..Castle Point C.vs.....Kings Co. W.
Dec. 19..Atalanta W....vs.....Bushwick W.
Dec. 20..Union Co. R...vs.....Columbia W.
Dec. 20..Brooklyn B.C..vs.....Castle Point C.
Dec. 21..Columbia W...vs.....Manhattan B.C.
Dec. 21..Kings Co. W..vs.....Bushwick W.

MICHAUX CLUB'S FIRST RUN.

Society Wheelmen and Women Have a Fast Ride Over Riverside Drive.

The exclusive Michaux Bicycle Club, which has 200 members from the "Four Hundred," had its first club run yesterday afternoon. Starting from the clubhouse, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, at 1 o'clock, the party passed up the Boulevard and along Riverside Drive to the West End Hotel, at One Hundred and Eightieth Street, where luncheon was served. The run to this point was made in fifty minutes, which is pretty good time even for some of the road "scorchers." The ladies in the party were quite proud of the performance. They were Mrs. H. J. Biffard, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Miss Townsend, Mrs. De Forest Manice, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Remsen, and Miss Catherwood.

Soon after luncheon the return trip was commenced, the party wheeling over the same route followed on the run out. The pace was much slower this time, no one caring to hurry after the smart run out. The party kept well together from start to finish, and arrived back at the clubhouse delighted with the journey.

Some of the gentlemen in the party were Gen. J. F. Pierson, J. Nathan Winslow, Charles A. Munn, Frederick D. Petten, Louis Q. Jones, Dr. Biffard, W. A. Haimes, James B. Townsend, W. A. Abbot, Louis Greer, Mr. Neely of Chicago, Archie Pell, and Charles O. Boyd.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Johnson is quoted as saying recently that he thought favorable of going to Europe and trying his luck in the professional ranks. "I think that I ought to draw nearly as good as 'Zim,'" he said, "and if I can fix it up satisfactorily with the powers that be I will go over and try my luck. I ought to do as well as Banker and Wheeler, at any rate. I will skate this Winter. I am champion amateur skater of the world, and have nothing more to win in that branch of the sport. Therefore, I will issue a challenge this Winter to skate any one for a nice fat purse."

—The Oceanus Bicycle Club of Rockaway Beach has arranged for a twenty-four-hour bicycle race in Murray's Grand Ocean Pavilion at that place, commencing at 9 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 23. The contestants entered are J. Desmond, William Ennis, J. Collier, J. Miller, A. Milan, William J. Wheelwright, and J. Ward. A gold watch, valued at $50, will be given to the winner. Second and third men will receive gold medals.

—One of the fair members of the exclusive Michaux Club said yesterday of her bicycle: "It is a great convenience to me, as well as a pleasure, and I consider one of the most sensible things I ever did was the purchase of a wheel."

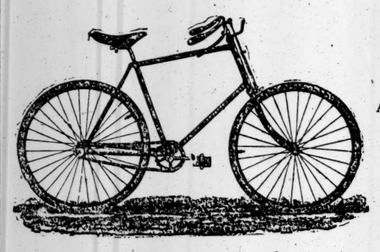
—There is said to be a scheme on foot to take a team of Class B cracks abroad next season for a shy at the foreigners.

—S. F. Edge, the long-distance crack of England, will be seen on the racing path next year.

—Paris has 70,000 resident cyclists.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

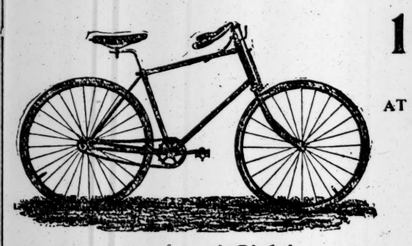
SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF BICYCLES AT REDUCED PRICES.



100 High Grade Machines AT $70.00 Fully Guaranteed.

100 Medium-priced Wheels AT $50.00

100 MEDIUM-PRICED WHEELS AT $40.00



100 Youths' 26-inch Wheels AT $46.00 Fine Quality.

200 Boys' and Girls' 24-inch Wheels AT $27.50 Good Quality.

100 SECOND-HAND WHEELS AT $25.00 AND UP.

PRICE, $100 The Spalding Bicycle FOR 1895

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION.

A more useful and satisfactory present cannot be imagined.

Plenty of other Bargains for the Holidays.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126, 128, 130 NASSAU ST.

WIFE SUED FOR ROBBERY

Developments in the Case of Mulvany Against Mulvany.

HUSBAND ATTACHES WIFE'S PROPERTY

He Says She Ran Away with $17,000—Her Many Matrimonial Experiences—Mulvany's Mother a Sufferer.

There seems to be no end to the sensational developments regarding the domestic careers of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Mulvany.

Mr. Mulvany, who is a rich contractor, obtained an attachment yesterday, through his attorney, Charles A. Murphy, against property at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, which he deeded to his wife in 1893 for "love and affection."

The attachment was issued yesterday by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, in a suit Mr. Mulvany has brought to recover the $17,500, which he alleges his wife robbed him of when she eloped from Salt Lake City with Charles G. Valentine.

The husband is still ill in Salt Lake City from the effects of drugs which, it is alleged, his wife and Valentine administered to him before their flight. They took, it is charged in the suit, jewelry worth $7,500 and $10,000 in cash, leaving Mr. Mulvany penniless. The eloping man and woman are still under arrest in El Paso, Texas, where they were caught, awaiting extradition to Salt Lake City. They gave cash bail for their appearance under the original charge of attempting to poison Mr. Mulvany, preferred against them by the Utah authorities, but they were at once rearrested by Capt. Donovan of the Salt Lake police on a complaint of adultery, on which they are now held.

A lis pendens has been filed against the Second Avenue property, tieing it up so that it cannot be disposed of pending the issue of this later suit. The other suit, begun by Mr. Murphy against Mrs. Mulvany in behalf of her sick husband, to set aside the deed by which Mr. Mulvany conveyed the property to her, will be pushed as rapidly as possible. It will probably be reached for trial before the action brought yesterday.

Mrs. Mulvany seems, first and last, to have gotten hold of a great deal of money belonging to men who were her husbands and others with whom she is said to have sustained the relation of wife. She is described as a most fascinating young woman of twenty-four years, and her meeting with Mulvany occurred about two years ago at Atlantic City, where the contractor was stopping for his health. At the time of their meeting, the story is told, Mulvany was engaged to be married. But he became infatuated with the woman who is now his wife and who was then known as Mrs. Ayres, and married her, deserting his fiancée.

The marriage was at first a great shock to Mulvany's friends and relatives, but how well the young wife managed to overcome the objections is of her husband's family is made manifest by the fact that she not only induced Mulvany himself to make over to her property valued at over $100,000, but got her husband's mother, Mrs. Margaret Mulvany, to do likewise. The old lady deeded to her new daughter-in-law a house and lot on Twenty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue, adjoining the property of her son.

Mr. Murphy yesterday began suit, as counsel for the elder Mrs. Mulvany, to set aside this deed on the same grounds on which it is sought to vacate the other deed. It is alleged in the complaint that the deed was obtained "by duress and under fraud and deceit." The only condition of the conveyance was that the elder Mrs. Mulvany was to have the rents of the property during her lifetime.

In the seventeen-thousand-dollar-attachment suit Mr. Murphy alleges that he last saw Mulvany, his wife, and Valentine at his office at 15 Wall Street, on Oct. 15. The next information he received was by a letter from the Leland Hotel, Chicago, in the handwriting of Valentine, and signed by Mrs. Mulvany, but no mention of Mr. Mulvany was made.

This fact, Mr. Murphy says, aroused his suspicions, and he employed Pinkerton detectives to trace Mulvany and keep track of him. They went west to Salt Lake City, where they arrived after the alleged elopement.

WALKING DELEGATES INDICTED.

A Carpenter Charges Five of Them with Conspiracy.

James E. McDonald, a journeyman carpenter, has secured the indictment by the Grand Jury of five walking delegates, who, it is said, conspired to keep him from earning a living. Two of the indicted men represent the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, two acted for local unions, and the fifth is a member of the regular Board of Walking Delegates.

McDonald and his brother were employed in the construction of the Wallace Building, on Pine Street. They were ordered on Sept. 4 to quit work by the walking delegates, because it was alleged the contract had been "lumped," or sublet. The men were told by the contractor that the work had not been "lumped." McDonald and his brother returned to work.

They were blacklisted by the walking delegates, and the contractor was ordered to discharge them or suffer a general strike on the entire work. He very unwillingly did so, for fear of greater trouble. The two men, with others, it is alleged, secured work in other places, but in every instance they say they were pursued by the walking delegates and discharged. They began civil action, and then went to the Grand Jury, with the result that indictments for conspiracy were found.

End of a Telegraph Case.

The affairs of the old Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company have been finally wound up.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court entered an order yesterday, declaring that the purchase price of $500,000, bid by Edward S. Stokes at the foreclosure sale, has been fully paid up, and that Edward S. Stokes and the United Lines Telegraph Company are discharged from liability.

The receiver, John G. Farnsworth, was also discharged from his trust by Justice Patterson, and the receivership terminated.

The proceedings terminated yesterday began in 1885, when the Bankers and Merchants' Company was placed in the hands of Receiver Farnsworth. The company was subsequently purchased in foreclosure proceedings by Edward S. Stokes, for $500,000, on July 31, 1885.

Says His Wife Is Insane.

Albert Van Ness seeks to have his marriage to Anna M. Van Ness annulled on most peculiar grounds. He charges that Mrs. Van Ness was a lunatic at the time he married her, and that she still remains in that condition, being at present confined in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Mass.

The husband has begun an action in the Supreme Court to have the marriage declared void, and yesterday Justice Patterson signed an order permitting the summons in the action to be served by publication. The marriage took place ten years ago, at Lowell, Mass.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Adolph Bromman was arrested yesterday on two indictments, charging him with arson in the third degree and of fraudulently obtaining insurance money. Bromman was manager for his father-in-law, Fred Heady, who kept a spirit and oil store at 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The place was burned out on the 14th of August, and Bromman attempted to collect $13,000 insurance money. It is said that Bromman has had six fires in his places of business within as many years.

—William H. Saunders was yesterday appointed guardian of his twelve-year-old son, Charles S. Saunders, for the purpose of bringing an action against Congressman-elect H. C. Miner to recover damages for injuries received on April 26 last, when the boy had his leg broken by an iron gate falling at the residence of Mr. Miner, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

—The suit brought two years ago by Henry W. T. Steinway against William Steinway and Steinway & Sons for an accounting was yesterday ordered to trial by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, after hearing arguments for dismissal on the pleadings. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the plaintiff and George W. Cotterill for the defendant. The trial will be begun tomorrow.

—Controller Fitch said yesterday that the city would probably take an appeal from the decision rendered at Albany to the effect that New-York City must pay a share of the State insane tax.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

John Wanamaker Asked to be a Candidate for Reading's Presidency.

At a meeting of the New-York stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this city, Henry Clews was authorized to write a letter to John Wanamaker asking him to become a candidate for the Presidency of the company. In compliance therewith Mr. Clews yesterday forwarded the following letter:

To the Hon. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: A number of large stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company, located in New-York, are particularly anxious to cast their votes at the coming election with a view to making you President of the company. A petition signed by influential men of this city has already been sent to you urging you to be their candidate for the position. To admit of further progress, it is necessary to know if the movement to make you the President of the Reading Company has your approval. Hoping to hear from you at your convenience thereto, I am, yours very truly, HENRY CLEWS.

"The main reason for the opposition of the stockholders of the Reading," said Mr. Clews, "to the present Board of Directors, and especially to President Harris, is because he and they are in favor of the objectionable feature of the Earle-Olcott plan of reorganization that seeks to disfranchise the stock of its voting power in perpetuity. This the stockholders will never submit to.

"It is about time the stockholders began to take steps for their protection against the plan of reorganization which seeks to deprive the stock of two-thirds of its voting power. It is an easy matter to formulate a plan to rehabilitate the Reading Company without such a needless sacrifice of the stockholders. It is very unwise for the stockholders to deposit their stock subject to such exaction. An important intrinsic value possessed by stock in a corporation is its right to vote. The stock may have no prospect of becoming a dividend payer, but it is frequently worth $20 or more a share on account of the vote it controls."

If Mr. Wanamaker consents to become a candidate, a committee to obtain proxies for him will be appointed at once, and a canvass will be made.

Applies to Congress for Relief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative McKaig of Maryland yesterday introduced a petition drawn by William K. Tubman of Baltimore asking Congress to direct the Attorney General to enforce Section 4 of the Sherman anti-trust law. The petitioner owns, as he alleges, a patent for an improvement in passenger cars, and the petition alleges that the railroads and George M. Pullman have extensively taken his invention, refusing to pay therefor. Tubman recites a suit against the Wason Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., in defense of his rights in invention, which he declares was not defended by that company, but by the Executive Committee of the combine called "The Eastern Railroad Association," which, without lawful intervention, intermeddled and unlawfully maintained the defense, and with manufactured evidence oppressed and cheated him and otherwise interfered with the true course of justice. His petition to Congress is for an investigation of methods employed in the administration of justice or injustice in the United States Circuit Courts for the Districts of Massachusetts and Maryland.

Railroads in the Milk Business.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 15.—A railroad in the milk business is a peculiar state of affairs, yet that is the case with the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, known as the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, which runs through the farming district in Litchfield County, in the northern part of the State. This is also the case with other railroads, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford having creameries in operation on the line of the Berkshire division, which runs through the Housatonic Valley. Already along the line of the Poughkeepsie Bridge route there are several in operation, and at Whiting River, near Winsted, another large one is in process of construction. From these creameries from thirty to forty cans of milk a day are shipped to the New-York market. It has been demonstrated that there is more money for the farmer in milk than there is in raising hay, grain, &c., and all are going into it.

Baltimore and Ohio Rumors.

An official statement was made by the Baltimore and Ohio management yesterday that all rumors relative to the company's floating debt, or the proposed issue of bonds therefor, are false. It is asserted that these rumors are circulated by persons interested in securing the Valley Railroad, now owned and controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio, and of which a readjustment is about to be presented to the security holders for their consideration.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Union Pacific October gross earnings decreased $138,527. The net decrease was $219,911. Last year the Union Pacific (Oregon Railway and Navigation and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf included) October gross earnings decreased $1,066,735; the net decrease was $555,116. The whole system (excluding Oregon Railway and Navigation and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf,) October, 1893, gross earnings decreased $731,015; net decrease, $325,540.

—The interest of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and of the receivers, Messrs. Forster and Huidekoper, in several parcels of land in Richmond and Manchester was sold at public auction in Richmond yesterday. C. H. Coster of the Drexel, Morgan & Co. reorganization committee became the purchaser. The sales were simply to perfect titles of the Southern Railway Company.

—The Fairmount Park Transportation Company has been incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey. The company is to build and operate a railway for transportation of people in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Capital, $2,000,000. The stockholders named are John B. Pebble of Woodbury, N. J., Alexander Renwick of Philadelphia, and John D. Yarrow and Richard F. Bower.

—Some interest is taken in Michigan in the development of what is known as the Brice syndicate scheme for a through trunk line from Duluth to the Gulf. It is understood that the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad, running from Alpena to Alger, is one of the roads that is to form a link in the chain of roads to be used by Brice.

—The Olcott-Earle Reading Railroad Reorganization Committee announced yesterday that on Jan. 2 it will purchase the Reading general mortgage coupons falling due on Jan. 1 from holders assenting to the rehabilitation plan within the time therein provided.

—Conferences of capitalists prominently interested in an adjustment of the Union Pacific's indebtedness to the Government, have been held in this city within a few days. No plan has as yet developed.

—A computation of the gross earnings of fifty-three railroads for the first week in December, published in The Financial Chronicle, shows an increase of 2.93 per cent. over the same period last year.

—The constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuing of railroad passes to public officers in this State will reduce the number of annual passes to be issued on Jan. 1 about 50 per cent.

—A new railroad company entitled the St. Louis, Perry and Chicago, has been incorporated in Illinois. It proposes to build a line from Pittsfield, Ill., to St. Louis, via Alton.

—Efforts are being made by the Mayor and members of the Common Council of Newark, N. J., to have all the street railroad tracks within the city limits elevated.

—A resolution has been passed by the Denver Chamber of Commerce favoring Government control of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Roads.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Road, J. H. Hampson was elected President and General Manager.

—Hereafter the Dayton and Cincinnati Terminal Railroad Company will be known as the Cincinnati Northern Railway Company.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island and Road, who has been in New-York the past few days, has gone to Washington.

—A meeting of the Presidents of the various Vanderbilt railroads will be held in this city next Thursday.

—Frank Geele, Mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., has been elected President of the Superior, Eastern and Southern Railroad.

DEBS WILL PROBABLY TAKE AN APPEAL

Important Changes Announced in the Railway Organization.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Attorneys S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow held a long conference with their clients, the convicted Directors of the American Railway Union, this afternoon, and it was decided, after a long study of legal authorities, that the case was certainly appealable. The manner of appeal will be decided later.

The Directors also held a long meeting today. It was decided to move the headquarters from Chicago to Terre Haute, the home of President Debs.

The resignation of George W. Howard, Vice President, which was tendered several days ago, has just been announced. Howard has been contemplating this step for three months. He was severely criticised for carrying railroad passes, and especially for advertising when he lost them, and placing the union in an unenviable light. It is believed that this had something to do with his resignation, though President Debs would not admit it. Howard will go to Kansas and return to his first business of farming.

Mr. Debs received a dozen telegrams today condoling with him on the decision. Most of them were from persons with whom the public is not acquainted. One signed by Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary Arnold of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen reads:

Decision of Judge Woods came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Knowing your noble and unselfish purpose as well as we do, we could not believe that such a decision would be rendered. You have our entire sympathy.

The vacancy in the Board of Directors left by the resignation of Vice President Howard will not be filled for some time. W. F. Phelan, who has just been released from jail for furthering the recent strike, will probably be selected. The Vice President will be chosen from the ranks of the Directors, and may be L. W. Rogers, the editor of the American Railway Union organ.

Directors Rogers and Hogan left to-night for their respective homes in Pueblo and Ogden. The wives of both are seriously ill. The report that Mr. Rogers had also resigned is untrue.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with waiting; highest references from last employer. 106 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, experienced young person as chambermaid, or to wait on young ladies; no objection to country; best of reference. 120 East 53d St., care of Mrs. Sweezy.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By two girls; best city references; no cards. 137 East 29th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; would wait on invalid or assist in other work; best city reference. M. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and LAUNdress.—Lately landed from Scotland. T. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing or wait on a lady. L. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Branagan, 25th West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; can give good reference. 330 East 35th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent chambermaid; will assist with washing; highest city references. 140 West 30th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer, or take care of children; good city reference. 109 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 809 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would assist at other work. 222 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best of city reference. Crossey, 623 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best of city reference. 349 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—Reference at present place; no cards. 24 West 32d St.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID to LADY.—By an educated person; will assist in light household duties; experienced traveler; references. French, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 667 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 488 10th Av., between 37th and 38th Sts., two flights.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook or to do general housework in small family; fully competent; good city reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; excellent cook; or do housework; best city references. M. C. Mason, 217 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; can take entire charge; city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman as cook and laundress in a small family; personal reference; cards not answered. 244 West 58th St., corner of 8th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress, or would do housework; no objections to country. N. S., 513 West 59th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent cook in private family; several years' best city references. R. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; one as first-class cook, other as first waitress; best city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker and economical; best city references. M., Box 401, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; good breadmaker; desserts of all kinds; city references. C. W., 157 West 51st St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a German cook; understands all kinds of cooking; could take charge of whole department; by the day, week, or month; wages, $40; references. Mrs. Goode, 228 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day or week; best reference can be given. 117 East 105th St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK and DO WASHING.—By a capable woman in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. L. A., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young French girl, just landed, as cook in a private family. 117 Charlton St., Hotel Keller.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By Protestant cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also waitress; good reference. 3 West 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By an English cook and laundress; city references; wages, $16. 247 East 30th St., in rear.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; best reference; private family; city or country. 821 Westchester Av., Johansan's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best references. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By English cook in private or boarding house; excellent bread, pastry, soups. M. H., 235 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Continued from Page 6.

Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook in a private American family only by an intelligent Protestant woman; no washing; is thoroughly competent in every respect, and capable of taking entire charge; is particularly neat and agreeable, and has unquestionable city reference; wages, $20. Atwood, 205 Times.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands English, French, and American cooking in all branches; best city references; no objection to country. 915 6th Av., Bell 2.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; also marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 133 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. S., 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 32d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family, 821 Westchester Av., Johanson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country, with or without kitchenmaid; four years' city reference; can be seen at last employer's. Call, Monday morning, at 101 East 40th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress; private family; excellent city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class middle-aged woman in private family; city or country; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call, all week, at 113 West 44th St.

Day's Work.

DAYS' WORK.—By English Protestant young woman; good housecleaner, or would make herself useful; private family; five years' city reference; lady can be seen. L. L., Box 107 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do housework or laundrywork; $1 per day; good reference from last employer. 157 West 51st St. Mrs. McGrath.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; by day or week first-class laundress; will housecleanc; thorough worker; best city reference. 340 East 89th St., one flight front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Swedish woman to work by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. L. L., care Mrs. Petterson, 200 East 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do day's work; cooking, washing, ironing, or cleaning; reference. 337 West 43d St., McDennand's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; will do sweeping or cleaning; excellent reference. 39 East 62d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman day's work in a private family; is an excellent laundress; best of reference. 340 West 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress, washing and ironing or other work; reference. 735 2d Av., store.

DAY'S WORK.—By laundress; first-class; unexceptionable references; day or week. Mrs. J. W. Wood, 356 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett, wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, style, fit, and finish; first-class work; lowest prices; remodeling home or by the day. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class fitter and cutter; good seamstress; highest references; engagement by month in private family; willing to go to Washington. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent designer, cutter, fitter; ladies' and children's costumes; engagements by day or week; illness cause non-engagement; A1 references. Box 506, 101 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter and designer; morning, afternoon, dinner dresses; first-class personal reference; by the day or at home. M. P., Box 112, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent in all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 233 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKING.—First dressmaking; reasonable; walking and evening dresses a specialty; misses' dancing gowns; also, thorough dressmaker by the day; work seen. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Very exact and stylish; is now disengaged; terms, $1.50 per day; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening suits; references. H. H., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter, draper; work by the day or at home; work guaranteed; references. Mme. Noel, 251 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more customers; at home or out; first-class in every respect; moderate prices. 211 West 21st St., near 7th Av., Shook's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER and MAID.—Thoroughly experienced; work by the month, for the Winter; city reference. J. P., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day or take work home; perfect fitting. McSystem, 254 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; good fitter and designer; $2 a day; reference. M. P., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; few day's-work customers; first-class cutting. Mme. Haldi, 141 West 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By very refined and competent North German Protestant; American family; first-class reference. A. M. Box 393 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS, or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined German; good sewer; best references. Apply, by letter or in person, to Governess, 630 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated French governess; instruct and take entire charge of children; high verbal and written references. Mademoiselle, care of Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, refined French lady, recommended by an Ambassador, as visiting or resident governess in a refined family. M. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl, speaking German; good pianist; in good private family; nursery governess; children over five years of age. Weiss, 246 West 26th St.; no cards.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a very agreeable and intelligent French girl; is thoroughly competent and an excellent seamstress; best city reference. J. Gerbereux, Box 478 Woodhaven, L. I.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young French lady; experienced; best references. P. G., 54 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Englishwoman as housekeeper in a private family; good needlewoman; willing to assist with children and make herself useful. X., 122 West 31st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or widower; where one servant is kept. A. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework in a private family; city reference. 258 West 47th St.; ring two bells.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable French girl to do general housework. 162 West 32d St.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a place for her housemaid, whom she highly recommends. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 689 Madison Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or COOK.—By a competent young woman as kitchenmaid or excellent cook for small private family; best city reference from last place. 835 8th Av., first bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman, Protestant, as kitchenmaid where cook is kept; willing and obliging. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks English, French, German; first-class references. G. E., care Mrs. Boers, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—As traveling lady's maid; for Europe; speaks four languages; good seamstress, packer, hairdresser, useful; no wages first month. Mme. L. Créchet, Victoria Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker and packer; good traveler; two years' city references. 121 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French experienced lady, speaking good French, lately arrived, as lady's maid or nursery governess. Write only to Mrs. M. A., care of Mrs. Rau, 35 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 104 West 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. E. C., 329 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German; good dressmaker and needleworker. Present employer's, 21 East 65th St.

LADY'S MAID and GOOD DRESSMAKER.—French; in private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; accustomed to travel; graduate masseuse; city references. K., 245 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly-recommended young woman as maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; assist with grown children; city or country. Call, Monday, at 1,531 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland woman as excellent laundress; assist with other work; city or country; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; clothes washed and ironed exquisitely; ladies' and gentlemen's, 75 cents per dozen; very best reference. Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.; call one week.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. K. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Best references; country preferred. L. K., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent collar and shirt ironer; also flannels; first-class personal reference. 639 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman; take washing home; excellent laundress; in private house. Mrs. Graham, 12 West 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; first-class reference. 1,580 Park Av., two days.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By girl to wait on invalid lady; do some chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, 33 West 82d St., from 9 to 12, Monday.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, highly-recommended, thoroughly-competent nurse; devoted and reliable in sickness; wages, $25. Rev. Mother Superior, Villa Maria Academy, 139 East 79th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse to take entire charge of infant; four years' reference from last place. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge; efficient and reliable in sickness; highest personal reference; wages, $25. Call, Monday, at 157 East 52d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; understands kindergarten; for growing children; best references. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 20th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 1169½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By neat young girl to mind children or do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. 453 West 52d St., second floor front, Mrs. Malan.

NURSE.—As nurse to nervous gentleman; several years' experience; good testimonials. 790 9th Av.; ring Long's bell.

NURSE.—By French girl as competent nurse; assist with chamberwork; good sewer; best references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant as nurse for growing children; plain sewing; best city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—Four years' references; or would do general housework. B., 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; good sewer; best references. 303 East 69th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American; Protestant; infant or growing children; best personal reference. Call Monday, 43 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl, not long in this country; to children; first-class reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take care of infant or invalid; best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates also; neat hand sewer; city reference. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress; competent fitter; making over, altering dresses; will engage by day; $1.50; in Christian family only. Miss Smith, 134 West 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; day, week, or month; does all kinds of family sewing; knowledge of dressmaking; best city references. Seamstress, 131 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; by the day or month; good references. M. M., 232 East 54th St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By seamstress understanding family sewing, dressmaking, children's clothes, by day or month; do light chamberwork. D. S. C., Box 332, 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by day or take work home; does all kinds family sewing, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. H. H., 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Family sewing to do at home; finishing dresses, repairing, altering, mending, darning neatly done. M. C., 249 East 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress in private family; willing and obliging. N. D., 440 West 45th St., Tully's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress to go out by the day; understands ladies' and children's dresses; reference. 21 East 80th St.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—As first-class seamstress and lady's maid; city references. 344 East 65th St., Reynolds's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; good sewer, both by hand and machine. H. A., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In good private family; takes butler's place; city or country; best reference given; lady seen; two years last place; wages, $20. 496 2d Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; can furnish good reference. Call, Monday, at 76 West 50th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city reference. 300 East 38th St.; ring second bell four times.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; city or country; best of reference. 240 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; understands the care of silver; salads, &c.; best city reference from last employer. A. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a capable young woman; understands wines, salads, &c.; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young Irish girl; Protestant; as waitress; lady can be seen on Monday, from 2 till 4, at 44 Stuyvesant Street, near corner of 2d Av. and 10th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; now disengaged; can take a butler's place; or as parlormaid; six years' city reference. N. D., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—In private family; understands her business in all its branches; care of silver; makes all salads, carves, and arranges flowers; best city reference. M., 270 West 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. A. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city references; wages, $20. M. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork in private family; first-class city references; lady seen. 530 3d Av., store.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. E. R., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; no objection to assist with chamberwork. M. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; first-class reference. Waitress, 753 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF employment; references. 140 West 33d St., one flight up. De Long, Bell 4.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT WOULD like a position of trust. 323 West 55th St.

ELECTRICAL and MASSAGE TREATMEIT at office or patient's home. Electrical, 342 West 59th St., first floor.

HAIRDRESSER.—A first-class hairdresser desires more customers by the week or month. G. F., 247 East 110th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By competent stenographer and typewriter; several years' experience; either mercantile or literary; familiar with German and French. Business, Box 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; moderate salary. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

TYPEWRITER.—By young lady beginner; both rapid and accurate; can work with either Remington or Smith Premier; wages moderate. Typewriter, 1,926 Amsterdam Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; first-class references. Upholstress, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By trustworthy Protestant woman to make herself useful in pantry or other work in first-class family; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Well up in all duties; height, 5 feet 9 inches; three years' excellent reference from last place. H. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; as butler, valet, or waiter in private family; sober, honest, and reliable man; best city references. Competent, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend in every respect; is a first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, willing, trustworthy; good valet; care of parlor floor; best references. R. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; good habits; best city references from former and last employers, or personal reference. R. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Young colored man; single; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; total abstainer; neat appearance; best city references. R. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 29; height, 5 feet 9; thoroughly experienced; single; total abstainer; good references. R. G., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Frenchman; age, 30; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a respectable French couple; first-class butler and first-class cook; highest city good references. 220 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; an A1 servant; married; age 30; neat and quick; best of references. Neat, Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class, experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties; sober and honest; city reference. A. N., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; speaks four languages; understands his business; this country's first-class reference. Pierre, 419 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; single; good valet; willing, obliging; highest personal references. C., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.— Height, 5 feet 9 inches; well up in all duties; three years' good reference last place. H. R., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class, experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By young French couple in private family, speaking a little English; man as butler or cook; wife as lady's maid; thoroughly competent, honest, sober; city or country; best references from Paris and city. Edward, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having several years of very best city references; fully capable of taking entire management of a first-class private family or bachelor apartment; no objection to go out of town. F. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SEAMSTRESS.—By competent couple; man first-class butler in every respect; wife thorough seamstress; assist with light chamberwork; both sober, willing, and obliging; three years' city reference. M. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, WAITER, VALET, USEFUL MAN.—By thoroughly-competent, middle-aged Frenchman; willing, obliging; in private family; best city references; last employer can be seen; good cleaner and worker; furnaces, silver, parties; city, country. Louis, 877 6th Av., top flat.

BUTLER.—By neat young man; take full charge of dining room; decorate table tastefully; willing and obliging; take special care of silver and glass; best city references. K., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; in private family; honest, sober; willing and obliging; best city references from last place; can be seen. John, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; understands furnaces and all housecleaning duties; willing and obliging; city references. William, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; in private family; honest, sober; willing and obliging; best city references from last place; can be seen. Victor, Box 257 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent single man; first-class; long personal references; just leaving on account of family going to Europe; willing, obliging; care parlor floor, &c. Piednoel, 142 West 30th St., top three times.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful; good reference from last place. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good habits; is reliable, obliging, and quiet; single and of middle age; wages reasonable; city and Brooklyn references. Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—By a married man; three years' reference; understands his duties thoroughly; good valet and willing to attend to invalid or go out of city. Charles, care of Flemming, 126 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—Speaks French and English; 30; single; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; willing; call, obliging, &c.; first-class long personal city references. Albert, Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—French; is good valet and can act as chef, having learned that art; trained in Paris and London. Valet, care of Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Fully capable to do any kind of indoor work; willing and obliging; wages moderate; best references. M. S., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swede; very useful; excellent silver cleaner; quiet waiter; willing and obliging; best references; moderate wages. Willing 215 Times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—English; 25; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; first-class references. E. P., 68 West 91st St.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By German couple; thoroughly competent; good travelers; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young Englishman in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. W. J., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; last employer will recommend. A. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; 27; in a private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; four years' city references. Payesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—French; is good valet and can act as chef, having learned that art; trained in Paris and London. Vatel, care of Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an American man; understands his work thoroughly in all branches; best references; present employer can be seen. S. S. E., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young Englishman in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. W. J., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; single; in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; all indoor work; first-class city reference. 143 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By young Swede; very useful; excellent silver cleaner; quiet waiter; willing and obliging; best city references; moderate wages. Willing, Box 215 Times.

BUTLER.—Speaks French and English; 31; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; willing, obliging; first-class long personal city references. Albert, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, single-handed; understands his duties; first-class city reference. R. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French cook; strictly respectable, economical, and reliable; just left fashionable Broadway Hotel. J. B., care of Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

CHEF.—By good, experienced chef for private family; good references. C. W. Flemming, 126 West 27th St.

CHEF.—By good French cook and pastry maker, with best reference, in private family; city or country. A. O., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; medium size; age 36; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; knows the city; good references; willing and obliging. W. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By Scotch Protestant; single; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; good city references; city or country. William, 20 East 39th St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; stylish city driver; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages; understands furnaces; good references; single; Scotchman. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; long experience; best references for honesty and sobriety. J. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and COOK.—By a married couple; both thoroughly qualified; best references, written and personal. D., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a thoroughly-respectable single man; fully understands his business; city or country; has very best personal reference. James, 53 Whitehall St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, single, as coachman or groom; first-class references from last and previous employers. 24 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; experienced city coachman; sober, honest; references from families residing in this city, who can be seen; willing and obliging. Louis, 250 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—In a private family; young Frenchman; 24; single; country preferred. Adolph Sera, 143 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Marechal.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; stylish city driver; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman highly recommends English coachman; 34; single; city or country. A. B., 13 East 27th St., White & Kerr's harness store.

COACHMAN.—Single; good rider and driver; thoroughly understands all fine stablework; first-class references; city or country. William, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; understands furnaces; good reference; single; Scotchman. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands his business; English; aged 36; country preferred; left through family giving up. W. B., 21 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent, single man; aged 32; medium size; five years' city references from last employer, who can be seen. B. S., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman in country; sober, willing, obliging; best city references. J., 220 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; English; age 36; five feet five inches; left through family giving up. W. J. E., Statsburg, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to find a situation for his coachman. For particulars apply to Room D, 11 Pine St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; references. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly; good city driver; first-class city reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; first-class city references. R. Starling, 127 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in every particular; first-class references. James, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent and reliable; single; A1 reference. E. L., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent horseman; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; A1 city driver; disengaged in consequence of employer giving up horses; will be highly recommended. M. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Present employers desire to obtain situation for a married man as a generally useful man, as coachman, or any position, or care of old gentleman, before or after January, 1895; thoroughly honest; willing, reliable, and strictly temperate. 2 West 75th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young, single man; age, 26; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good driver; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; has 25 years' best city reference; 12 years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to all personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; understands thoroughly all requirements of gentleman's private establishment; first-class, stylish city driver; age, 35; good appearance; married; no family; ten years' first-class city reference from last employer. James, 898 3d Av., Brugar's bell.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent in care of horses and carriages; excellent driver; honest, sober, and industrious; city or reference; last employer seen. 250 East 31st St., third floor.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent, single man; aged 32; medium size; five years' city references from last employer, who can be seen. B. S., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Swede; thirteen years' references from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Large experience; all branches of gardening, including growing plants, grapes, peaches, figs; forcing roses, tomatoes, cucumbers, vegetables; garden making and care of lawns; improving grounds, planting and care of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; Scotchman, married, no family; references from prominent city families; now disengaged. G. R., Box 215 Times.

GARDENER.—By single man; experienced; of good habits and best of references; 15 years' experience. M. J. C., Box 197 Times.

GARDENER.—Useful; care plain country place, live stock, furnace, &c.; single; Protestant; best references. A. D., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; also understands all indoor work; city or country; first-class reference. C. K., 221 East 40th St.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; good driver; tend furnace, &c.; strictly temperate; nine years' first-class city reference. Groom, private stable, 166 East 38th St.

GROOM.—By young man of good appearance and good experience as groom or second man; good reference. Call, Monday, at 17 East 40th St., private stable.

GROOM.—By young man as groom in private family; city or country; has good references. W. O. B., 228 West 29th St.

GROOM or STABLEMAN.—Understands horses, harness, and carriages; best city reference. 306 East 33d St.

GROOM.—By first groom or second man. E. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By a tall young man; 29; sober, willing, and obliging; best city reference. Y. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; good valet; understands his duties thoroughly; expert at silver; personal reference. C. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman as second man or page; good city references; height, 5 feet 8 inches. M. W., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-competent young man in private family; height, 5 feet 10 inches; excellent references given. F. Nelson, 40 East 36th St.

SECOND MAN.—English; just arrived from England; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good references. H. R., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a well-trained servant; good reference. J. C., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young man as second man; sober, willing, and obliging; best city reference. R., 210 East 27th St.

SECOND MAN.—Single; thoroughly competent in every respect; willing to be generally useful; personal city reference. C. R., 221 East 40th St.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 26; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references. G. L., 52 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Tall; capable; city reference. V. K., 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses; good, experienced gardener; milk, attend furnace; willing, industrious, reliable, &c.; good reference. J. H., 213 East 30th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In any kind of household duties; attend table; care for parlor floor, furnaces, and sidewalk; wages reasonable; references. T. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Age, 28; private family; experienced; care furnace, windows, brasses, silver, and gentleman's wardrobe; city or country; good city references. H., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands all indoor work thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference. C. B., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Experienced in all household duties; can wait on and decorate table nicely; civil, willing, and obliging; excellent city reference. M. K., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; Protestant; strictly temperate; in private family as useful man; knows a little about waiting; can furnish reference. James Wilson, 30 Ogden St., Orange, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—Highest reference for competency and sobriety; is a thorough indoor servant; wait at table, clean silver, glass, &c. 396 8th Av., store.

USEFUL or INDOOR MAN.—By experienced, single, middle-aged German by birth; willing and obliging; best city references. Felix, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his duties, as testimonials will certify; five years' references from last place, M. England, care of Mrs. Larkin, 208 East 41st St.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man; understands his duties very well; willing to go anywhere; good references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

VALET.—English; age, 26; height, 5 feet 9; thoroughly experienced; good references. G. R., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—By a competent Frenchman, aged 30 years, speaking English, to travel; good reference. G. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man; good waiter; understands all duties pertaining to private family waiting; city or country. J. S., 66 Grove St.

Miscellaneous.

COURIER or STEWARD for Home or Abroad.—By a trustworthy German, speaking four languages and having over 20 years' traveling and catering experience. Courier Maurice, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COOK, &c.—By Frenchman as cook, valet, and general housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; good references. C. L., 130 Clinton Place.

FARMER and MANAGER.—By steady, reliable man on farm or gentleman's country place; understands his business in every detail; breeding and raising of cattle, handling of men, and everything pertaining to first-class establishment; wife first-class buttermaker. L. H., 112 East 41st St.

FARMER.—By practical man; married; American; wife good buttermaker; position, foreman gentleman's place; city or country; references. F. Pierce, 82 Hundson St., Hoboken, N. J.

FOOTMAN or VALET.—Will a lady or gentleman take into service a smart, educated English youth, just arrived, to train as footman or valet; small wages. W., Box 206 Times.

FURNACE MAN.—By experienced man to take care of furnaces; best city reference. S. Donohue, 662 10th Av.

MASSEUR, &c.—By a professional massage operator and valet as masseur and valet to one or more gentlemen; diploma of the highest order; also exceptional references. H. Iden, 520 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 18, GENTLEMANLY APPEARance, good penman and figurer, desires permanent position in broker's office; best references and security. Richmond, 154 West 50th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

NURSES.—Trained, untrained, healthy, and fairly educated, wanted in private woman's hospital. Matron, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A young woman as lady's maid, to go home at night; must be a good seamstress; duties light; French preferred; best personal references required; wages, $20. Address West 44, Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

BOY WANTED—Accustomed to inside work; in private family; care of furnace, floors, &c.; none but those with best references need apply. 26 Stratford Place, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—For the army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 and 27 3d Av., or 11 Abingdon Square, New-York City.

WANTED—Correspondent and confidential clerk; must be rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter, write good longhand, and have thorough knowledge of general office work; liberal salary will be paid. Address, in own handwriting, giving experience, references, and salary required, J. P. H., 10 East 22d St., New-York.

WORKING ELECTRICIAN WANTED—An energetic man, accustomed to wiring, for dynamos and telephone. Address, stating experience and wages expected, Wire, Box 205 Times.

WANTED—Experienced English butler. Call, between 1 and 2, at 11 Washington Square West.

$12.00 A DAY to agents selling the Royal White Metal Plater or taking orders for plating. Trade secrets, formulas, receipts, &c., furnished free. A good agent can make two to three thousand dollers per year with the Royal Plater. For terms, &c., address Gray & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio.

Dry Goods.

Arnold Constable & Co

Ladies', Misses', & Children's

Furnishings,

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'

Gretchens, Coats & Reefers,

Ladies' Silk, Velvet,

and Chiffon Waists,

SILK SKIRTS, lined and unlined,

Tea Gowns and Wrappers,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

French & City-made Underwear,

The "Parame" Corset,

all shapes and grades.

Broadway & 19th St.

A. F. JAMMES.

909 Broadway and 13 West 30th St.

No better place than ours for Holiday Goods at reasonable prices. Impossible to quote all our bargains, as everything in our store is a money-saving article. A few among thousand others: Sterling Silver Book Marks, 13c.; Heart Broaches, 19c.; Initial Umbrella Tags, 1½c.; Silver Thimbles, 11c.; Button-Hooks, 12c.; Hand-Chased Manicure Pieces, 69c.; Pencils, Pen-Holders, Rings, Brac

B. Altman & Co.

Important Offering in

Colored Dress Goods.

5,000 yards Imported Homespun and Mixed Suitings, formerly sold from $1.25 to $2.25,

67c. per yard.

Also,

A large variety of ALL WOOL DRESS PATTERNS, suitable for GIFTS.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

TRINITY TO GO AHEAD

The Great Corporation Will Make Needed Improvements.

HOW TO DO IT IS THE QUESTION

Success of "Model" Tenements in Brooklyn and New-York—Pay as Well as Others and Give Good Moral Returns.

A question of great importance to the community is now before the Trinity Church Corporation. The investigation of The New-York Times and of the Board of Health, and the revelations before the Tenement House Commission, have shown conclusively that many of its tenement houses are old, unsanitary, and unsuitable for human habitation.

The question which is to be decided is what is to be done to improve the character of the tenements. There are so many of them, and they are so closely collected in one locality of the city that whatever is done to better them will, at some time, greatly improve the character of the neighborhood itself, and will thus not only result to the social and physical, not to say moral, benefit of Trinity's tenants, but will also exert a good influence on the entire community.

Some of those who are in the closest relation with Trinity's Church Wardens and Vestrymen say the corporation will not be slow to act.

The Trinity Church Corporation is not in the real estate business for fun, but for profit, the purpose and the habit of this rich corporation being to apply its enormous revenues to good uses connected intimately with religion, charity, and the church.

The extensive estate has been managed with extreme prudence and patience, and no fair chance for revenue has been overlooked. This being the case, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen and their experienced Controller, in looking around for some way to alter the present condition of their tenements, will naturally consider, first and chiefly, how they can do the greatest amount of good with the greatest profit to their corporation.

When once their thoughts are fully turned in this direction they will not be long in deciding that the very best thing they can do for their corporation and for the community whose welfare they have at heart is to build new and model tenements.

Several of these model tenements have been tried with success in New-York and Brooklyn, and they stand as splendid object lessons for Trinity in the present emergency.

The model tenements have everything to commend them. They pay a higher per cent. of profit than Trinity now receives from its property in the present shape. They bring honor to those who built them. They make life worth living for those who inhabit them. Instead of decaying, they actually grow better with age.

The pioneer model tenements in this part of the country are in Brooklyn. They are owned by Alfred T. White, who is Mayor Schieren's Commissioner of City Works. Two of the tenements, built in 1876 and 1878, are at Hicks, Baltic, and Warren Streets, and are known as the "Home" and the "Tower." The third, erected in 1890, is at Joralemon and Furman Streets, and is called the "Riverside."

All of these model tenements are built of brick and iron, six stories high, with iron and slate stairways. They are fire-proof.

There are open balconies sunk in the fronts of the buildings. In the aggregate, there are living accommodations for 561 families, and the individuals in these buildings number 2,000, the average family consisting of four persons. There are suites of two, three, and four rooms, and each suite has a small washroom. Water is furnished in every suite, and every room is light, owing to the sunken balconies.

In every suite are sinks, wash tubs, and closets. The rents are payable weekly, and if four or more weeks' rent is paid at once, a rebate of 10 cents per week is allowed. This puts a premium on thrift and self-denial. For a suite of three rooms the rent is $1.40 to $1.80 per week, according to location.

Mr. White has another plan by which he encourages thrift among his tenants. To each tenant who remains in the building one year, and violates none of the rules, he gives an extra rebate, or "dividend," equal to about three weeks' rent.

The rules are simply general rules, necessary for sanitation and the preservation of the building. About two-fifths of all of Mr. White's tenants secure the weekly rebate, and two-thirds get the annual rebate, those who lose it forfeiting by reason of enforced removal, through a change in employment &c.

The gross revenues from Mr. White's model tenements average 12 per cent. per annum, from which are deducted 2 per cent. for taxes, one-third of 1 per cent. for water, 1 1-3 per cent. for repairs, 1¾ per cent. for general expenses, and three-tenths of 1 per cent. for rebates and "dividends" to tenants. The net income is 6¼ per cent.

"I am thoroughly satisfied with the financial returns," said Mr. White yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "My 'model' tenements pay as well as any other class of tenements in the long run. They are better built and naturally last longer, and they are more fully and permanently occupied. They are better now than when they were put up. They will last at least 100 years.

"Yet still better and more satisfactory than the financial returns are the moral returns of such investments. My aim has been not to let accommodations for less than they were worth, but, at the same time, to give full value for the money received. The return from the 'model' tenements is fully equal to that which other real estate investments usually yield.

"While the service done by these and various similar enterprises to the tenants, who thus secure better homes, is great, it is less than the indirect good accomplished. Private owners oppose all efforts to make or enforce improved building laws, on the ground that such buildings as are required cannot be made to pay. The only argument that weighs with the lawmakers, in answer, is the submission of proof that all that is demanded has been, and therefore can be, given to tenants, while not interfering with a fair return on the investment."

In an address delivered last Summer at Chicago, at the International Christian Conference, Mr. White, in speaking of his own and other model tenements, said:

"Is it not the conclusion of the whole matter that well-to-do Christian people must be induced to become owners or managers of just that class of real estate which they dislike the most to hold—tenement-house property?

"The municipalities cannot do it, and if the intelligent, wealthy, philanthropic Christian people will not do it, the want will be supplied, as it has been, by a worse class, and after a worse fashion. Workingmen and workingwomen must live somewhere, and must live, too, near where their occupation lies.

"Do not those who could, but will not, furnish them decent homes take a far greater responsibility in declining the burden of ownership than they would in accepting it?"

It might be said that Mr. White's experiment would succeed in Brooklyn, where values are low, but would not pay in New-York, owing to the greatly increased values.

In fact, however, the experiment has been equally successful in New-York.

The "Monroe" model tenement, at Corlears and Monroe Streets, near the foot of Grand Street, is an illustration. It is practically identical with Mr. White's Brooklyn tenements, and was built on the same plans. The building is six stories high, of iron and brick, fireproof, and, as is the case in Brooklyn, the ground floor is let out for stores.

The "Monroe" was built for the Chichester estate, under the supervision of the late Jackson S. Schultz, in 1879. Every room has a window, and the suites are of two, three, and four rooms, each two and three room suite having one wash room and closet, and each four-room suite having two.

The average rent is $1 a week per room, and there is a rebate of 10 cents a week for each week paid in advance. There are cold water, tubs, and good ranges. There is a big yard for the children. The "Monroe" has been a success from the time it was erected, and the net income exceeds 6 per cent. The building will outlast two ordinary tenements, and is rated by the owners as being in better condition now than when it was built. The tenants pay their rent weekly, in advance.

An even more conspicuous example than the "Monroe" of the success, financially and in every other way, of the model tenement in New-York City, is afforded by the tenements of the Improved Building Association, which occupy the eastern portion of the block bounded by Second and First Avenues, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets.

These buildings were erected in 1881, and the scheme is purely a business one.

W. Bayard Cutting, President of the Improved Building Association, testifying before the Tenement House Committee, said:

"I desire to emphasize the superior condition of our tenants, compared with others in the neighborhood. They derive many benefits from the system, none the least prominent among which, is the moral ones.

"The association pays an annual dividend of 8.5 per cent., and there is no reason why similar associations should not be formed and conducted on a paying basis."

There are thirteen of these model tenement houses, built solidly together and inclosing a great flagstone quadrangle, which is given up to the children for a playground. The houses are six stories high, and are approached by steps of brown stone, which descend to a wide flagstone pavement, the two, with the neat exterior, combining to give the appearance of private residences.

In all there are 218 apartments, each consisting of two, three, or four rooms. On the top floor a two-room apartment rents for $6.25 a month, a three-story apartment for $9, and a four-room apartment for $10.50. The rent increases relatively as the floors descend, the ratio for the two-room apartments being 25 cents for each descending floor, for the three-room apartments 50 cents, and for the four-room apartments $1.

Every room has at least one large window, which opens into either the quadrangle or the street. The landing of each hall is lighted by two windows, so there is not an unlighted foot of space above the cellars.

Great care was taken in constructing the buildings to make them absolutely fireproof. Between each building is a solid brick wall. The stairways are of slate, and the rear of each building is provided with an improved fire escape. A very noticeable feature of the latter is the absence of all rags or refuse about them. In fact, the scrupulous cleanliness of the whole institution is apparent at first sight. Even in the cellars not a morsel of dirt is to be seen.

The class of tenants is unusually good, and includes men in all the walks of life from law down to brick carrying.

Every house is provided with a large lavatory, and any one may bathe when he chooses.

The occupants of an apartment which is not provided with a stationary tub have the privilege of using the laundries in the basement, where hot and cold water are provided free of charge. Each apartment is provided with running water and a closet. These houses are so favorably known through the east side that there is constant competition to secure apartments in them.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

A Special Purchase

of the celebrated

Norfolk and New Brunswick

Merino Underwear

consisting of

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Drawers, at 69c

Regular Price $1.10

Ladies' ¾ Wool Vests and Drawers, at 95c

Regular price $1.42

Men's Gray Natural Wool and ¾ Wool White Shirts & Drawers 98c

Regular price $1.50

Men's Heavy and Extra Fine Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers $1.18

Regular price $1.75

Children's Fine Natural Wool & White Merino Vests and Drawers 69c

Regular price $1.25

West 23d St

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow another large collection of very desirable

Dress Goods

in patterns for

Holiday Presents

In all wool Mixtures, Silk and Wool Fancies, Rough Surface and Granite Effects, at $2.45, $2.85, $3.38, $3.90 per pattern

Cotton Dress Patterns

From $1.15 to $3.50 the pattern.

Also an importation of

3800 Yards Black Granite Crepons

in a variety of weaves

$1.25 and $1.45

Regular value $2.15 yard

Fancy Silk and Wool and all Wool

Cheviots at 85c yd.

Reduced from $1.65 yard.

West 23d St.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR **HOLIDAY GIFTS**, AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

LEON ABBETT'S WILL PROBATED

His Two Children Will Divide Equally His $300,000 Estate.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 15.—The will of Justice Leon Abbett was admitted to probate this morning by Surrogate O'Neil. It makes no mention of any of the property devised or of the estate, but bequeaths everything to the children, share and share alike.

The will is dated June 24, 1890, and names William F. Abbett and Leon Abbett, Jr., the testator's sons, as executors of the estate, and appoints them guardians of their sister, Mary Abbett, during her minority. Since then William F. Abbett has died and Miss Abbett has become of age and married. She is now Mrs. Andrew J. Post, Jr.

The property will be divided equally between the two surviving heirs. The estate is valued, a friend of the family says, at $300,000, and consists principally of stocks and bonds.

WHITESTONE STATESMEN IN A FIGHT

Krowl and Simpson Still Arguing About the Recent Election.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 15.—David Krowl and Archibald Simpson, who are prominent in local, social, and political affairs, went from discussion to fisticuffs over politics in the store of William Joyce, the other night.

Krowl called Simpson a liar, and when Simpson, taking off his overcoat and tall hat, offered to resent the insult, knocked him through a plate glass window. Simpson was not much hurt, and rushed back into the store. The men were pounding each other vigorously, when friends separated them and took them home for repairs.

Simpson works in a hat store in Fifth Avenue, New-York. He is a member of the local Good Government Club. Krowl belongs to the Improvement Association. Both organizations had tickets in the field at the recent election, and both were defeated. The Improvement Association, however, fared better than did the Good Government Club, and it was over this fact that the dispute of Krowl and Simpson began.

PLATE TEST AT INDIAN HEAD

A Portion of the Armor Made for the Oregon Found Weak.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A seventeen-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate, representing the barbette plates of the Oregon, was tested at the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Maryland, to-day. It was twelve feet one inch long, eight feet four inches wide, and weighed thirty tons.

The first shot, a Wheeler projectile 850-pound twelve-inch shell, was aimed at the centre. The charge was 278.3 pounds of powder, velocity 1,410 feet per second. It penetrated fifteen inches and rebounded unhurt. It made a crack in the plate at the right top end to the impact through the plate. A number of radial cracks were made about the shot hole. The result of this shot indicated too much softness in the plate.

Another shot about four feet from the top end of the ingot penetrated about ten inches, and was broken into small pieces. The plate cracked from each impact to the upper edge. A rigid interpretation of the armor specifications would require the rejection of this plate. This was said to be the weakest plate of the number made of the class, all of which cost about $300,000.

Convicted of Pension Frauds.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 15.—George V. Van Leuven was to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with $4,000 fine, for bribery and fraud in connection with pension matters.

WATERS PIANOS

Price is an important consideration when buying a piano, but the quality of the piano is even more important than the price. The double advantage of buying a **WATERS PIANO** is:

1st. The saving that comes from dealing direct with the manufacturer.

2d. The positive assurance that you will get a first-class piano.

Our stock for holidays includes some beautiful styles in White and Gold, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash, and Ebony.

A GREAT OFFER!

An elegant new Waters Upright Piano, 7 1-3 oct., 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, three pedals, and all improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only $10 down, and

$7 PER MONTH.

A handsome stool and cover given with each piano and no charge for delivery within 25 miles of New-York.

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange at full value.

OPEN EVENINGS

Until January 1st. Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements before buying elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 FIFTH AV., NEAR 18TH ST.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

TRADE E&W MARK

THE BEST MADE

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The rooms of the New-York Flower Mission, 104 East Twentieth Street, will be open Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 for the reception and distribution of Christmas cards and decorations for the East River hospitals and insane asylums and delicacies for the sick in the tenement houses. Christmas gifts for poor children and inmates of Randall's Island Hospital are solicited.

—Dr. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday reported 672 deaths for the week, against 680 for the preceding week and 778 for the corresponding week during the last five years. There were 42 deaths from diphtheria.

—W. M. F. Round, Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York, will speak at the Church of the Ascension to-night on "Christianity and the Criminal."

—Six bonds of the Fible & Crab Distilling Company were found yesterday in a Sixth Avenue horse car and were taken to the headquarters of the Broadway police squad.

—The Southern Society is to have what the managers call "an old-fashioned Southern egg-nogg party" at Delmonico's Dec. 22, at 9 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an application directing that the prosecution of the charge against Constable Hollis W. Smith be made by indictment. This course was taken because Smith did not believe he could have a fair trial before Police Justice Watson, who had said he was prejudiced against him, had called him a robber, a bandit, and a thief, and had declared that if he had the opportunity he would send Smith to the penitentiary.

—Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court has granted the motion to place the case of Enos Corbett against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company at the head of the calendar of the Circuit Court for trial Dec. 26. This was done because Mr. Corbett is seriously injured, and it is said he cannot live more than a few weeks.

—Six-year-old Mary Winasker of 92 North Fifth Street, while gathering chips, fell into the water at the foot of North Second Street Friday and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

—Bookkeeper Thomas C. Percival, who defaulted with $600 from ex-Assessor Thomas J. Patterson's coal office, is still absent, and a reward of $250 has been offered for his arrest.

—Register-elect Granville W. Harman and Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence A. Barrow started for Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. They will return Christmas Day.

—The annual election of the Bushwick Democratic Club will be held Jan. 7.

Yonkers.

—John C. Frémont Post, G. A. R., has elected the following new officers: Commander—Thomas Birdsall; Senior Vice Commander—Wesley Randall; Junior Vice Commander—John Conlin; Quartermaster—Theodore H. Van Ness; Chaplain—John P. Brower; Surgeon—John H. Keeler; Officer of the Day—David A. Winans; Officer of the Guard—Luke Simpson; Delegate to State Encampment—George H. Frisbie; Delegate to National Encampment—M. H. Ellis.

—The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President—Mrs. Charles A. Frankenberg; Vice President—Mrs. William Wolfe; Secretary—Mrs. Thomas Wigley; Treasurer—Mrs. Lawrence Green.

—The Yonkers Railroad Company has its linemen at work putting up the trolley wire in Palisade Avenue, between Ashburton Avenue and Getty Square, where they will connect with the general line. The Park Avenue line was finished several days ago.

—The jurors in the inquests held by Coroner Miles in the cases of the sudden deaths of Hester Thomas and Patrick J. Devine decided that the former died of valvular disease of the heart, and the latter of hemorrhage of the lungs.

—Ludwig Hageman, who shot Frederick Cassen and then himself, several days ago, died in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday. The inquest will be held Monday. Cassen, who is in the hospital suffering with three wounds, is recovering.

—The water in the Grassy Sprain Reservoir was flowing over the sluiceway yesterday to a depth of six inches. A quantity is pumped daily into the Fort Field Reservoir, which now contains about 7,000,000 gallons.

—The Friday Bowling Club of New-York was badly beaten on its own alleys Friday evening by the Terrace City Club of this city by a score of 1,480 to 1,669. This was the first game of a series for a ball.

—It has been decided by the Historical Society to hold no meeting next Tuesday evening, as announced. The next meeting will be held on the evening of the third Tuesday in January.

—There were seven deaths in Yonkers in the week ending Dec. 14. The deaths the previous week numbered six, and in the corresponding week last year fourteen.

—School No. 6 will be reopened to-morrow morning, its plumbing having undergone a thorough overhauling. The evening school will also reopen in the evening.

—There was a sale of land at the City Hall yesterday for non-payment of taxes for 1891. There being no bidders, the lands were knocked down to the city.

—A chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, to be known as Woodbine Chapter, was instituted Friday evening with sixteen charter members.

—Prof. George Young has been engaged by the Palisade Boat Club as a boxing instructor, and the class held its first meeting last evening.

—A gymnastic class, numbering eighteen, has been organized in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. A. E. Foote, who recently resigned the pastorate of the Sing Sing Baptist Church, will preach his farewell sermon this evening. On Friday evening his congregation gave him a farewell reception, at which addresses were made by Leonard Kipp, H. C. Westlake, J. Irving Gorton, the Rev. Mr. Foote, and several others. The reason for the pastor's resignation is that the charge is larger than he can, in his state of health, attend to. He goes to a smaller one in Vermont. He was presented with a Bible Dictionary, in two volumes.

—The body of the man found on the Schuyler Meadows at Bartow Wednesday was identified at the Morgue in Mount Vernon yesterday by his son-in-law, Julius Samuels, as that of Abraham Keyser of 425 East Eighty-third Street, New-York, who had been missing since Oct. 18. Keyser had been suffering from brain trouble and is supposed to have wandered away while temporarily insane. He was once in the grocery business, which is now carried on by his son William. He had considerable property.

—In the suit brought in the Supreme Court by the Rev. Thomas W. Johnson of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in New-Rochelle against William H. Synott and others, publishers of The Westchester County Tribune, published in that village, for stating that he had been arrested in New-York, whereas the fact was that he had never been arrested in his life, the jury at White Plains, where the case was tried, gave him $1,000 damages.

—The Tarrytown Board of Trustees has appointed the following new Board of Health for that village: Louis C. Odell, C. W. B. Damman, William Kingen, George A. Lander, William Lovatt, John W. Free, and Peter Tideback. It had previously appointed John J. Vanderbilt, P. A. Edmonds, and W. W. Ambler, but they had declined. Mr. Free is the only member of the old board retained.

—The town bills in Ossining this year will be about $10,000 less than last year, when they amounted to $21,403.94. This year they will not be much over $12,000. The highway tax last year was $1,070.44. This year it is only $701.25.

—Chicken thieves have been raiding the henneries of Sing Sing owners, recently, and they stole thirty-two fine Javas from Francis Larkin, Jr., twenty from Postmaster J. I. Kane, and smaller numbers from a dozen others.

Long Island.

—It is probable that the Queens County Board of Supervisors will materially reduce the fees attached to the Sheriff's office by directing that all short-term prisoners be sent to the Kings County Penitentiary instead of being boarded by the Sheriff at the county jail. Such a change in the system would save at least $20,000 a year to the taxpayers of Queens County.

—George De Mott, for seven years constable in Hempstead, is a strong candidate for the Captaincy of the Rockaway Beach police force. Constable De Mott has always been a capable officer, and a popular demand will be made upon the incoming Sheriff of Queens County to give the office to him.

—The Board of Trustees of Sea Cliff and the Sea Cliff Village Improvement Association have each appointed a committee to confer and arrange for the employment of an experienced engineer to prepare a system of sewerage for the village and an estimate of the probable cost of the work.

—Charles M. Sanford of Happaughe has been appointed Secretary of the Long Island Chautauqua Assembly Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. John D. Long.

—John C. White, Collector of Taxes for the town of Islip, fell dead in front of his home, in Sayville, yesterday morning. Mr. White was fifty-one years old and leaves a wife and one son.

—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Father Boyce, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, at Hempstead, will be celebrated to-morrow.

—A series of revival services is awakening interest in religious matters at Stony Brook. The services are held in the Methodist Church and are largely attended.

—The new St. Paul's Methodist Church, at Oyster Bay, is rapidly nearing completion. The roof is shingled and the spire is partly finished.

—The Rev. T. L. Brice, pastor of the Port Jefferson Methodist Church, will preach a sermon to the Odd Fellows of that place to-night.

—The residence of U. Grant Smith, at Hempstead, was damaged by fire Friday night, through the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

—The Rev. Charles B. Hill of India will preach the annual Sunday missionary sermon in the Newtown Methodist Church to-day.

—The Rev. Mr. Daniels, pastor of the Jamaica Baptist Church, will administer the rite of baptism to two candidates to-night.

—There will be a service of song in the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening.

Capt. Evans to Go Hunting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, commanding the United States steamship New-York, is here on leave of absence, procured for a week from his superior officer at New-York. Two days of his leave have already expired. It is understood that he will consume the rest of his leave in a hunting trip. Some of the officers of the navy have heard that he will be the hunting companion of the President, and that the expedition is to be one down Chesapeake Bay. Capt. Evans may need an extension of his leave to enable him to carry out the programme arranged.

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-alls and Lung affections.—Advertisement.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

THE

Christmas-Shopping CARNIVAL

is now in full swing at our establishment. Inviting stocks at inviting prices greet the visitor at every turn. If in doubt what the nature of your Gift will be, take a stroll through the store. You can't possibly fail to make a satisfactory selection, and at any price you wish to pay——from one dollar to one thousand dollars. Whatever the nature of your purchase, and amount you wish to expend, you can rely on getting the very best value. Below are some "SUGGESTIONS" that may enable you to decide before coming.

Carriage, Street, and Evening Costumes; Riding Habits; Tailor-made Dresses.

Velour and Plush Jackets and Capes, handsomely embroidered in jet and trimmed with rich furs.

Chinchilla, Boucle, Cheviot, and Melton Cloth Capes, Long Coats, and Jackets.

Alaska Seal, Persian Lamb, and Moire Astrachan Jackets.

Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Alaska Sable, Eastern Mink, Alaska Seal, Krimmer, Persian Lamb, and Electric Seal Capes, Collarettes, Neck Scarfs, Boas, and Muffs.

Wrappers, Tea Gowns, Silk Waists.

Novelties in Lace Neckwear, Point Venise Lace Collars, Silk and Velvet Stock Collars.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Men's Initial Silk Handkerchiefs, Children's Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes.

Men's Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns, Silk Pajamas, Silk Night Robes, Mufflers, Neckwear, Suspenders.

Watches, Jewelry, Fans, Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, Reading Glasses.

Silverware, Silver Toilet Novelties, Tortoise-shell Hair Ornaments.

Leather Goods of every description.

Books. Clocks. Lamps. Games. Dolls.

OPEN EVENINGS.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

Birds.

Canary, singer, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Canary, St. Andreasberg, fancy notes, $5.00.
Canary, Campanini bell, water, flute notes, long silvery trills, soft singers, $8.00, $10.00, $15.00.
Singing Canary and brass cage for $3.00.
Talking Parrots and fancy birds. Cages in great variety. Birds sent by express everywhere. Free lists. Holden's new "Book on Birds," all about mating, food and care, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., 15th and 16th Sts.

Daniell & Sons,

OPEN EVENINGS.

Wonderful Display of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

In EVERY DEPARTMENT will be found the GREATEST VARIETY of SEASONABLE GOODS ever offered by us, and we will on MONDAY, COMMENCE the LARGEST SALE of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS and MUFFLERS

ever HELD in this COUNTRY. One of the PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS of

JAPANESE SILK GOODS

in the UNITED STATES has sold us the BALANCE of his Fall invoices, amounting to over TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, at marked CONCESSIONS in PRICE. This LARGE PURCHASE enables us to offer inducements to HOLIDAY BUYERS that no firm can approach. The following gives a faint idea of the VALUES placed on sale:

NINE HUNDRED DOZEN JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, hand-embroidered, scalloped edges, in white and colors, at . . 5c. each.

SEVEN HUNDRED DOZEN GENTLEMEN'S HEMSTITCHED white JAPANESE SILK, colored BORDERS, NEW DESIGNS, at . . . . 25c. each.

TWO HUNDRED DOZEN Gentlemen's white JAPANESE hemstitched INITIAL at . 39c. each.

ELEVEN HUNDRED DOZEN LADIES' hand-embroidered JAPANESE Handkerchiefs in a hundred DESIGNS, at . . . 10c. and 15c. each.

GENTLEMEN'S white JAPANESE SILK Handkerchiefs, ONE-AND-A-HALF-inch hem, at 25c. each.

SIX THOUSAND GENTLEMEN'S RICH SILK MUFFLERS, WHITE, COLORS and BLACK, usually sold from $1.25 to $3 each, in this sale at from 69c. to 98c. each.

We invite your attention to these goods, knowing them to be the GREATEST BARGAINS we have ever announced to the public.

Sale Commences at 9:30 A. M.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Holiday Goods

Furs.

First Floor.

Sable Head Pouches	$2.50
Black Persian Muffs	4.00
Black Persian Boas	12.00
Black Persian Collars	35.00
Black Martin Muffs	10.00
Black Martin Boas	12.00
Black Martin Collars	45.00
Chinchilla Muffs	20.00
Chinchilla Collars	85.00
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	7.00
Hudson Bay Sable Boas	15.00
Russian Sable Muffs	45.00
Russian Sable Boas	30.00

And Upwards.

Also Capes and Mantles in Sealskin, Sable, Black Martin, Black Persian, and all other furs at prices commensurate with the times.

Second Floor.

Sea'skin Jackets	$200
Sealskin Coats	325
Sealskin Mantles	225
Black Persian Jackets	85
Black Persian Coats	100
Black Persian Mantles	145
Fur-Lined Opera Cloaks	70
Fur-Lined Wraps	70
Ermine Mantles	145

And Upwards.

Many exceedingly handsome Novelties unexcelled in style and fit.

Third Floor.

Silver Fox Rugs	$60.00
Arctic Fox Rugs	14.00
Red and Gray Fox Rugs	6.00
Tiger Rugs	65.00
White Bear Rugs	45.00
Leopard Rugs	7.50

And Upwards.

Third Floor Annex.

Fur-Lined Overcoats	$60.00
Black Mouton de Corse Robes	25.00
Black Bear Robes	65.00

And Upward.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

EST'D A. D. 1820.

Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons respectfully request an inspection of all these goods.

Sunday
Dec. 16-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

Higgins & Seiter.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Christmas Shopping.

From our unusually large stock it will be an easy matter to select Christmas Gifts that will be appreciated by the recipient, or articles for home use satisfactory to yourself.

While our goods are absolutely high class, our prices are fully 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Hence our constantly increasing business.

Some of the following suggestions may be of value to you:

China Picture Frames.

Cabinet size Picture Frames, decorated in white violets with delicate green leaves, $1.50 each; with small rosebuds, $1.25 each. Both gold-traced and edged.

Royal Worcester Lily Punch Cups.

Delicate pink Worcester Punch or Sherbet Cups, 50c. each; were $1.50.

Carlsbad Glass Sherbet Cups, (with plates.)

We offer these Sherbet or Roman Punch Cups and Saucers, raised gold decoration, assorted colors, at $12.00 per dozen; couldn't be duplicated elsewhere for $20.00.

Ramikins and Plates.

Fireproof Ramikins, with plates, Dresden and assorted decoration, $10.00 per dozen; value $18.00.

Fine China Plates.

Limoges Plates, with centre decoration of celebrated beauties, and clouded gold edges, entirely new, $1.00 each; value $1.75.

Bavarian China Plates, carnation decoration, fancy edge and gold lined, 25c. each; value 58c.

China Clocks.

A special bargain in China Clocks, richly decorated, $13.50; worth $24.00.

Coalport After-Dinner Cups and Saucers.

Assorted tints, raised dots, rich gold, $3.30 each; value, $5.00. Will make a nice remembrance.

A visit to our store cannot fail to interest you.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of
Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d Street,
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE,
and 170 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.
Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

SENOR MENDONCA'S BRILLIANT MUSICALE

The Brazilian Minister Entertains Many Notable People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The musicale given by Señor and Mme. Mendonca, at the Brazilian Legation to-night, was even a more brilliant affair than the one given two weeks ago. Chairs were placed in all the apartments which open into the central hall, where the musicians were, and this arrangement allowed the guests to listen to the fine programme. The music was by the well-known Mendelssohn Quintet Club from Boston. The entire programme was listened to with pleasure, and several of the numbers were received with applause. After the concert was over, supper was served in the dining room, and the affair resolved itself into a regular reception. In the beautiful apartments orchids and ferns were used in profusion.

Among the guests were the English Ambassador, Lady Pauncefote, and the Misses Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, the German Ambassador, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Japanese Minister, Count de Reventlow; the Danish Minister, Dr. Tavel; the Swiss Chargé d'Affairs, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mrs. Grant-Sartoris, Mrs. and the Misses Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, the Misses Wallach, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. William Boardman, Miss Sherrill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. T. Ffoulke, Marquis Imperiali, Capt. and Mrs. Rodgers, Admiral and Mrs. Crosby, and Admiral Upshur.

He Was in the Landslide.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 15.—Charles W. Billings, will take possession of the office of Justice of the Peace in this village Jan. 1. He is the first Republican to be elected to the office in thirty-one years.

HORNER'S Furniture Suggestions For the Holidays.

Prices range from $5 to $500.

Assortments in All Lines Unequaled.

Plain, Inlaid, Vernis Martin, and White Enamel Desks, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Bookcases and Revolving Cases, Couches, Rockers, Reclining and Easy Chairs, Wood Seat Chairs and Rockers, Hanging Cabinets, Corner and Side Glass and China Closets, Buffets, Dining Tables and Chairs, Hall Boxes, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets and Tables, Work Tables, Curio Cases, Nest Tables, Tea Tables, Vernis Martin and Leather Screens, Vernis Martin Cabinets, Gilt Cabinets, Parlor and Fancy Inlaid Chairs, Gilt Reception Chairs, Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. Parlor Suites in Gilt; Pedestals, Flower Stands, Tabourettes, and Revolving Desk Chairs, and thousands of other pieces—all marked at moderate prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GOLD SHIPPED TO FRANCE

On Steamships Sailing Yesterday There Was $3,580,000.

TREASURY RESERVE BELOW $97,000,000

More Already Withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for Export — $220,900 in Light-weight Coins Held Back.

Gold shippers who intended to send $3,500,000 in gold to France yesterday reduced the shipment to $3,530,000 in coin and $50,000 in United States assay bars. The gold they had taken from the Sub-Treasury did not sort well enough to show a profit in heavier shipments at present rates of exchange. It was passable in this country as legal tender, but too light to be sold on a scant margin in a country that buys gold by weight, as France does.

The assay bars were not bought here last week. They had been on hand for some time, or came from another gold source, probably San Francisco. Assuming that they cost $50,000 in coin, the amount withheld from the intended shipment was $220,000. It went into bank vaults.

There was a fresh withdrawal of $250,000 from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. A gold-shipping house took it out. The evident purpose was to sort it, and select from it for the next shipment, which may be as early as Tuesday. Its withdrawal reduced the gold reserve below $97,000,000.

Yesterday's bank statement showed specie gains of $6,375,900 for the week ending Friday. This means that when shippers had made their selections, the gold store in the banks was increased by this amount. It may be that the bank gains were not entirely in coin below shipping weight, but the common impression is that shippers took their pick of coin, and the banks were content with what was left, since it is all above the limit of mint tolerance, and it will be as good as freshly-minted gold for home purposes.

Bank gains, yesterday's coin shipments, and yesterday's $250,000 withdrawal show a total loss of $10,155,900 to the Treasury gold reserve since a week ago Friday. This certainly understates the loss, for one of the shipping firms drew $100,000 more than entered into shipping calculations. There should also be added to the loss the $220,000 withheld from shipment yesterday, if not a'so the $50,000 for which assay bars were substituted. The total loss would thus reach $10,525,000 on drafts from New-York alone.

The shipments yesterday were made on bills which bankers covered with gold. It has not appeared that any of the gold thus taken will meet interest payments on American investments held abroad. Interest will be due at the beginning of the new year. No one has yet been able to calculate accurately how much money will be needed to meet this demand. Fortunately for the gold reserve, it is much less than it was before foreigners began to send American securities home in wholesale quantities. It is believed to be large enough, however, to more than offset cotton and wheat bills now reaching the market in fair supply, and hence large enough to keep exchange rates high. Should it advance exchange, there will be profit in shipping some of the coin put aside last week as too light for the present market, unless shippers may prefer the Sub-Treasury as a gold source over their deposits in the bank.

Bankers think the gold record for the year must impress Congress with the importance of disposing of the gold reserve. Exports since Jan. 1 have been $90,665,671, and imports, $21,463,861, leaving net exports at $70,201,810, against $10,807,305 at this time last year, $57,702,382 in 1892, and $41,-871,716 in 1891. This year's losses have practically all fallen on the Treasury, the banks having managed to guard their gold against shippers. They have come to the Treasury's relief, but that was apparently a voluntary act.

The lesson of the year is that the banks can take care of themselves, while the Treasury is powerless against any one with greenbacks and Treasury notes to give for gold.

GOLD GOING FROM THE TREASURY

Fresh Illustrations of the Faults of Our Currency System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—When the Treasury closed its doors to-day the actual gold balance was $96,428,810. In the preceding twenty-four hours, the withdrawals had been $4,875,000. Of this amount, $4,550,000 had been taken by New-York bankers, and $325,000 by Boston firms.

The Treasury balance at the close of business to-day stood at $155,494,829.78. In the last eight days the Government has lost nearly $15,000,000 in gold, fully half of this amount having been sent to Europe for use in connection with the proposed French loan of $40,000,000, which is to be floated in January. Advices received to-day by prominent officers of the Treasury indicate that in the next week there will be further large exports of gold. It is believed that the exports will continue to be heavy until the middle of January, at least, so that, with the large payments to be made by the Government this month for internal and other charges, the reserve may be reduced to $80,000,000, or less, before February.

Financiers say that a revival of the demand for our securities abroad would probably check the draft upon the Treasury gold, but there is no sign of such a revival at this time, and the rates of interest in New-York do not seem likely to harden in the next week or two. The heavy withdrawals, it is believed, may have a good effect upon Congress, inasmuch as they illustrate anew the faults of the currency system. It is freely asserted that should

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

will place on sale

Kid Gloves

85 dozen Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, with fancy embroidery, 4 large Pearl buttons, in English Red, Tan, Brown, Black, Slate and Mode,

at 95c
Former price $1.50

65 dozen Ladies' 4 button Pique Gloves, Spear Points,

at 95c pair.

100 dozen Men's One-clasp Walking Gloves, Pique and out-seam, in English Red and Tan,

at 95c pair.

Open evenings until Christmas.

23d St. West.

the demand for gold continue at the present rate for a month or two another issue of bonds would be necessary in order to maintain the credit of the Government.

There are signs that many members of both houses are alive to the necessity of reforming the currency in the present session. The declaration by Mr. Cleveland in his recent message to the Congress, that he should not hesitate to authorize an issue of bonds whenever and as often as becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government, is not misinterpreted, and some of the men in Congress who are opposed to bonds show a disposition to indorse his recommendations relating to the finance. The opinion is growing that the House will pass a currency bill, but that the Senate may prove obstinate.

The silver Senators have announced their opposition to the new plan and some of them have indicated their willingness to filibuster, if necessary, to prevent such legislation. The rules still operate in favor of the obstructionists, and one does not need to be a prophet to see that; in case a financial bill is reported to the Senate, which Mr. Teller, Mr. Du Bois, and other silver men do not like, they will take advantage of the rules to "hang up" the measure. This fact should encourage the friends of closure in the Senate who also favor currency reform, to renewed action, but, in view of this recent experience, it is not expected that they will make a fresh attempt this year to give the majority the power to force a vote on any measure it may favor.

DRUG CLERK OESPER'S TRIAL

JUSTICE WINKLER OVERRULES THE DEMURRER OF THE DEFENSE.

The Case to be Heard Jan. 3 in Cincinnati—The Commission Now to Investigate Whisky and Candy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Justice Winkler to-day overruled the demurrer filed by the defense in the case of the State Food and Dairy Commission against John Oesper, a drug clerk who sold a bottle of Paskola to Assistant Commissioner G. G. Luebbing, and was arrested on a charge of violating the drug section of the pure-food law.

The Justice's decision was to have been given last Thursday, but at the request of the defense he postponed announcing his ruling until to-day, in order that briefs sent here from New-York by the manufacturers of Paskola might be submitted for his consideration. The documents from the East reached Cincinnati safely, and were perused by the Justice yesterday, but they failed to convince him that the prosecution's affidavit was defective.

As the Paskola case tried recently before Justice Tyrrell occupied a week, Justice Winkler decided not to undertake the trial of Oesper until after the holidays. He accordingly set Jan. 3 as the date when the case is to come up for a hearing.

As The New-York Times has told, the prosecution of Oesper has been begun on grounds other than those which figured as the basis for the proceedings in the former Paskola case. In the earlier matter the defendant was charged with a violation of the food section of the law. In the present instance a violation of the drug section is alleged. It seems likely, however, that a good deal of the evidence put in by the prosecution at the trial before Justice Tyrrell will be introduced again, and that experts will be called to discuss the curative properties claimed for the preparation in question. It is expected that the same counsel will be arrayed again for the two sides of the controversy, Messrs. Dye & Dye for the prosecution and Messrs. Olcott & Granger for the defense. A jury has been demanded by the defense.

Oesper is employed by Cora Dow, the only female druggist in Cincinnati. She is a young woman, but she has shown a notable head for business, and is the proprietor of no less than three stores. Miss Dow is said to be prepared to look out for the defense of her clerk, but the interest the manufacturers have evidenced in the preliminary proceedings, makes it probable that they, too, will keep an eye on the progress of the trial.

For the rest of this year the local officers of the Food Commission will give most of their time to the prosecution of dealers in liquors alleged to be below standard, or adulterated, and to an endeavor to insure the purity of the candy sold hereabout during the holiday season. Cincinnati is somewhat of a candy manufacturing centre, and the officers believe they have an excellent field offered by the trade.

Charles S. Purington's Disappearance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Charles S. Purington, head of the brick company of that name, has not been heard from since Friday, and his father-in-law, T. S. Dobbins, who is Secretary of the concern and owns most of the stock, said to-day that his examination of the books disclosed the disappearance of about $15,000. He added that he did not expect to find his son-in-law's shortage more than $20,000.

Forgery of Mortgages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Clement L. Eaton, a real estate dealer, who lost most of his fortune in the Chicago Beach Hotel, built for the World's Fair, and now in the hands of a receiver, was twice arrested to-day on charges of forgery. He gave forged mortgages as security for loans.

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

will make a Special Feature of

Holiday Goods

during this week.
consisting of

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles
Fine Stationery,
Toilet Cases,
Art Embroidery
and Choice Lace Neckwear,
comprising
Real Pointe de Bruges Collars,
Pointe Venise Collarettes
and Chiffon Collarettes;
Ladies' Men's & Children's Handkerchiefs
in all desirable styles.

Ladies' & Men's Umbrellas, with Pearl, Silver, Ivory, Dresden and Natural Stick Handles.
Solid Gold and Genuine Diamonds, European Sterling Novelties, Fans, Opera Glasses and Fine Leather Goods.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

23d St. West.

UNIFORM CREDIT APPLICATIONS

STATE BANKS IN FAVOR OF A FORM FOR CUSTOMERS.

It Should Be Adequate and Meet Legal Requirements—Country Bankers Discuss Mr. Carlisle's Plan.

Group Nine of the State Banking Association, comprising banks in this city, met yesterday at the Clearing House.

Nearly all the time of the meeting was occupied with a discussion of the project of the Executive Council to devise uniform statements for bank customers. Applications for credit at banks are now made in writing. Since each applicant takes his own way of stating his case, omissions must frequently be supplied and elaborate revision is sometimes necessary. Bankers feel that they can save themselves time and their customers annoyance by providing a blank form of application for credits, to be signed by customers wishing loans.

The Executive Council, composed of a representative from each of the nine State groups and of four general officers, appointed a committee last month to consider the matter and report on it. The committee is preparing a form. When finished, a copy will be sent to each member of the State Association for approval, objection, or suggestion. The time being near when the form will be submitted, Group Nine discussed the subject yesterday.

Opinion strongly favored a form which should be comprehensive and yet exact enough for legal requirements, and so concise as not to repel applicants. It was recognized that great care must be taken in the preparation of an adequate form. Various suggestions of detail were submitted, which members of the group will consider in passing upon the form that the committee may submit. The next regular meeting of the group will be held on the third Saturday in March.

Group No. 7 of the New-York State Bankers' Association held its quarterly meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The group comprises sixty-one national and State banks in Ulster, Sullivan, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam, Orange, and Westchester Counties, and represents a capital of about $10,000,000.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were Chairman C. A. Pugsley, cashier of the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill; Charles F. Van Inwegen, cashier of the First National Bank of Port Jervis; David Cromwell, President of the White Plains Bank; Augustus Denniston, President of the Highland National Bank of Newburg; Richard J. Scoles, cashier of the Bank of Millbrook; Clayton Ryder, President of the Putnam County National Bank of Carmel; S. R. Smith, Vice President of the Bank of Westchester; Edward Elsworth, President of the Falkhill National Bank of Poughkeepsie; J. V. Deyo, cashier of the Poughkeepsie National Bank; Peter J. Elting, Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers; Charles Bray, Vice President of the First National Bank of Rondout; William Schickle, cashier of the Falkhill National Bank of Poughkeepsie; Gouverneur Rogers, President of the Bank of Mount Vernon; Howard E. Foster, cashier of the Central Bank of Westchester County; Samuel Hopper, Director of the same bank, and A. R. Hoskin, Director of the Poughkeepsie National Bank of Poughkeepsie.

Reporters were not admitted to the meeting, but after the adjournment Chairman Pugsley gave out a summary of the day's proceedings.

Mr. Pugsley reported on a conference he had with Superintendent Preston of the Department of State Banks, relative to the complaint that some of the savings banks of the State were making a practice of a regular commercial bank business. The Superintendent assured him that if he was informed that any savings banks did not only casually usurp the functions of State and national banks, but did so regularly, he would see to it that such savings banks would promptly stop such practice.

Mr. Elsworth said that, in view of the recent defalcation of Bookkeeper Seely of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, a discussion of plans to prevent such occurences was especially timely. He was in favor of regular examination of the banks by the employes themselves, especially as the examinations by the regular authorities were comparatively infrequent.

Chairman Pugsley said that he had a system of internal examinations, but it was decided to make the subject of precautionary measures one for especial discussion at the next quarterly meeting, which will be held on the third Saturday in March.

Secretary Carlisle's plan of currency was then taken up with the Baltimore plan, and several members of the group condemned both plans as impracticable.

Death Came Before the Pension.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Presley Orr of Chillicothe, Ohio, an old soldier, who had been an applicant for a pension for al long time, and had given up all hope of ever getting it, has just died from paralysis. Five minutes after he was stricken, the postman delivered a letter, which contained a voucher for considerable back pension.

Will Contest the Governor's Seat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—At a meeting to-day of the Republican State Central Committee, a committee of seven was appointed to institute proceedings to contest the election of James H. Budd for Governor, who is alleged to have been elected through fraud.

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

Will offer
Infants' & Children's Walking Coats
(*from 6 months to 3 1-2 years*)
in colored and white, at

$3.98
Former price $6.00.

Another lot at
$7.98
Former price $12.00.

and a very choice lot, at
$10.98
Former price $15 & $18.

Children's & Nurses' Aprons
for the Holidays at
Attractive Prices.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

23d St. West.

HEAVY GALES IN THE PACIFIC

Four Vessels Overdue at San Francisco, and Great Anxiety Felt as to Their Probable Fate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—There has been no sign of the steamers Montserrat and Keweenaw, coal laden, from Nanaimo, up to this evening. Both vessels were due on Monday last, and it is generally believed in shipping circles that they have met with disaster.

Much anxiety is also expressed for the bark Columbia, eleven days out from Port Blakely with lumber, and the barkentine Germania, thirteen days out from Seattle, with coal. Every vessel arriving here reports unusual gales. The barkentine Uncle John arrived from Shoal Water Bay this morning in a leaking condition, the result of the gale. She was compelled to jettison her deckload of lumber.

The Montgomery Testing Coal.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—The cruiser Montgomery will remain in Mobile until March, making a thorough test of different kinds of Alabama coal. It has been learned from reliable sources that tests so far made are very satisfactory.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 15—Yesterday workmen, while digging for a cellar, unearthed portions of a human skeleton on the site of Camp Gilmore, the rendezvous for recruits and substitutes during the war. Although nothing was discovered to assist in identification of the remains, it is supposed that they are those of a man murdered while the troops were encamped there.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 15.—A meeting of cattle owners was held here to-day, under the auspices of the Worcester Milk Producers' Association, to protest against the work of the State Cattle Commission. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Faculty of Trinity College has announced that the three Holland scholarship prizes, each of $600, will be awarded this year to the members of each junior, sophomore, and freshman classes who shall have the highest aggregate marks at the end of the college year.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—At San Rafael this morning, because of her refusal to marry him, Antonio Victoria attempted to assassinate Mrs. John Bravo, owner of a lodging house, by placing dynamite in the kitchen stove. The explosion wrecked the building and slightly injured Mrs. Bravo.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the Regents of the University of Michigan, the entire Homeopathic Faculty, consisting of Profs. D. A. MacLachlan, C. S. Mack, Hunt, and Eggleston, handed in their resignations to take effect when the board desires.

New-Haven Conn., Dec. 15.—Sheriff Tomlinson to-day brought suit against The New-Haven Paladium for libel, claiming $20,000 damages for an article printed Oct. 14, alleging that Mr. Tomlinson was guilty of trickery in the Milford town election.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The owners and agents of the bark Carrie Heckle, Capt. A. C. Freeman, which is six weeks overdue on a voyage from Philadelphia for San Juan, have given her up for lost, with all hands, ten in number.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The steamer Montserrat, the notorious "Black Border," is overdue nearly four days. The vessel is loaded with coal. Unless it has broken down, the chances are it has gone to the bottom.

Appleton, Wis., Dec. 15.—John Steinald, engineer, aged sixty-five, and Joseph Kreuser, laborer, aged twenty, were instantly killed this morning by the explosion of a boiler in the flour mill of Willy & Co.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—Judge Taft of the United States Circuit Court has issued an order discharging Edward C. F. Young and George Weaver Loper, as receivers of the National Cordage Company in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Requisition has been made on Gov. McKinley for William H. Harris, charged with larceny in the first degree in New-York. The case will come before the Governor next Tuesday.

Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 15.—Joseph Gregory of this city, brakeman, aged thirty, was killed this morning in a collision of freight trains on the New-York and New-England Road, near Stillwater, R. I.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 15.—Gideon W. Lattimer, Jr., who was shot in Lynn a few days ago by Annie Maud Brewer, died this evening at the Lynn Hospital. The woman will be charged with murder.

Denver, Col., Dec. 15.—The Grand Jury has indicted Richard Demady on the charge of murdering Lena Tapper, the first of the victims on "Strangler's Row," who met her death Sept. 23.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15.—Enos Cuthriell, Master Carpenter of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, was run over by a train on that road to-day. His head was severed from his body.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 15.—Aval Johnson pleaded guilty this afternoon to the Southern Pacific train robbery at Roscoe station and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 15.—Edward T. Adams, a colored man with a criminal record, was arrested to-day charged with passing a counterfeit two-dollar bill.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The police, moved by the killing of W. H. Price by burglars, have notified all disreputable persons to leave the city.

B. Altman & Co.

Reduced Prices
in
Decorated Porcelain,
Art Pottery, Lamps,
Pedestals, Onyx Tables,
Old Silver, Sevres Plates,
Coalport, Minton,
Crown Derby, Royal Worcester,
and Vienna Vases.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY

THE SCHEME TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE TO-MORROW.

A Plan to Relieve the Congestion in the Higher Grades of the Service and for a Reserved List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The report on the new plan of reorganization of the navy, which will be presented to the House on Monday next, has been prepared by Mr. Meyers of Louisiana. It states that under existing conditions, naval officers cannot achieve command rank until they are so far advanced in age that their power of adaptability and responsibility is either impaired or lost. In order to relieve the congestion in the higher grades of the navy, which, it is said, results from the large number of officers from the rank of Lieutenant Commander to Captain who are graduates of the classes from 1860 to 1868, the report recommends:

First—To make vacancies by removing a considerable number now in the congested grades.

Second—By increasing the numbers in the upper grades.

"The first," the report continues, "could not be accomplished without injustice and hardship to a number of meritorious officers, whose services during the late war would be illy repaid by harsh treatment now, to correct an existing state of affairs for which they are not responsible; the second, only by making the upper grades abnormally large. By combining the two, giving at the same time opportunities for voluntary retirement, and retaining those who were selected as especially deserving from officers who served in the volunteer service, and by the creation of a reserve list, there will be inaugurated a system which will tend to create a class of officers of an age sufficiently young, and at the same time experienced, to command fleets."

In order that the existing stagnation shall not be repeated every few years, the report recommends that there should be no fewer than sixteen promotions to Commander and twenty to Lieutenant Commander annually.

The report advocates reducing the classes of 1860 to 1868 to what should be their normal number, and thus placing the list in a condition to be effectively dealt with in the future. "A practical solution," the report continues, "seems to lie in the creation of an extra list, composed of officers, who, though taken out of the seagoing class, will yet discharge the duties which are now properly performed by naval officers. The officers so transferred will maintain a status consistent with a proper self-respect; they cannot receive more than the shore pay of their grade, will render adequate service to the Government for such pay, and will form an active reserve, to be drawn upon in case of war. Instead of transferring the total excess of 120 officers of the dates given to the reserve list, 100 will answer the present needs of the service."

Conferring actual rank upon staff officers will not, the report states, have any injurious effect upon the efficiency of the service, so long as their titles remain distinctive of their duties and the authority of the several corps remains as now established by law and the regulations of the navy. It will remove the long-existing cause of strife and contest in the service, and it is therefore recommended that an actual or positive rank be conferred upon all staff officers, and that equal pay be given to both line and staff for equal rank. The report recommends promoting the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps to the rank of Brigadier General, and adding an additional Colonel, to be placed on duty on the Pacific coast, to the list.

A retired list similar to that of the army is recommended for the enlisted men of the navy, and also that the oath of allegiance and citizenship now in force for the privates of the army be hereafter applicable to seamen.

The report says that the opportunities for the advancement of the enlisted men of the navy are more difficult than under many of the monarchial Governments of Europe, and yet, notwithstanding his qualifications and zeal, a commission is denied him. Promotions from the ranks are frequent in the army, and these opportunities have undoubtedly attracted the better element of our young men. Our vessels are manned by foreign seamen. American boys will not enlist if an officer's commission is beyond their reach.

Old Nuremberg Entertainments.

Merriment is the order of the day and evening at the Madison Square Garden, where the Gothic houses of old Nuremberg are reproduced in realistic style, and where thousands of people congregate every day to enjoy the pretty scene and the entertainments which are provided at the Toy Fair.

There are toys and pretty things for the children, and the show is attractive for older people.

Several changes have been made in the programme for this week. There will be a 5 o'clock tea, with plenty of Nuremberg cakes, in the Rosenau Garten, which means a comfortable place fenced off in front of the big stage. This is a condescension to the ladies, as well as to those who enjoy a glass of beer while the performance is going on.

A special game played by the "Brownies" will be introduced early in the week, and this will be a novelty. The "Brownies" are professionals from one of the leading theatres.

Several new acts will be placed upon the variety programme, and intermissions will give opportunity for visitors to see the rest of the attractive things with which the Garden is filled.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Fire destroyed Elevator B of the Empire Elevator Mill and Warehouse Company; loss, $300,000; insurance, $100,000. Fully 50,000 bushels of oats, and an equal amount of wheat, together with a large quantity of hay, bran, flour, and corn, were destroyed.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—J. B. Sullivan & Brothers, wall paper and paint store, 260 North Clark Street, burned; loss of stock, $50,000; on the building, $10,000; insurance not known.

Denver, Col., Dec. 15.—Fire in the building occupied by The Times, last evening caused damage estimated at $50,000; fully covered by insurance.

MR. PLATT IS A REFORMER

The Tioga Statesman an Ally of Mayor-elect Strong.

MOREOVER, HE IS NOT A HYPOCRITR

Some Would Like to Know How He Reconciles His Reform Sentiments with His Letter to Country Editors.

Mr. Platt is a Reformer.

The announcement has been made in public, and printed, so that the people need not be left in any doubt whatever. The announcement was not marked "Confidential," as was the letter Mr. Platt sent out to the country editors, nor was a hungry public compelled to take the news in small sections, as Mr. Platt suggested as to his syndicate editorial.

The announcement came all in a bunch, in Mayor-elect Strong's speech Friday night.

"Not since Saul of Tarsus saw a great light, which blinded him for some days, and then of a sudden became a reformer, has there been a more notable conversion," was a comment made yesterday.

In his speech before the City Club Friday night, Mayor-elect Strong said:

"I wish to say that in the only interview which I had with Mr. Platt I told him plainly that it was my intention to stand by the pledges which I made in my letter. I told him precisely what I was going to do as a non-partisan Mayor. Mr. Platt shook my hand and said:

"'Mr. Strong, you will have my hearty support in your effort, as your views have my hearty indorsement. I should consider you less of a man than you are if you did otherwise.'"

Mr. Platt said yesterday:

"Mayor-elect Strong did not use my exact words, but the sentiment was the same. I have seen Mayor-elect Strong but once since the election. On that occasion he told me he intended to give to the various organizations that had helped elect him a share of the city offices. I told him I fully approved of such an arrangement; that it was fair and just.

"I also told him I was a reformer, and that I favored the passage of a ballot reform law, a power of removal bill, and some other local legislation. Our interview was a very pleasant and satisfactory one.

"I am no hypocrite."

Mr. Strong and Mr. Platt agree that they have had but one interview since election. They had this interview on the evening of Dec. 1 at the Waldorf Hotel, at a dinner given by the Black Lake Fishing Club. The fact that they had their heads together on that occasion was duly chronicled by the newspapers the following morning.

So it must have been on Dec. 1, under the soft lights, while corks were popping within hearing distance and while stringed instruments were making soft melodies, that the sage of Tioga County dropped the fierceness of the "boss" and yielded to the spell of reform to such an extent that he whispered it into the very ear of Mr. Strong.

Now, was it the lights, the dinner, and the music which melted Mr. Platt's heart?

On Nov. 26, just four days before Mr. Platt declared himself a reformer, the letter to the country editors was concocted in Mr. Platt's Broadway office. The letter, at any rate, bears that date, and in that letter, or rather the editorial, which accompanied it, there were sentiments which do not breathe the breath of reform. The editorial has never been spoken of as a reform editorial under any definition of the word. On the other hand, it has been criticised as a declaration of a "boss." It was a boom for a "boss" if ever there was one. It made jests of the men who are recognized as in sympathy with the reform in Municipal Government in this city. It made undignified sneers at Dr. Parkhurst, the Committee of Seventy, and the Good Government Clubs. It said among other things:

"The excellent Dr. Parkhurst issues daily bulletins from his retirement at Lakewood to let it be known that he was the great author of Republican success, and that he must direct the new Governor and the new Mayor and the new Legislature in all they do. The Committee of Seventy is equally impressed with its importance. It, too, issues bulletins and talks about 'our victory,' 'our fights,' and 'our new officials.' They are engaged in manufacturing new proposed legislation, and are reeling it off like tape from a ticker. They are going to reorganize everything and make an entire change in the solar system. They have appointed a committee on legislation, which is to boss the Republican officials at Albany, and a committee on finance, with functions not yet discernible."

Four days after this Mr. Platt and Mr. Strong had their interview.

Ten days later Mr. Platt made utterances which no one had, up to the hour of going to press, recognized as being in sympathy with a non-partisan reform government such as Mr. Platt told Mr. Strong he wanted.

In an interview given out last Monday Mr. Platt said:

"While all this is true, all the State knows that they would not have been permitted to do their duty but for the diplomacy which enabled us to obtain the bi-partisan Police Board. We had an honest election in this city, and the Republican candidates for city offices were chosen. Isn't that a Republican victory? And a Republican victory, won by Republicans, should necessarily give us a thoroughgoing Republican Government and an honest Republican administration of affairs."

Further on in the same interview Mr. Platt said:

"My only ambition is to so strengthen the Republican Party in this city and in the State that it may be given a long lease of power in the city, in the State, and in the Nation, and that the whole people may see it is able and willing to give them the most honest, the most economical, the most intelligent, and the most capable Government this city and country have ever known—in striking contrast with Democratic mismanagement and incapacity."

Some politicians were perplexed yesterday over these various statements of Mr. Platt.

Those who supported Mr. Strong, and who propose to do the best they can to carry out the platform on which he was elected, said they would willingly, gladly welcome Mr. Platt to their ranks.

"But," they asked, "will Mr. Platt kindly define just what he means by reformer, as applied to himself, and will he remain true to his reform vows, in spite of utterances he may make, which seem to indicate that he regards this as a partisan victory?"

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. T. C. Woodbery, Sixteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. L. D. Greene, Seventh Infantry, ten days; Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, one month.

—Transfers in the Ninth Infantry.—Capt. Alfred Morton, from Company I to Company C; Capt. William L. Carpenter, from Company C to Company I.

—Transfers in the Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieut. George H. Sands, from Troop L to Troop F; First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, from Troop F to Troop L.

Navy.

—Capt. J. R. Bartlett has been detached from the command of the Atlanta, and granted three months' sick leave.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster C. M. Ray has been ordered to examination for promotion Dec. 19.

—Paymaster C. W. Littlefield has been ordered to the Charleston, per steamer of Jan. 15.

—Paymaster C. W. Slamm has been detached from the Charleston and ordered home.

—Acting Gunner W. A. Cabell has been ordered to the torpedo station at New-York.

—Acting Carpenter Otto Barth has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Acting Carpenter George Helms has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Acting Carpenter P. W. Doyle has been ordered to the Independence.

—Capt. L. F. Kane has been ordered to command the Atlanta.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

Realism of Sardou and Romanticism of Edward Harrigan.

"NOTORIETY" AND "GISMONDA"

The Two New Plays of Last Week Contrasted—The Duchess of Athens and the Colored Trance Medium.

A Florentine woman, reigning in Athens as Duchess, has vowed on the cross, in an emotional fit, to marry the man who rescues her child from the jaws of a tiger. When the child is recovered, and she sees that the man who saved him is a common falconer, she contemptuously refuses to keep her vow, but the Church, for whose power she feels superstitious fear, not religious reverence, refuses to support her, and uses its influence to protect the man from danger. Therefore, she cajoles the man into releasing her from the vow, by promising that he shall be her lover, if he will forego the honor of being a Duchess's husband and the title of Duke. At midnight the Duchess is seen leaving the squalid hut of the falconer, built among the ruins of a temple on the Nymphs' Hill. She hears voices, and hides behind a clump of trees as two armed men appear in the moonlit scene. Then, listening to their conversation, she learns that her son was deliberately thrown into the tiger's pit by order of the noble suitor whom she has favored above all others; that the murder of the child is still contemplated, and that her falconer is to be brained in his hut. She sees the minion approach the hut with the hatchet, shrink from the task, and throwing the weapon on the rocks near the door, fly, conscience-stricken, from the spot. Then, stealthily creeping from the clump of trees, she secures the hatchet, and meeting the other murderer as he approaches the hut to perform the task his servant failed in, she furiously chops at his head again and again, and as he lies before her, dying, she throws her arms around her falconer, who has rushed from his hut, and jeers at her bleeding victim.

This scene, a fit companion to the murder of Scarpia in "Tosca," has astonished and excited thousands of playgoers this week, in the new play, signed by Sardou, called "Gismonda."

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In a low groggery kept by a negro in the Nineteenth Police Precinct a white "crook," a shabby boy, and a flashily-attired darky are playing poker, and the darky has nearly all the chips. The alert proprietor places a bottle of whisky drugged with "knock-out" drops in an easily-accessible place. An Irish-American tavern keeper, who was once a "fly cop" in Wall Street, and is "slumming" for a grave purpose, sits with assumed nonchalance on the edge of one of the tables and pretends to read the "sporting extra." A bad darky, who earns a precarious living as a trainer of prize fighters, chaffs with the proprietor, and tries vainly to beat a "slot machine." A group of shabby negroes quarrel over the pennies in a gambling game. The winner at poker orders "drinks for the crowd." When the glasses are all filled he toasts "deah ol' Baltimo'" At that moment sweet female voices are heard singing a temperance hymn, "The Crystal Cup for Me." The Atwater Temperance Mission adjoins the "dive." The music startles the roysterers, and they pause for a moment before drinking. Then a colored woman, renowned in the neighborhood as a "trance medium," who has been on "the Island" for a year, enters, and is employed to help the bad darky "beat" the "slot machine." While the trance is still upon her the lights are suddenly extinguished, and when the gas is relighted the Baltimore darky's stack of chips has disappeared.

This is the scene which has caused mingled amazement and joy this week in the new play, signed by Harrigan, called "Notoriety." It would be difficult to decide which of these episodes is the most, or the least, elevating. But each, in its way, is highly effective.

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Sardou is a stern "realist" in the character of Gismonda. In theory the aim of the "realist" in art is to portray human nature just as it is. The practice generally is to display the worst side of human nature in glaring colors. This play has the form and some of the spirit of romantic drama. The scene is laid in a romantic epoch—an age fascinating alike to poets and students of mediaeval lore, when magnificent Florence was at the height of her glory, and, the place being Athens, the splendor of Flo entine civilization is deftly contrasted in the pictures with the remains of classic grandeur. In the story the main elements of all romance, unrequited love and burning passion, jealousy and vengeance, soft music and softer moonlight, are commingled, and there are scenes of pageantry that entrance the mind.

But a slight examination of her traits shows that Gismonda is no creature of romance, no sister of the heroines of our youth, who might have had one or two failings—sometimes they were vain, sometimes jealous, sometimes vengeful—but were always true to a poetic ideal of goodness, and capable of sacrifice. The Duchess of Athens has no religion; in place of it is superstitious fear. Her passions are base and uncontrollable. She is a beautiful and dangerous animal. As for the man, Almerio, he too, is a brute, with one idea and one desire—to possess the woman. His sole merit—it is not a virtue in his case—is steadfastness of purpose. He is capable of heroism to obtain his object, but he is also capable of contemptible self-abasement. Both personages are unlovely, but the skill of Sardou has made them central figures in a stirring play.

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Mr. Harrigan in "Notoriety," is real mostly on the surface. The piece is as romantic as "The Beggars' Opera" or "Pinafore" or "The Brownies." It reflects the romance of the kitchen fireside in its blending of the fortunes and the hearts of the lowly and the "aristocratic," and it degenerates into acrobatic extravaganza in its travesty of an out-of-doors performance of "As You Like It." So that while Mr. Harrigan's set of Nineteenth Precinct personages are alarmingly real, they merely form an episode in a fairy story.

The cynical and audacious realism of Sardou in "Gismonda" is happily quite beyond Mr. Harrigan, but he has often been more of a realist than he is in "Notoriety," though he has never been averse to mingling romance with his reality, and he has never made a practice of seeking for the worst traits of humanity and setting them forth vividly for the sake of being true to "human nature."

"Notoriety" as a play, and as an entertainment, too, ranks with "McNooney's Visit" and "The Grip," not with "The Major" and "The Leather Patch." It contains a few episodes in which Mr. Harrigan's unimpaired powers of observation and rich humor are as noticeable as ever, and the performance is all that could be asked for

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The performance of "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is also commendable. Miss Davenport is an able actress. She always knows what to do with the character in hand, and how to do it. To be sure, that may not seem to be the highest kind of praise when we recall Mark Twain's experience as a translator of one of Heine's poems. He had the original verses before him, and had absorbed all the "facts" in them—but his translation was a painful failure. Miss Davenport's portrayal of Gismonda, however, is very much better than Mr. Clemens's translation of Heine.

It is a forcible, and, in some scenes, an admirably effective, piece of acting. It satisfies and interests, if it does not astonish and thrill one. In the first act, and again in the third, she shows the largeness of her artistic resources, and the value of sound stage training.

Mr. MacDowell has a thankless part, but he looks the kind of falconer who might develop into a vanquisher of pirates, and surely does with his share of the text, which is not large, all that could be expected of him. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Elliott are equally acceptable, and the work of the whole company indicates the most careful and skillful training, which cannot, however, make hopelessly bad voices agreeable. "Gismonda" is a spectacle which ought not to be missed—though, to be sure, the play is rather highly seasoned.

E. A. D.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

"Esmeralda," which will be presented at Palmer's this week has not been seen in New-York for thirteen years, and will, therefore, be somewhat of a novelty. It is produced at the Madison Square Theatre, under the management of the Mallory Brothers and Daniel Frohman, Oct. 20, 1881, with Annie Russell in the title rôle, and it was her performance of Esmeralda that brought this actress into popular favor. She will play her old part at Palmer's to-morrow night. Her support in the original production included Eben Plymptom, Leslie Allen, Thomas Whiffen, and Agnes Booth. In the revival, Virginia Harned will be Nora; Madeline Bouton, Kate; Minnie Monk, Mrs. Rogers; E. M. Holland, Rogers; C. J. Richman, Dave Hardy; E. J. Henley, Esterbrook; Thomas Terriss, the Marquis, and Reuben Fax, the painter.

"Esmeralda" is in four acts, and is a dramatization, by Frances Hodgson Burnett and William H. Gillette, of Mrs. Burnett's magazine story of the same name. A girl is separated from her humble lover by her parents, after they have become suddenly rich. They take her from her humble home in North Carolina and establish her in a mansion in Paris, surrounded by luxury. Here Esmeralda pines for her absent lover, and here it is finally discovered that the gold mine which has enriched her parents is really the property of this despised young man. The play, as it is remembered, has bright characterization, agreeable humor, and genuine sentiment of the kind most potent with playgoers at the time when the Madison Square was the only theatre in the city that a certain class of playgoers would attend. Whether this sentiment which carried the play almost a year is equally powerful with the present generation Mr. Palmer's experiment will show.

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At the Lyceum Pinero's fanciful farce "The Amazons" will be revived, to give place in a short time to the new play by Henry Arthur Jones, "The Case of Rebellious Susan," which is in rehearsal. The remarkable success of "The Amazons," whose career was cut short by the close of the season last Summer, is still fresh in the minds of playgoers, and its performances are too recent to require the repetition here of the story of the adventures of the charming daughters of Lady Castlejohn in their masculine attire. The revival will give an opportunity to New-Yorkers to see Isabel Irving in the part of Lady Noeline. Miss Irving played this part a few weeks with Charles Frohman's company, and was accorded a great deal of praise for her work. In other respects the cast will be the same as last season, Katherine Florence and Bessie Tyree appearing as Lady Wilhelmine and Lady Tomaline, and Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Mr. Kelcey, Fritz Williams, and Ferdinand Gottschalk in their original parts.

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William Collier will appear at the Harlem Opera House this week in "A Back Number," a play written for him by Edward E. Kidder. Hitherto Mr. Collier has been seen in New-York only in wild farce. In "A Back Number" he has a dual rôle. As Benjamin Bennett, the village schoolmaster, he is all sobriety, and says and does nothing to challenge criticism, but he lacks assurance, and is utterly devoid of dash, which gives him the name of "A Back Number." As the brother, Shiftless Ike, he assumes a character without purpose in life, except to enjoy the good things that come to him. He is only happy when surrounded by convivial companions, and is restrained from excesses only by his affection for his brother. Ben loves a village beauty, and has been loved by her, until the appearance in the village of a handsome strolling artist. He refuses to listen to the gossip about his love, and his constancy finally secures its reward. Louise Allen Collier, George W. Leslie, H. A. Smith, James R. Smith, M. L. Heckert, Edward Clark, Belle Bucklin, Helen Reimer, and Mattie Earle are the members of Mr. Collier's supporting company.

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"Virginius" is scarcely a new play, but Wilson Barrett's revival of it is sure to be fine, in a pictorial sense, and probably more interesting than any performance of Knowles's tragedy recently seen here. Mr. Barrett's audiences at the American Theatre have, moreover, a real liking for the poetical drama. They have shown that in their attitude toward his revival of "Hamlet." Mr. Barrett will present "Virginius," tomorrow night. Franklin McLeay will play Appius Claudius for the first time. The play, which is Mr. Barrett's own version in four acts, has been subjected to several changes in order to quicken the action. It will be presented at every performance this week, except on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, when "Hamlet" will be repeated.

The German Plays in Irving Place.

Mr. Conried is not disposed, in spite of the admitted power of Max Halbe's "Jugend," a perfect example of dramatic realism, to put that play forward too prominently. It will be in the bill this week Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon. The performance is admirable, Anna Braga, Senius, and that always satisfactory artist, Mathieu Pfeil, embodying their rôles with excellent skill.

To-morrow night "Der Herr Senator" will be acted; Thursday night will be given up to a revival of von Moser's old-fashioned but delightful "Ultimo," ("The Big Bonanza,") and Friday night Auzengruber's rustic play, "Der Pfarrer von Kirschfeld," will be performed.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—This week at Koster & Bial's the principal new feature of the programme will be the first presentation of the third series of living pictures, comprising twenty entirely new creations. The list is as follows: "Blind Man's Buff," Makart; "Christmas Eve," Operti; "La Source," Mazerolli; "A Japanese Toilet," Girard; "The Wounded Drummer Boy," Johnson; "Sally in Our Alley," Abbey; "Birth of a Naiad," Coomans; "Evening Prayer," Foster; "Salambo," Ferrier; "Love Is Lighter Than a Butterfly," Picou; "An Old Sinner," Felli; "Paul and Francesca," Dore; "Home, Sweet Home," Operti; "In Vino Veritas," Landelle; "Rock of Ages," Gertel; "Morning," "Noon," "Evening," Makart, and "The Last Stand," Frederick Remington. Another new feature will be the reappearance in America of Paul Cinquevalli, the juggler. Remaining features of the bill will be Flora Irwin, comedienne; Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso; Ivan Tschernoff and his troupe of trained dogs; the Brothers Rossow, Illipuan athletes; Eugenie Petrescu, contortionist; M. and Mme. Bruet-Rivière, French duetists and imitators; Mlle. Erminia Chelli, trapeze, and the Brothers Forrest, musical eccentrics.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—The second month of "The Brownies" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is attracting some of the largest audiences ever seen in Manager Rosenquest's house. The Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinées are crowded with women and children, and the advance sale for the holiday season is already unusually large. The prospects are excellent for a run of many months of Palmer Cox's pretty spectacle. For next Thursday night the entire house has been purchased by Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, and a committee of ladies for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Assumption. On Friday evening the fiftieth performance will be given, and will be signalized by the presentation to every woman in the audience occupying a reserved seat of the most beautiful souvenir ever given in this city, in the form of a calendar for 1895, consisting of twelve water-color views of Brownie Land, designed by Palmer Cox. Linda da Costa, who resigned from "The Brownies" in Philadelphia on account of illness, will resume the role of Queen Titania to-morrow night, having fully recovered her health.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—Kitty Nolan, the Irish ballad singer from the English music halls, will make her American début at Tony Pastor's to-morrow night. Johnny and Emma Ray, California's eccentric comedians, will also make their first appearance in this city at this house. Madge Ellis, "Queen of Brilliants," remains another week, and will introduce some new songs, and Imogene Caner will begin a return engagement. Other artists who will contribute to an excellent vaudeville bill are Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon, in acrobatic comedy; Edward and Josie Evans, impersonators of juvenile comedy, in "Little Sweethearts"; William F. Kaye and Ada Henry, Gracie and Reynolds, burlesque comedians, and Harry and Marie Brunelle, who will present their musical and mechanical novelty, "The Liliputians." Tony Pastor himself will appear in new songs and parodies.

—Huber's Museum.—A unique collection of curiosities, combined with a capital vaudeville show, will be the attractions at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week. The Watanabe troupe of Japanese swordsmen and athletes in acts of Oriental attack and defense will awaken special interest on account of the war in the East. Perkins's talking seals, George Williams, the "Girdle Fairy"; F. D. King, the "paper king"; Woodruff and Palmer, glassblowers; Jo-Jo, the dog man, and Lo Lo, the glass dancer, are also features of the exhibition in the curio hall. In the theatre a burlesque called "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date" will be presented by Billy Burke, Barnum's famous clown, will be the leading funmaker, and will have a full pantomime company in his support, including the Gleasons, J. J. Sheehan, the Hill sisters, and Gladys Van.

—Proctor's Theatre.—"Penelope," a little operetta which occupies but twenty minutes in the performance, will be a feature at Proctor's this week, sung by Susie Kirwin, Ben Lodge, comedian; Margaret Bolton, Thomas J. Grady, Willis Martin, and a strong chorus. The vaudeville artists will be the Dixon brothers, musical clowns; the Fletchers, a trio of sensational skaters; "Senator" Frank Moran; the Claflin sisters, in songs and dances; Fisher and Carroll, Irish comedians; Ritchie and Ritchie, in an Irish comedy sketch; Lottie and Robert Dailey, Morton and Coleman, Rawson, expert club manipulator; Lady Seabert on the Spanish rings; Nat Franklin, in a musical monologue; Julia V. Taylor, change artist; John H. Keer, German comedian, and Maud Gilbert. The Living Pictures still form a popular feature of the continuous performance.

—Eden Musée.—The interest of the public in mechanical figures is shown by the success of the three new mechanical groups now on exhibition at the Eden Musée. From early in the day until late at night there is a crowd of visitors around each of these groups, and the remarks made are often as interesting as the movements of the figures. Little children try to shake hands with the organ grinder's monkey and give him candy. The mother and her child sit in the centre of a "Children's Masquerade" group, and there is almost as much interest in the masqueraders as in the beautiful mother and struggling child, which cries "Mamma" so loud that one can hear it in any part of the Musée. As for the "Sleeping Guard," the third of these new mechanical figures, a peculiar interest attaches to him because he snores.

—Movements of the Stars.—Peter F. Dailey is playing "A Country Sport" in New-Orleans this week; Carrie Turner is in Cincinnati, Effie Ellsler in Michigan and Ohio cities, James A. Herne in Philadelphia, Joseph Jefferson in New-Orleans; Julia Marlowe is resting, but will resume her tour next week in Baltimore; the Kendals are visiting New-York towns; Marie Burroughs is in Boston, Mrs. Langtry in Chicago, Nat Goodwin in St. Louis, Otis Skinner in Pittsburg, Olga Nethersole in Rochester and Buffalo, Richard Mansfield in Philadelphia, Robert Hilliard in Cleveland, Ohio; Stuart Robson in Western cities, William H. Crane in New-England cities, Camille D'Arville in Chicago, De Wolf Hopper in Washington, Francis Wilson in Philadelphia, and Della Fox in Boston.

—Star Theatre.—Rose Coghlan's new play, "To Nemesis," will have but three more performances at the Star Theatre. On Thursday evening next Miss Coghlan will revive Boucicault's comedy, "London Assurance," appearing as Lady Gay Spanker, a character in which she was very successful on this same stage when a member of the old Wallack company. "To Nemesis" has been greatly improved since its first production, and the women of New-York have gone into raptures over the gowns worn by Miss Coghlan and the other women of her excellent company. Her engagement has but two more weeks to run, and she will be followed on Dec. 31 by Denman Thompson in a grand revival of "The Old Homestead."

—Broadway Theatre.—The Bostonians are not announcing any change of bill during the remainder of their engagement at the Broadway. "Prince Ananias" begins the second month of its New-York success tomorrow night. Several changes are announced for the evening. Victor Herbert has written a new bass solo for Eugene Cowles, which Mr. Cowles will introduce in the first act, and Mrs. Davis will also have a new number to sing. Mr. Neilson, the librettist, has contributed new comedy material, and an entirely new scene has been written for Mr. Barnabee and the chorus of strolling players. Miss Caroline Hamilton and Miss Eloise Morgan will continue to alternate in the part of Ninette.

—Philadelphia Plays and Shows.—The attractions for this week at the Philadelphia theatres follow: Grand Opera House, Maida Craigen and Frederick Paulding; Broad Street, Francis Wilson in "The Devil's Deputy"; People's, Louis Aldrich in "My Partner"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Charley's Aunt"; Chestnut Street Opera House, "Shore Acres"; National, "The Man Without a Country"; Girard Avenue, "The Marble Heart"; Bijou, comic opera and vaudeville; Walnut Street, Walter Kennedy in "Sampson."

—The Boston Theatres.—These will be the bills at the Boston theatres this week: Castle Square, "Captain Paul"; Boston, "In Old Kentucky"; Park, Charles H. Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; Museum, Roland Reed in "The Politician"; Tremont, the Liliputians in "Humpty Dumpty"; Hollis Street, Della Fox in "The Little Trooper"; Columbia, Marie Burroughs in repertory; Bowdoin Square, Robert Gaylor; Grand Opera House, Sadie Hasson in "A Kentucky Girl"; Keith's, vaudeville; Howard, vaudeville.

—Chicago Playhouses.—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Chicago Opera House, Mrs. Langtry in repertory; McVicker's, "On the Mississippi"; Havlin's, Gus Williams in "April Fool"; Alhambra, "The Silver King"; Columbia, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; Haymarket, "The Dazzler"; Grand Opera House, Eddie Foy in "Off the Earth"; Hooley's, Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue"; Schiller, Camille d'Arville Opera Company in "Madeline."

—Hoyt's Theatre.—"A Milk White Flag" will reach its seventy-fifth performance at Hoyt's Theatre next Wednesday evening. The numerous changes which Manager Hoyt has made in the cast since the first production have greatly improved the performance, which is now probably as nearly perfect as it can be made. Isabelle Coe has developed the part of the widow into one of the best impersonations which she has ever made.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—Severus Schaffer, the best of the jugglers; the inimitable Tortajada troupe, Hacker and Lester, bicyclists; Ryand and Richfield, Irish comedians; the Electric Quartet, Leclair and Leslie, Kitty Clayton, the Ceballos, the Nawns, Forbes and Quinn, Emil Chevriel, the Herberts, James Irwin, Georgie Deen Spaulding, and others equally skilful will take part in the continuous show at Keith's this week.

—St. James Hall.—Richard Golden will begin a holiday engagement to-morrow night at St. James Hall, presenting his comedy of New-England life, "Old Jed Prouty." This will be the last chance to see Mr. Golden in his most famous character, as he is to go to Europe next year, to play there for three seasons. During his engagement at the St. James, matinées will be given Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

—"The District Attorney."—The subject of "The District Attorney," which T. Henry French is to produce at the American Theatre Jan. 24, is the struggle of a strong man of character between his stern sense of duty and his ardent love for his wife and those nearly related to her. The play will be presented with a cast specially selected to fill the parts.

—Academy of Music.—"The Cotton King" attracted large audiences at the Academy last week. The business has increased since the beginning of the engagement, and the excellent work of Eben Plympton, Dominick Murray, and some of the others has received hearty recognition. The second of William A. Brady's popular Sunday concerts will be given at the Academy to-night.

—Empire Theatre.—"The Masqueraders," at the Empire Theatre, has made a hit even exceeding those of "Sowing the Wind" and "The Bauble Shop." Manager Frohman confidently expects it to run through the season, and his confidence is well placed. He can keep it on the stage profitably till June.

—Grand Opera House.—Mrs. John Drew will be the star at the Grand Opera House this week, presenting Holcroft's famous comedy, "The Road to Ruin." She will be supported by a cast including Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew as Goldfinch and Sophia. Mrs. Drew, of course, will play Widow Warren.

—"Rob Roy."—No limit has yet been fixed for the season of "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square. This latest opera of Smith and De Koven has proved quite as popular as "Robin Hood," and the audiences still test the capacity of the theatre.

—Garden Theatre.—"Little Christopher," with the Kilanyi Living Pictures, will reach its one hundredth performance at the Garden Theatre New Year's Eve. The Spanish dancer Tortajada, and her troubadours, will appear next week.

—Bijou Theatre.—This will be the last week of the engagement of William F. Hoey and the presentation of "The Flams" at the Bijou. Next week Peter F. Dailey returns to this house with a revival of "A Country Sport."

—"The Fatal Card."—J. H. Stoddart, W. J. Ferguson, W. H. Thompson, and James O. Barrows will be in the cast of "The Fatal Card," to be produced Dec. 31 by Charles Frohman at Palmer's Theatre.

—Standard Theatre.—William Gillette, in his comedy, "Too Much Johnson," has settled down for a long run at the Standard Theatre.

Brooklyn Theatres.

—Park Theatre.—Richard Mansfield, who is now esteemed by many good judges our foremost actor, and certainly he has no formidable competitor for the first place except Joseph Jefferson, will be the star at Col. Sinn's Theatre this week. Mr. Mansfield will offer an interesting arrangement of plays, which includes "Arms and the Man," "Napoleon Bonaparte," "Beau Brummell," "A Parisian Romance," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Of the many great successes that Mr. Mansfield has met with during his stage career, his characterization of Napoleon Bonaparte has eclipsed all others—in fact, his success has been so great in this rôle that in every city he has visited while en tour he has been compelled, on account of the great demand for seats, to give special Friday matinées. Mr. Mansfield's engagement will prove the most important of Brooklyn's season of theatricals.

—Columbia.—This is the second and final week of the engagement of E. H. Sothern at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn. He will present "Captain Lettarblair" tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and "The Highest Bidder" for the rest of the week, including the Saturday matinée. Next week Lillian Russell will appear at this house in the grand production of "The Grand Duchess" now running at Abbey's Theatre, and a special matinée will be given Christmas Day.

HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

Presentation of a Diamond Ring to President Michaels.

The twentieth annual reception and ball of the New-York Hebrew Mutual Benefit Association was held last night at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street.

A feature of the evening was the presentation by the association of a diamond ring to President M. D. Michaels. The presentation speech was made by Abraham Levy, who reviewed at some length the work accomplished for the association by its President. Mr. Michaels made a brief reply, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The officers of the association are: President—M. D. Michaels; Vice President—B. Costumer; Treasurer—Philip Benjamin; Secretary—M. Harris.

The Reception Committee was made up of the officers and D. M. Silver, J. Choyke, and J. Marks.

Among those present were Register Ferdinand Levy, Justice Goldfogle, Patrick Keenan, ex-Justice Alfred Steckler, Patrick H. Farley, and Emanuel Friend.

Test of an Electric Police Launch.

President Martin and Commissioners Murray, Sheehan, and Kerwin of the Police Board were the guests of Agent W. J. Moore of the General Electric Launch Company yesterday afternoon at a test of the electric launch recently completed by the company for the Philadelphia police. The Commissioners boarded the launch at Morris Dock at 2 o'clock and went up the Harlem River to King's Bridge. The party visited Capt. Washburn at the police station and then returned to the launch, arriving at the starting point about 3:30 o'clock.

The trip was in every way a success. The launch is 20 feet long, and is fitted out with a four-horse power motor containing forty batteries. The Commissioners expressed themselves as much pleased with the launch.

Sent to Prison for Kicking.

Edward Dinan, alias John Murphy, a longshoreman, who lives at King and Varrick Streets, was sent to Blackwell's Island yesterday for three months for disorderly conduct in John Skelly's saloon, at Houston and Hudson Streets, on Friday.

Dinan was causing trouble in the place while intoxicated, and he kicked the bartender in the stomach when he was interfered with. It required the united efforts of several policemen to arrest Dinan, for he fought desperately, and kicked every one who came within his reach.

THE OFFENSE OF A NAVAL CADET

Secretary Herbert Appealed to for Clemency After a Sentence of Dismissal by Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There was a remarkable gathering in the private office of the Secretary of the Navy this morning. It had all the attributes of a court of inquiry, with a personnel, however, of unusual importance. Secretary Herbert presided, Judge Advocate General Lamley, and one of his assistants conducted the prosecution; ex-Speaker Reed and Congressman Boutelle appeared for the defense, and among the witnesses were six cadets from the Naval Academy, who had been brought from Annapolis this morning, in charge of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, the Superintendent. Commander Asa Walker, Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley, and Lieut. John A. Norris, officers on duty at the academy, and Capt. McNair, Capt. Cooper's predecessor in command of the academy, were also present, having been summoned from the Naval Observatory.

Beyond these particulars, the only information available to naval officers was that a Maine cadet at the academy had been detected in what is termed "gouging" at an examination, that the Superintendent, in obedience to the regulations, had recommended him to the Secretary of the Navy for dismissal, and that the Maine delegation in Congress was endeavoring to save the boy.

"Gouging" is an unpardonable offense at Annapolis. It consists in using a "crib," or concealed notebook at an examination. The cadet implicated denies the charge.

The hearing in the case before Secretary Herbert continued from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., and, with half an hour's recess, until 4 o'clock, when the case was adjourned until Monday morning. The cadet in question is Stanley P. Dennett of Maine. Dennett was tried by court-martial, which sentenced him to dismissal. He is a first-class man, who entered the academy in September, 1891, and would have been graduated next June.

FOR A MONUMENT TO GEN. FREMONT

Territorial Pioneers of California Propose to Honor the "Pathfinder."

The committee appointed by the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California for the purpose of raising money for the erection of a monument over the grave of Gen. John C. Frémont, the "Pathfinder," met yesterday at the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank Building and appointed a sub-committee to secure designs.

The full committee consists of John D. Townsend, Chairman; Rear Admiral Meade, Stephen B. French, F. D. Clark, Mark D. Wilbur, John Gault, and Henry Wilson.

It will be remembered that Gen. Frémont was buried in the Trinity Churchyard four years ago, and recently the body was ordered removed. It was reinterred in a plot secured by William H. Whiton and Andrew B. Stone at Spark Hill Cemetery, on the Hudson.

The general opinion at the meeting yesterday seemed to be in favor of a massive but simple monument. Admiral Meade and Mr. French promised the sub-committee all the assistance in their power.

Amusements.

Huber's 14th St. Museum,

EVERYTHING NEW THIS WEEK.

GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.

GEORGE, THE TURTLE BOY

The Most Marvelous Freak before the public.

First appearance of Watanabe Troupe Japanese Swordsmen and Athletes. Capt. Whistler, champion Water Walker of the world; Perkins's Talking Seal, Polly; F. D. King, the Paper King; Woodruff and Palmer, Glass Blowers; JO-JO, the Dog Man; LO-LO, Glass Dancer.

Theatre — Christmas Pantomime, Humpty Dumpty Up to Date; Billy Burke, Barnum's Famous Clown; the Gleasons, J. J. Sheehan, Hill Sisters, and Gladys Van, and 20 others.

JO-JO, DOG-FACED MAN.

GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.

Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH

4th WEEK OF WILSON BARRETT

And first appearance in New-York on Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinée as

VIRGINIUS.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, HAMLET.

HOYT'S THEATRE. Hoyt & McKee, Prop'rs. 24th St., near B'way. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

73d to 79th Consecutive Perf'm'nce of

HOYT'S

BIG SATIRICAL MILITARY BURLESQUE "A MILK WHITE FLAG."

A permanent, positive hit.

New features every week.

LYCEUM THEATRE. (At 8:30) 4th Av. & 23d St.
LYCEUM THEATRE. Daniel Frohman, M'g'r
THIS WEEK....and for....The Holiday Season.
.....Pinero's Merry Farcical Romance.....
Cast includes Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Williams, Mr. Gottschalk, Mr. Weed, Mr. Tarleton, Mr. Elmer, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mrs. Thos. Whiffen, Miss Katherine Florence, Miss Bessie Tyree, and Miss Isabelle Irving, as Lady Noeline. This brilliant comedy, withdrawn last season in the height of its success, will be played the coming fortnight and Christmas matinée.
THE AMAZONS. AMAZONS. AMAZONS.
At 8:30. Matinée Thursday and Saturday.
To follow—Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St.

A series of five readings by MRS. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE, Tuesdays, beginning Jan. 15, at 3 P. M. Tickets now on sale at box office. Programmes for the series on application.

BIJOU. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.

LAST WEEK, LAST 2 TIMES, SAT. DEC. 22. OLD HOSS BILL HOEY.

THE FLAMS. Monday, Dec. 24—PETER F. DAILEY, "The New Country Sport."

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. REFINED VAUDEVILLE.

THE REAL FAD!

AT MR. KEITH'S BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES. NOON TO 10:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Mgr...Mr. T. H. FRENCH

2ND MONTH OF THE BOSTONIANS IN PRINCE ANANIAS.

PROCTOR'S LIVING PICTURES. 10 A. M., all day, to 10:30 P. M. Operetta "Penelope," Dixon brothers, Fletcher Trio, Frank Moran, 50 others. Living pictures 12, 4, & 10 P. M.

SUNDAY TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT, 2 P. M. all day to 10:30 P. M. CONCERT

CHARITY CONCERT

Given by the pupils of Miss NORA MAYNARD GREEN for the benefit of the WORKING GIRLS' VACATION SOCIETY, at SHERRY'S, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5. Tickets, $2, for sale at Miss Green's Studio, 420 5th Av., and at Sherry's.

OLD GUARD RECEPTION, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1895, Madison Square Garden.

Amusements.

5TH AV. THEATRE.

HENRY C. MINER——Proprietor and Manager

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

SATURDAY MAT. AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP

FANNY DAVENPORT,

SUPPORTED BY MELBOURNE MACDOWELL AND A SELECT COMPANY, IN SARDOU'S GISMONDA.

Seats Secured Three Weeks in Advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.

GILMORE & TOMPKINS.....Props. and Mgrs.

It is a powerful and interesting melodrama.—N. Y. HERALD.

THE COTTON KING

THE MILL SCENE IS THE LARGEST AND MOST REALISTIC STAGE PICTURE EVER PRODUCED.

PRICES, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.

MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2. EVE. at 8:15.

EXTRA. TO-NIGHT A GOOD RESERVED SEAT, 50c

THE SECOND SUNDAY'S "POP."

THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL APPEAR: Al. Wilson, Bonnie Thornton, Rockett Brothers, J. A. Coleman, David Warfield, Smith and Campbell, Delour and Debrimont.

PRICES, 75c., 50c., 25c.

Madison Square Garden.

Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

THE TOY FAIR IN OLD NUREMBERG.

3 STAGES, 3 CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES. 3

THE PLACE

is replete with novel Christmas gifts, and all those with money

TO SPEND

should visit "Old Nuremberg" and be assured of passing

A HAPPY DAY.

NEW-YORK'S GREATEST HOLIDAY SHOW.

All seats, all AMUSEMENTS, GRAND CONCERTS, GRAND TABLEAUS, Free.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS TO ALL, AND COUPON FOR BOX OF CANDY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau

GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.

MON. EV'G, Dec. 17, first production in America of Bemberg's opera, ELAINE.

Mmes. Melba, Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Castelmary, Abramoff, and Jean de Reszke, Conductor, Mancinelli.

WED. EV'G, Dec. 19, ROMEO AND JULIETTE. Mme. Eames, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke.

THURS. EV'G, at B'klyn Academy, FAUST. Mmes. Melba, Scalchi, MM. Plancon, Ancona, Russitana.

FRI. EV'G, Dec. 21, OTELLO.

SAT. MAT., Dec. 22, LOHENGRIN.

SAT. EV'G, Dec. 22, LA TRAVIATA, (popular prices.)

SUN. EV'G, Dec. 23, 5th Sunday Concert.

MON. EV'G, Dec. 24, AIDA.

TUES. EV'G, Dec. 25, (Christmas Night,) extra performance of Grand Opera at popular prices.

Seats at the box office and principal hotels in the city; also at Ruliman's, 1 Broadway.

The Knabe piano is used exclusively.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,

Fourth grand Sunday concert at popular prices. Soloists: Mmes. NORDICA and MIRA HELLER, Sig. RUSSITANO and PLANCON.

ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Sig. MANCINELLI.

Sunday prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Admission, 50c. Box office open all day Sunday.

Carnegie Hall, 56th to 57th St.

Tues Eve., Dec. 18. Friday Eve., Dec. 21. Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $9, $12, now at the box office.

TWO RECITALS. Mr. BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN AND MASTER JEAN GERARDY, Under the direction of Marcus R. Mayer and Jefferson S. Leerburger. Knabe Piano used exclusively.

First Concert Sat. Eve., Dec. 22, at 8:30. Boxes $40; Parquet, $2; Dress Circle, $2, $1; Balcony, 50 cts.

Musical Art Society of N. Y. FRANK DAMROSCH, Conductor. Second Season—Two Concerts. Chorus of 500. Soloists will give works of Palestrina, Nanini, Calvisius, Cornelius, Bach, assisted by EUGENE YSAYE, who will play Sonata in C minor, Beethoven. Prelude and Fugue in C minor, Bach. Aria and Gavotte from Suite Ancienne, Vieuxtemps. Box Office open this week from Dec. 17.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN....Owner and Manager

WILLIAM COLLIER IN HIS LATEST SUCCESS, A BACK NUMBER.

FIRST NEW-YORK PRODUCTION.

Next Week—OLD HOSS HOEY IN THE FLA

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Promise Favorable to a Good Season's Business.

SOME VIEWS OF THE STUART SALE

As to Auctions Without Reserve—Trinity Tenement Disclosures—The Exchange's Election System—Notes.

The promise of a stimulus to real estate operations in this city seems in a fair way to reach a fulfillment before another month has passed, unless all the signs fail. Evidences of activity have not been wanting hitherto, but they have not been as general as a good season requires. Investments, it is true, have been eagerly sought, and good prices have been paid for desirable property. But there has been a notable absence of the speculative contingent which has been wont in times past to push things, and give the lead to less venturesome operators. Confidence, which counts for so much, has been completely restored after the agitating experiences that followed the monetary panic, but the vim which marks a period of rapid increases in value has not yet come. Men of adequate capital, and with far-seeing views, have a rare opportunity, and it will be strange if some such do not avail themselves of it. The new rapid transit scheme, the extensions of the cable railways, the efforts at establishing or extending business centres, and other projects, public and private, seem to blaze the way.

By far the largest reported transaction during the week was the sale by the Stuart executors, of the mansion and plot at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The actual price paid by the purchaser, Mr. Amzi L. Barber, was doubtless not far from $575,000, and there is also no doubt but that the thing was a bargain at this figure. Still, this must ever be the fate of exceptional pieces of property like clubhouses, very large mansions, and the like, which are not in neighborhoods where business can come in. Taking the actual cost of the Stuart mansion, which was about $640,000, and the value of the land, and the total would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $900,000. But the number of those who can afford to buy or to maintain so expensive an establishment is very limited, and most of those who can do so prefer to build houses of their own to buying ones already put up. It may, perhaps, be worth recalling at this time that an idea was entertained, while the Stuart house was in process of erection, that some day or another it would be given to the city for use as a museum, or other public purpose. This statement was made publicly by Mr. Salem H. Wales, while Park Commissioner, when the application came before his board to allow Mr. Stuart to build bay windows on the structure. The Sabbatarian views, which led his widow to change her will, so that her pictures should never be gazen on by the public on Sunday, doubtless had some influence in preventing a disposition of the building which might open its portals to the many-headed on that day.

Outside the Stuart mansion sale, there are few reported which present any specific features. The auction offerings also were in general devoid of striking peculiarities. There was one among the latter, however, to which attention may properly be directed if only to emphasize a thing to be avoided. The sale in question was by Mr. Silverstone, as assignee for Benjamin W. Hitchcock, who offered 471 lots at Palisades Park, N. J. The assignee declared in his printed circulars that the sale was to be positively without reserve to the highest bidders. The auctioneer, Mr. Peter F. Meyer—a thoroughly conscientious man—exerted himself to the utmost, and knocked down many of the lots, as he thought, to bona fide purchasers. When it came to settling up, he discovered that many of the bidders were in the interest of the owner of the property. The assignee or assignor had these men at the sale to prevent its being what it was declared to be, an unreserved sale.

Transactions like this cannot fail to have a bad effect on the public. They break down the confidence which would-be purchasers have or should have in auction offerings. It is recognized as right and proper that a man who offers his property for sale at auction may see to it that it is not sacrificed because of a slack attendance or other such reason, and bidding in is not always to be condemned. But where a sale is had of a legal or quasi-legal nature and it is expressly stated that things are to be absolutely sold to the highest bidder this should be done. Several promising sales of very good lots have been spoiled in the past year or two by being "protected" by the sellers, and the best prices have been obtained where the sales have been open and above board. It pays to deal squarely by the public.

The announcement on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Bar Association that this body had secured a plot extending from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for a new clubhouse marks another step in the movement to create a club centre on that square. There are already there the Century, Racquet, Harvard, and Berkeley Clubs and the Academy of Medicine, and others will doubtless be grouped there as soon as the Sixth Avenue car stables disappear, which is now imminent. The accessibility of the neighborhood and its central location are what commend it for these uses.

A lively interest has been created by the disclosures concerning the condition of tenements belonging to those owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, which The New-York Times has brought to notice. They reinforce what has been frequently stated in this column, that the worst of the tenements are those which were never designed originally to be tenements, and that the worst tenement houses are those which agents look after. Outside of this is another circumstance, to which attention has also been called hitherto. This is the detriment caused by the ownership of large tracts by such corporations as Trinity Church and the Sailors' Snug Harbor, which neither improve their property nor have it improved by others. If private persons owned the property on Canal, Varick, Hudson, Greenwich, and contiguous streets which Trinity Church has, the places now occupied by rotting shanties and tumble-down rookeries would be covered with substantial business houses and modern apartments. There is to-day, as has been frequently stated in this column, no better field for development than the district lying west of South Fifth Avenue and north of Canal Street. The incubus of Trinity, however, prevents the doing of anything. That corporation can afford to put a million dollars into the construction of a set of church buildings on the west side within seven blocks of another wealthy Episcopal foundation, but cannot spare the means to put running water in its old rookeries, or, better still, to tear down these structures and replace them with others whereunto human beings may here have some of the happiness which seems to be promised them only in the hereafter. The corporation needs the leavening influence of men like Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, who has shown what model tenements are like. The business block at Clinton Place shows the effects of the Sailors' Snug Harbor's having more property than it needs. And elsewhere along Broadway and other streets are abundant evidences of estates having more property than they know what to do with or desire to develop. A similar condition of things in London regarding the Bedford and other holdings has often been alluded to by travelers who have failed to discover or note the shortcomings here. It may yet take a enactment of the Tilbury Clauge order to recall the persons interested to their senses.

The election held by the Real Estate Exchange stockholders on Monday gave point to some of the criticisms which have been made of the method of administration. Thirteen Directors were chosen to serve for the ensuing year. Seven of them received 2,080 votes apiece. Each $1,000 of stock costs ten votes. This body of 2,080 votes represented three or four persons only, who control the elections and manipulate the Exchange, perpetuating themselves and those they desire in the management. There was no opposition ticket. Had there been one, it could not have been elected. All that oppositions hitherto have been able to accomplish has been the election of one or two Directors, whom the others, of course, outvote on all questions. Should a real serious opposition manfest itself, the three or four persons named can, by means of the cumulative system of voting, concentrate their strength on seven names out of the thirteen, or a majority of the board. Each person holding $1,000 of stock could put in 130 votes for any one Director, and the holders of not more than $20,000 could elect a Director. Perhaps the holders of $140,000 could elect a majority of the board, although there are $500,000 of stock outstanding. The cumulative system of voting should be done away with, and some means should be devised of preventing any person from holding more than $1,000 of stock—which was the original purpose of the Exchange.

The newly-chosen President of the Exchange represents the reactionary and non-progressive element. The others sought to secure the election of Mr. Douglas Robinson, who has been working hard to increase the scope and usefulness of the institution, which was fast falling into a condition of dry rot. One thing he has accomplished, however, has been the appointment of a representative committee of fifteen brokers, who are engaged in trying to devise a practicable plan to make the Exchange useful, to lift up the level of brokers' dealings, and to furnish adequate facilities in aid of such dealings. Upon the outcome of this effort will depend the future usefulness, if not continuance, of the Exchange.

In the auction lists for the present week will be found a number of offerings calculated to attract attention. That by Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co., on Tuesday, of villa plots on Washington Heights, is worthy of special notice, because of the high quality of the property and its conceded future. On the same day Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, and Mr. William Kennelly will offer desirable realty. On Wednesday, Mr. R. V. Harnett will sell a good west side dwelling and some North New-York lots. Some of the foreclosure sales also include attractive property, as will be seen from the list below given.

Messrs. Lalor & Beringer have sold for Thomas McManus the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 94.7, five five-story flats, with stores on the avenue, and a four-story flat adjoining on the street, for $160,000.

Mr. Herman Wronkow is the purchaser of the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, reported sold last week, at about $160,000. The property rents for about $15,500.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold to John Farrell at $40,000 the two four-story dwellings 255 and 257 West Fourteenth Street, 31 by 100.

The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 25 East Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 60 by 100, has been sold to a Miss Winthrop at $75,000.

Mr. Percy M. Stewart has bought the lots, 44 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, from Andrew Shiland, Jr. Two four-story dwellings will be erected on the lots.

A syndicate represented by A. E. Sumner is about to purchase the late Samuel J. Tilden's residence, Greystone, and the surrounding land, comprising about eighty acres, fronting on the Hudson, together with adjacent property, sufficient to make a total investment of more than $1,000,000. The mansion is to be turned into a Summer hotel.

It is a somewhat curious circumstance that the Trustees of the Rev. Robert Collyer's church have been paid $5,000 to consent to the railway on Thirty-fourth Street. Property owners, who are fighting the road, are much incensed at the discovery of this fact.

An offer of more than $200,000 has been made for the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, 24.8½ by about 75, with a four-story and basement limestone dwelling, now occupied by a dressmaker.

The auction sales of real estate during the past week amounted to $300,383. In the corresponding week last year they were $552,157. There were recorded during the past week 249 mortgages, for $4,450,760, of which 100, for $1,688,414, were at 5 per cent.; 114, for $686,446, were at more, and 35, for $2,075,900, were at less. In the corresponding week of 1893, there were recorded 207 mortgages, for $2,063,869, of which 96, for $1,159,761, were at 5 per cent; 108, for $893,865, were at more, and 3, for $24,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To be Held at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 2,211 First Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,255; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 60 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee, 326 to 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.11, three-story brick building, frame sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,890.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, southeast corner of Boulevard and Ninety-fifth Street, 25.6½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $41,510.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., auction sale, twelve villa plots on Washington Heights, facing One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the French Boulevard, and Fort Washington Avenue, and just north of Audubon Park, the plots containing from 3.39 to 5.14 city lots each.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 315 Washington Street, west side, 59 feet south of Jay Street, 18.4 by 80.8, four-story and cellar brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 335 Spring Street, northwest corner of Washington Street, 20 by 60, five-story and basement brick and brownstone building, with stores, formerly the Mohawk Hotel.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, John Whalen, referee, 182 Stanton Street, north side, 25 feet west of Attorney Street, 25 by 65.6, three-story brick and frame building, with stores.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, 120 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 59.10 by 98.9, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Also 311 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick and stone flat, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 55 and 57 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, seven-story brownstone apartment house, known as the Dorincourt. Due on judgment, $132,769.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, William T. Gray, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 99.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $14,350.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, two plots, at Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, with water rights on Harlem River, one containing 1.54 acres, and the other 3.56 acres. Due on judgment, $31,290.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.—By William Kennelly, partition sale, Charles W. West, referee, lot, 25 by 100, at northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street; also plot 124.10 by 100 on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 1,137 to 1,141 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, three five-story brick and stone flats, the corner with store, 22.2 by 75, the others each 20 by 75.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 362 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Thompson, referee, 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,020; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By W. W. Nogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5½ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 17 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Central Park West, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 by 53 by 100.11; also plot on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, adjoining station of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 226.3 by 150 by 270 by 140 by 125, with three-story brick dwelling and stable; also thirteen lots at the northwest corner of Walnut Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, seven being extra deep; also 112 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, 25 by 100, with three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, east side of Forest Avenue, 17.75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 18.33 by 75, two-story frame building with store. Due on judgment, $2,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $3,500 and $9,725 respectively.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, David Thomson referee, 468 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,825.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Arthur Sweeney, referee, 181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11¼ feet east of Pike Street, 21.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $31,655.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John B. Mayo, referee, Bathgate Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,330.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 59.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 27 by 95, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $10,540.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, executors' sale, 93 Lexington Avenue, east side, 49.4½ feet south of Twenty-seventh Street, 24.0¾ by 95, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, 3 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $54,325.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, Tayler Avenue, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Clay Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gibson Putzel, referee, 244 Stanton Street, north side, 50 feet east of Willett Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenements, in front and rear. Due on judgment, $6,340; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, two lots on West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $15,885; on prior mortgage, $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 120 feet east of Fifth Avenue, by Buckley & McCafferty, of 754 Park Avenue, three four-story and brick dwellings; cost, $135,000.

Oakland Place, north side, 240 feet west of Franklin Avenue, by Clayton Becker, of 1,872 Washington Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,961 Washington Avenue, by Anna Horrobel, one-story frame shed; cost, $100.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 63 feet west of Prospect Avenue, by John A. Gray, of 131 West Thirty-fifth Street, two three-story frame tenements; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 22 and 24 West Seventy-third Street, by Charles T. Hoffman, of 21 West Seventy-second Street, two five-story brick dwellings; cost, $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, by William Gunn, of 471 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, alterations to one-story frame dwelling, by Gerry & Flynn; cost, $300.

Nos. 217 and 219 Mercer Street, alterations to five-story basement brick building and stores, by Louis Schoolherr; cost, $200.

Nos. 507 and 509 Broadway, alterations to store of five-story brick building, by Joseph F. Loubat; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The auction sales of realty in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $267,095. For the corresponding week last year they were $282,161. There were recorded last week 262 mortgages, for $908,056, of which 139, for $194,793, were at more than 5 per cent., and 123, for $713,263, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week of 1893, there were recorded 245 mortgages, for $833,393, of which 166, for $557,468, were at more than 5 per cent., and 79, for $275,925, were at 5 per cent. or less.

There were filed last week 89 plans for buildings, to cost $472,286. In the corresponding week last year the plans were 27, for buildings to cost $73,820.

The William P. Rae Company has sold for George Bates, to John Sullivan, at $4,300, the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 196 Lexington Avenue, 16 by 40 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Pacific Street, south side, 100 feet east of Howard Avenue, two-story brick building, for glass-tube factory, 40 by 75, $5,500; Charles J. Tagliabue, owner.

Fulton Street, south side, 100 feet east of Hopkinson Avenue, four four-story brick flats, for six families each and stores, 25 by 60 each, $6,500 each; Louis Ratner, owner.

Fountain Avenue, east side, 83 feet north of Belmont Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings for two families each; two, 16.8 by 40; one, 17 by 40; damaged by fire, $1,500; German-American Improvement Company, owners.

Ocean Avenue, west side, 161 feet south of Newkirk Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 36.8 by 28.8, $4,000; Mrs. A. W. Dudley, owner.

Ocean Avenue, west side, 111 feet south of Newkirk Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 37 by 36, $4,000; same as above.

Decatur Street, north side, 125 feet east of Hopkinson Avenue, ten two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families each, 20 by 45, $2,500; Frederick Hornby, owner.

Sumpter Street, north side, 150 feet west of Saratoga Avenue, three-story frame flat for six families, 25 by 65, $4,500; Christina McIntosh, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

AVENUE A, 1,529; Samuel Baron and wife and others to Pauline Baron..... $1

108TH ST, 175 East; Charles Goldhammer to Mary Goldhammer.... 1

113TH ST, 113 West; William Picken to Isabella King..... 1

GERARD ST, s s, part of Lots 21 and 22, map of East Ward of Melrose, 23d Ward; William A. Woodward, referee, to John Cools and another..... 2,850

98TH ST, 213 East; Alex Klinkowstein and wife and others to Samuel Glotzer..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of 4th Av, 12.6x100.11; Ann Burns to Patrick Burns..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick Burns to Thomas Burns..... 8,000

138TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Nelson S. Cubberly and wife to Clara A. Kohlsdorf..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Edgar Whitlock and wife to Mary H. Allan..... 1

51ST ST, 439 to 445 West; Emil Bloch and wife to Alois Gutwillig..... 1

3D AV, 1,155 and 1,157; Leopold B. Rosenberg and wife to Clement March..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 91st St, 34x68; Sallie Myers and husband to Benjamin Nahm..... 36,000

93D ST, s s, 133 ft e of Park Av, 18.6 x100.8; Albert H. Bronner to Eliza H. Bronner..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 57.4 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 67; Sallie Myers and husband to Benjamin Nahm..... 18,000

FRANKLIN ST, s e corner of Washington St, 60.4x100.4; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Benjamin F. Romaine and others..... 10

GOERCK ST, 108; John H. Bronson to Nathan Carp and another..... 150

WOOSTER ST, 88 and 86, and 134 and 136 Spring St; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Albert Wagg..... 1

33D ST, s s, 115 ft e of 9th Av, 20 x98.9; Alex Algeo to Elizabeth Irving..... 18,000

18TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x92; Edward H. Van Ingen and wife to Mary T. Secomb and others.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 51.2 ft s of 76th St, 51x100; Benjamin F. Romaine and another, executors, to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 10

94TH ST, s s, 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x87.11x100.1x91.8; same to same..... 10

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 51.2 ft s of 76th St, 51x100; same and others to same..... 10

94TH ST, s s, 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x87.11x100.1x91.8; same to same..... 10

64TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of Central Park West, 30x100.5; John B. Ireland and wife to John DeC. Ireland..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

COOLS, John, and another to Maggie Moelter; Gerard St, s s, Lots 21 and 22, map of East Ward, Village of Melrose, 4 years..... $500

HAVILAND, A. Walter, and another to Mary T. Tatum; n s of Spring St, 99.9 ft w of Greenwich St, and other property, 1 year..... 17,000

GLOTZER, Samuel, to Alexander Klinkowstein and another; n s of 98th St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 1,200

LIVINGSTON, John, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 89th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,200

McKENNA, Cecilia C., to Charles Riley; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 4,000

McGAHAN, Margaret, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 46th St, 145.3 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

NOLAN, Charles, and wife to John J. Houghton; n e corner of Fordham and William's Bridge Road and Ridge St, and other property, 1 year..... 25,000

SCHUMACHER, Henry, and wife to the Irish Emigrant Society; 407 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 11,000

WAGNER, Albert, and wife to Jacob Hirsh; 86 and 88 Wooster St, and 134 and 136 Spring St, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 117,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

85TH ST, 142 West; Mitchell Vance Company against Laura A. Hall, owner; William F. Hall, contractor. $190

83TH ST, 144 West; same against same..... 172

80TH ST, 144 West; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Charles S. Osborne, contractor... 167

MADISON AV, 135; same against E. J. Chapman, owner..... 1,625

125TH ST and 2d Av, s e corner; Bartholomew Walther against Louis Harris, debtor and owner..... 3,183

President of the Music Hall Company.

Morris Reno has resigned as President of the Music Hall Company on account of continued ill health. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday afternoon his resignation was accepted with regret, and William S. Hawk was elected President of the company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...9:09	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:09	10:40	3:43	4:25
Governors Island	10:24	11:00	4:17	5:00
Hell Gate	12:17	12:53	5:45	6:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) DEC. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Ailsa, Haiti	.....	.....
Elbe, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Muriel, Windward Islands	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	.....	11:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Allianca, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) Dec. 16.—Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 1; La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 8; Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 29; Marsala, Hamburg, Nov. 28; Patria, Havre, Dec. 3; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 10; Turkish Prince, Shields, Nov. 29; Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8; Virginia, Havre, Dec. 4; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.—Acanthus, St. Lucia, Dec. 9; Carib Prince, Trinidad, Dec. 10; Chicago, Queenstown, Dec. 4; Hevellus, St. Lucia, Dec. 9; Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 12; Mobile, London, Dec. 6; Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 8; Seneca, Havana, Dec. 13; Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Dec. 9; Veendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 5.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.—Athos, Port Limon, Dec. 9; France, London, Dec. 2; Friesland, Antwerp, Dec. 8; Olympia, Lisbon, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.—City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 15; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; Glengoil, Shields, Dec. 3; Weimar, Bremen, Dec. 8.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Dec. 15.

SS Hamilton, (Br.,) Skrimshire, Avonmouth Dec. 1, in ballast to Parker & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M. 14th.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Miller, Santos, &c., Dec. 3, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Algiers, Boyd, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Ardanmor, (Br.,) Walker, Cardenas, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. No Bar time.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Salier, (Ger.,) Winkler, Bremen Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Von Goessel, Bremen Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Nov. 25, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Venezuela, for La Guayra, &c.; Yumuri, for Havana and Mexican ports; Buffalo, for Hull; Jessmore, for Tampico, via Baltimore; Manavia, for Hamburg; Straho, for Pernambuco, &c.; Bellanden, for Buenos Ayres, &c.; Adirondack, for Kingston, &c.; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Alesia, for Marseilles, via Naples; La Champagne, for Havre; Prins Willem III, for Port au Prince, &c.; Kansas City, for Savannah; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Exeter City, for Bristol; Mohawk, for London; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Campania, for Liverpool; Silverdale, for Savannah.

Bark Ellen, for Brisbane, Australia.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board:

Notice is hereby given that on or about Dec. 15, 1894, a fixed white lantern light will be established on each of the two temporary pile structures erected by the United States Engineer as a range for the centre line of the new cut into the lower end of Snow Marsh Channel, Cape Fear River.

The structure from which the front light will be shown stands in the water at a point about ¼ mile N. N. W. ¾ W. from Lower Swash Channel Post Light No. 4, red.

The structure from which the rear light will be shown stands near the shore line about ⅜ mile below the mouth of Price Creek, nearly ⅝ mile W. ¾ S. from Lower Swash Channel Post Light No. 4 and less than ⅝ mile S. W. by W. ⅛ W. from the front light.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 94, after No. 549, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 9.

Bearings are magnetic and distances are in nautical miles.

Notice is also given by the Lighthouse Board that the easterly edge of the red sector of Execution Rocks Light W. end of Long Island Sound, was corrected Dec. 8, 1894, to bear N. E. ¼ N., and guide clear of the S. end of Hart Island.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 94, No. 262, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 55.

Bearing is magnetic.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from New-York, Nov. 25 for Leghorn and Genoa, passed Gibraltar Dec. 10.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) from Ymuiden for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Collier, from New-York Nov. 29 for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Dec. 5 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Caxton, (Br.,) Capt. Ohle, sld. from Santos for New-York yesterday.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) Capt. English, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New-York Nov. 15, via Baltimore 23, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 11.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Yokohama yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Dec 3, arr. at London to-day.

SS Planet Mercury, (Br.,) Capt. Calder, from New-York Nov. 16, via West Point, Va., arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, sld. from Bremerhaven to-day for New-York.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Heine, sld. from Amsterdam at 3 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, sld. from Havre to-day for New-York.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Dec. 3 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Glenmorven, (Br.,) Capt. Brunstrom, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. at Greenock to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Weyer, from New-York Dec. 5 for Antwerp, passed Flushing at 3 P. M. to-day.

NEW-JERSEY WANTS ALBERTS

A Supposed Jersey City Burglar Is Held in the Tombs on a Charge of Larceny.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 15.—While a detective from this city was searching among the pawnshops of New-York Wednesday for some property that had been stolen here, he was told by a pawnbroker that the man who had stolen some property the officer had reclaimed at a previous visit was under arrest at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

The property alluded to had been stolen from the house of Elmer Hile, 130 Union Street, Sept. 20. Mrs. Hile had a desperate struggle with the burglar in the dark, as was fully told in The New-York Times. She received a severe cut on the leg from a knife in the burglar's hands, but finally managed to give him a push that sent him headlong down a flight of stairs. He escaped, though twenty policemen were within call.

Mrs. Hile received a letter telling her that she was a plucky woman, but that her husband had made a pretense of sleeping through the struggle, and was a coward. The writer offered to return her stolen articles, and made an appointment to meet Mrs. Hile alone. The police were at the rendezvous, but the burglar failed to appear.

The prisoner held in New-York was identified as Albert Alberts, of 48 Ege Avenue, this city, and also by a messenger as the person who sent the letter to Mrs. Hile. It was also found that Mrs. Alberts had sold a number of articles stolen from various places, although she pretends that she supposed her husband was at work every night at a bakery where he was formerly employed, but from which he had been discharged six months ago. Since then, apparently, he has lived by robbery.

Alberts is now in the New-York Tombs on a charge of larceny. He was indicted this morning by the Hudson County Grand Jury, and Chief Murphy will endeavor to have him extradited as soon as the New-York authorities are through with him.

It is now believed that Alberts is the man who committed the series of burglaries that so perplexed the police of the Greenville district last Summer.

TO MAKE ARMOR FOR RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

The Bethlehem Iron Company Secures a Contract of Nearly $4,000,000.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 15.—A contract was awarded to-day to the Bethlehem Iron Company for the complete armor for Russia's two new battle ships, the Sebastopol and Petropavlovsk.

Over 12,000 tons will be required, costing nearly $4,000,000.

The contract was secured over fourteen competitors, including Krupp. The work will be begun as soon as details are received from St. Petersburg.

It is thought here that the contract is awarded on the superior merits of Harvey armor plate, which the Bethlehem company manufactures.

Pool Operator Irwin Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—Six informations were made by a county detective, acting under instructions from District Attorney Burleigh, this evening, against George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, charging him with conspiracy to defraud, embezzlement, false pretense, keeping a gambling house, and two charging larceny. Irwin was arrested, and gave $500 bail in each case for a hearing on Tuesday next.

Irwin will waive a hearing and give bail for trial.

In the informations charging conspiracy to defraud, George M. Irwin and others are named, and it is understood that a warrant is now out for the arrest of a prominent business man, said to have been in partnership with Irwin.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW

PLANS FOR THE CHILDREN

Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club Preparing for Christmas.

ROUGH RIDERS AND THEIR FEATS

Amateurs Who Have the Proficiency of Professionals—Head Cutting and Tent Pegging—Women Riders.

The Christmas season is the great time of the year for the children at the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, as it is in most other affairs of life. There is to be a meeting to-morrow at which it will be decided just what form the children's part of the celebration will take for Christmas, 1894.

There will be a special ride in the morning of Christmas day for the older people, and some day during the week the children will have their turn. They had last year a Christmas tree ride, and a most delightful old Santa Claus, a real cavalier, with a knowledge of the exact needs of small horsemen and women, made appropriate presents. There were crops and whips, saddle purses, saddle handkerchief holders, and all sorts of things in the way of small horse furniture that can be imagined. There will be presents this year of a similar nature, but the time and method of distribution are not yet known.

The club season is well under way now, the classes formed and in full operation. If Buffalo Bill and his famous Wild West Show were still in the city, and if the club would allow the admiring outside world a glimpse of its talents and accomplishments—two very large ifs—there might be a big competition for supremacy in rough riding, and the club would not feel any great fear of losing the laurels. At least that is what some of the friends of its amateur rough riders fully believe.

The rough-riding class is one of the most interesting in the club. It meets every Monday evening, and is under the direction of Capt. Philip Del Bosco, the club riding master. Among the riders are S. C. Pirie, Winthrop M. Tuttle, L. M. Gibb, J. R. Beard, William C. Candee, F. Crampton, Clinton Elliott, F. Van Anden, W. W. Walsh, Robbins Woodward, Paul Libby, Franklin U. Gregory, G. Herbert Potter, Edgar F. Luckenbach, and W. A. Luckenbach.

The riders perform a number of difficult feats while their horses are going at a walk, a trot, or a gallop. They vault over the horses, mount and dismount, turn at the given signal to the right, sitting directly sideways on the horse; around again, with the back to the head of the horse, sideways again, and back into place. They pick a cap from the ground, and lean back in the saddle so that the head touches the tail of the horse, and all with the horses going fast or slow, according to directions.

Three-and-a-half-feet jumps and head cutting—taking a head from the top of a post with the sabre—is part of the curriculum, and the rough riders limber up with ball play. If they drop the ball they get off and get it again without stopping the horse. Tent-pegging with spears, lances, or sabres also comes in the rough-riding class. That is an English tournament sport, made popular in this country by Capt. Turner.

There was a tent-pegging tournament at the club last Wednesday evening after the regular music ride. It was a general competition, taken part in by members outside the class. Among the competitors were E. M. Barnes, W. L. Candee, Ernestus Gulick, J. W. Hart, Robbins Woodward, Guy Loomis, E. F. Luckenbach, W. A. Luckenbach, S. C. Pirie, G. H. Potter, J. N. Partridge, Winthrop M. Tuttle, J. A. Waldridge, and W. W. Walsh, Jr.

Timothy L. Woodruff.

Tent pegging is something like the game of bean bag, in that the competitors are placed in a row, the head man opening the tournament, at the close of his turn going to the foot of the line, the next rider taking his place, and so on until each man has had ten trials. The spear is at the end of a bamboo pole ten feet long, and the peg is planted firmly in the middle of the ring.

The rider approaches the peg at a brisk pace, and if he makes a "strike," not dislodging the peg, he counts two points; a mere dislodging, but not carrying away counts four, a "carry" of forty feet counts six, and the full number eight points are made when the Knight of the Spear makes a "carry away," and takes the peg around to his place.

Then tent pegging tournaments are to be held after a number of the music rides during the Winter, once every three or four weeks, and at the end of the season, the riders having the greatest number of points will take first, second and third prizes, according to standing. E. H. Barnes won the honors Wednesday, making seventy points; while W. L. Candee and Ernestus Gulick were tied for second place at fifty-six points each.

Capt. Del Bosco has a method of his own in teaching riding, which he believes is a sure way to give the rider a firm, easy seat. The pupils do not get the lines for riding until the second lesson or so before they are ready to go out on the road fully equipped in the knowledge of horsemanship. That is usually after about twenty lessons for children, and thirty to thirty-five for their elders.

According to this method to the beginner is given a gentle horse with a caresson and lungeing line to be held by the groom.

The principal part of the rider's equipment is a leather-covered ball fastened to the buttonhole with a string of good length. This ball takes an active part in the rider's training during the first two weeks. It seems a very easy thing to toss a ball and catch it, but when it goes first to one side of the horse and then to the other—and a horse's back seems such a very long distance from the ground—it is not so easy a matter. But the ball player learns the laws of gravitation from the necessary standard in a way that is not forgotten. The next step in the ball game is without the string. The ball is thrown from the centre of the ring, and the notices, "high ball," "low ball," call for a new line of exercises. If the horse happens to object to the ball occasionally, the rein is given to him by the groom, and falls among beginners are unknown.

"Of the majority of riders," Capt. Del Bosco says, "ninety-nine per cent. ride on the line." That is the reason his pupils must have a good seat on the horse before they have anything of the kind in the way of a support.

They learn to ride to the trot first, and also jump a bar two feet high without lines. Capt. Del Bosco himself is a born rider. His father was a General in the Italian Army, and the Captain was taught to ride in Naples when he was a boy of five. He cannot remember, in fact, when he was not a horseman.

He went through the military and cavalry school, joined the cavalry, and, later, was instructor at the application school for cavalry at Pinerola, Italy. He was six years with the Texas Rangers in this country.

He is a fine-looking man, with the bearing of a genuine soldier, and the club is extremely proud of him.

A pretty class is the ladies' tandem class,

Dr. E. M. Moore.

which rides on Tuesday afternoons, one horse being ridden and the other driven. Miss Rossiter, Miss Florence Gibb, Miss Edith Gibb, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Miss W. Ethel Candee, Mrs. W. L. Candee, Miss Ethel Moore, and Miss Barnes are members.

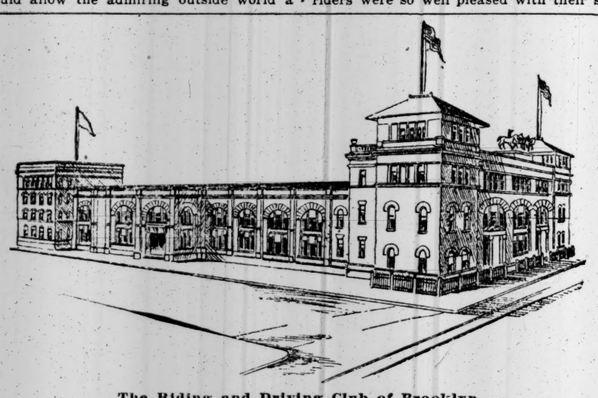
The manoeuvres consist in riding all abreast, two and four abreast, forming circles, half and quarter circles, and are very striking. Last year's class gave an exhibition on the 15th of February, 1893, said to be the first exhibition of ladies' tandem riding given in this country. The riders were so well pleased with their skill that they presented to H. Taylor, the assistant riding master and instructor of the class, a gold watch to commemorate the occasion.

Another honor which the club bears proudly is the reputation of having the best ring outside of Germany or Austria.

The Friday evening class is a men's class, with a uniform style of dress. It is called Col. John N. Partridge's class, as he is the leader. The riders always wear cutaway coats, with dark trousers, top hats, white vests, white gloves, and each has a white flower in his buttonhole. The horses are in white harness. Timothy L. Woodruff, one of the club's old members, and one of the good riders and drivers, is a member of that class.

W. N Dykman is President of the club, and, with Charles A Moore and A. Rothmaler, was a judge at the tournament on Wednesday.

"Skirt and bag" races, "potato" and "thread and needle" races, are some of the after performances of the music rides. On the evening of Nov. 28, E. Attanbark gave the adventures of a dude on horseback. Next Wednesday, after the music ride, there will be a pumpkin race and jeu de barre.



The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn.

HE TRIED TO PASS A BOGUS CHECK

W. C. Parker, Caught in a Brooklyn Bank, Says He Is Innocent.

A well-dressed young man presented at the Nassau National Bank, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon a check for $200, signed by A. S. Hunt and indorsed by James A. Taylor.

Paying Teller Seaman knows the Rev. A. S. Hunt, who is one of the depositors, and knew that he tears his checks from a book, while the check in question was made on an ordinary bank form.

Without appearing to doubt the genuineness of the check, he had another teller call up the police, and Capt. Campbell responded. When the matter was explained to him he arrested the young man, who said that he was William C. Parker. He declined to give his address. He said that he had been asked to get the check cashed by a man whom he did not know, and declared that he was innocent of any attempt to defraud the bank.

The Rev. A. S. Hunt, who lives at 249 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and who is Secretary of the American Tract Society, declared that he had not drawn the check.

The young man was arraigned before Police Justice Walsh and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF REGISTRY

Howard Nagle Succeeds H. J. Lee—Improvements in the Post Office.

Postmaster Dayton returned from Washington Friday night and was at his desk soon after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He announced that Howard Nagle, Superintendent of Supplies, had been appointed Superintendent of the Registry Department to succeed Henry J. Lee, who has been removed by order of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Nagle will assume charge of the registry department as soon as he files a bond of $25,000. The salary is $3,200 a year.

Mr. Dayton also stated, as a result of his visit to Washington, that all the contracts for providing better ventilation, elevators, and plumbing in the General Post Office will be advertised for before the 1st of January, 1895. The authorized expenditure for this work amounts to $90,000.

TROUBLE WITH THE UTES ENDED

The Indians Agree to Return to Their Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. McCook telegraphed to the War Department to-day that the trouble with the Utes in Utah would probably end peaceably, as the Indians had consented to return to their reservation under the leadership of the agent who had been sent to them. The Governor of the Territory was also returning to Salt Lake City, and a collision between the whites and Indians was no longer probable.

Harrison Not a Candidate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Col. D. S. Alexander, District Attorney for Northern New-York under President Harrison, and at one time Gen. Harrison's private secretary, has returned from Indianapolis, where he spent two days with the ex-President.

Upon the subject of his candidacy for renomination in 1896, Col. Alexander says, Gen. Harrison positively declared that he would not and could not be a candidate.

Unpaid Corporation Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The State Controller's department, during its investigations the past few weeks, has discovered over 250 corporations that were liable, but have never paid the annual corporation tax. This will increase the State's revenues by $10,000. The Controller expects to increase this amount to over $200,000 by the time the investigations of the department are completed.

On Governor-Elect Coffin's Staff.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—Capt. Henry S. Peck to-day received the appointment of Commissary General on Governor-elect Coffin's staff. Capt. Peck is a well-known Grand Army man, and is an aide de camp on Grand Commander Lawlor's staff. He is also a Lieutenant in Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Timely Gossip of the Concert Hall and the Opera House.

APPEARANCE OF STAVENHAGEN AND GERARDY.

Two Artists Whose Work Will Be Appreciated—Events at the Opera—Bemberg and His "Elaine."

The last week was one of the lightest of the current musical season as to number of entertainments. It was, however, by no means devoid of interest, for the débuts of Stavenhagen, the pianist, and of Jean Gerardy, the young 'cellist, stimulated public curiosity, while the reappearance of the gifted American composer, Mr. McDowell, appealed both to patriotism and to musical taste. The work of the new pianist and the new 'cellist must be set aside for further consideration. Both artists instantly found favor with a public which, despite its many temptations to turn aside, has a strong attachment for all that is honest in art. Mr. Stavenhagen truthfully lays claim to the title "favorite pupil of Liszt," but he relies upon his own maturely developed powers and not upon the lustre of a mighty master's name to win his way. We shall have more to say of him anon. His choice of the Beethoven C minor concerto for his opening concert led to some careless statements about the composition. It was said that it had not been played here in many years. The fact is that it was played by Josef Hofmann at his second concert, on Dec. 1, 1887. That is not so very many years ago.

Young Gerardy will probably not suffer from the prodigy craze. He is a boy, to be sure, but he is too old to be taken on the ladies' laps and kissed. Consequently he will be accorded a dignified position in art. It is as well to remember that he has been before the public a considerable time, and that on the other side of the Atlantic people have got over the idea of his youth, and accept the maturity of his art as a matter of fact.

At the Opera House the week opened unhappily. To be sure, it was pleasant to discern the elements of promise in a young and hitherto unknown soprano. She has a good deal to learn yet from experience, but with so substantial a voice she ought to be able to make a creditable career. On Monday night she was suffering from a most painful consciousness of her own identity. She tried very hard to be Mignon, but she could not help remembering that she was Mira Heller making her début before an American audience. When she is able to rid herself of that appalling self-consciousness, she will probably do herself justice.

Mme. Nordica's Filina has been very injudiciously praised. It was a decidedly infirm piece of work, and the soprano, in justice to herself, ought to let colorature parts alone in the future. Mme. Nordica's voice is a good one, but it has never flowed freely. She needs plenty of time and thought for her phrasing, and is in constant danger of falling down when trying to skate over the thin ice of scales and staccati.

"Faust," on Wednesday night, was superbly given, except in the rôle of Valentine, where respectability took the place of refulgence. On Friday night the performance of "Lohengrin," already discussed, was repeated; yesterday afternoon "Otello," which was sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday night, was given; and in the evening, for the half-price attraction, "Lucia" was presented. The success of these Saturday evening performances is assured. The houses so far have been large, and have compared favorably in appearance with those of the more exclusive evenings. The performances have been of an excellent order. They are quite as good as those offered to the regular subscribers.

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The news has been published that Sir George Grove has retired from the Directorship of the Royal College of Music, London. His successor is Dr. Hubert Parry. A better choice could not have been made. Dr. Parry's musical scholarship is of the highest order. He is a man of energy, of productive ability, and of wide and firm sympathy with all that is excellent in musical art. The pupils of the Royal College of Music are to be congratulated on the transfer of the direction of the institution from such capable hands as those of Sir George Grove to those of a man so eminently fitted to carry on the work.

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Marcella Sembrich has just concluded a contract with Sonzogno by which she is to appear eight times in the latter's Paris Italian opera scheme during the month of from May 15 to June 15, 1895. Sembrich is to sing Nedda in "Pagliacci," Susel in "Amico Fritz," for which part Mascagni will write a new grand aria, and also as Rosina in "Il Barbiere." From June 20 to July 25 Sembrich is engaged by Sir Augustus Harris for his Covent Garden stagedom. In London she will also sing eight times, her principal appearance being as Juliet in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet."

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The scheme for a permanent London orchestra has proved a popular success. The prospectus appeared this week. "The London Symphony Orchestra Company, limited, capital £25,000 in 5,000 shares of £5 each." Daniel Mayer is the managing director, and he is reinforced by Carl Meyer, Victor Rubens and Alexander Siemens. Mr. Henschel will be the general conductor and the band is to number eighty members, and will be formed of resident players, principally from the present London Symphony Orchestra.

***

In memory if Peter Tschaikowski, who died about a year ago, the musical societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa have planned a series of symphonic concerts, the programmes of which are to be made up entirely of this composer's works. In consequence of the national mourning in Russia, the concerts had to be postponed.

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A friend of Brahms corrects the impression that the composer claims any originality for his new German folk songs. He simply selected the melodies and provided them with accompaniments.

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In regard to H. Bemberg, whose "Elaine" is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night, nothing better has been written than the following from The Boston Journal:

"His parents were South Americans, and when his father was appointed counsel of the Argentine Republic at Paris the family made its home in that city. His mother had a fine voice and was a close friend of Rossini. At the age of fourteen Bemberg studied with Bizet, and it was from Bemberg's mother that Bizet first heard the 'Habanera,' which he used so effectively in 'Carmen.' Bemberg describes Bizet as the most honest and delightful of men, but 'sauvage,' socially undisciplined. He thinks the bad notices written after the first performance of 'Carmen' killed the composer. He apparently forgets that Bizet had long suffered from heart disease. After Bizet's death Bemberg studied under Massé and Massenet. He won the Rossini prize, but as he is not of French birth he was unable to compete for the Prix de Rome. A one-act opera of his, 'Le Basier de Suzon,' was produced at the Opéra Comique June 4, 1888. It was received favorably, although some said the music was too pretentious for a light subject. He is now writing with Cain 'an extraordinarily modern story' in two acts for Calvé, who, he says, 'has invented an absolutely original stage death.' Lillian Russell asked him for an opera founded on the story of Cleopatra, but he is not yet decided in the matter.

"Mr. Bemberg is now in this country for the purpose of putting on the stage and conducting at the first performance his grand opera 'Elaine,' written for Melba, as he thought the 'cold purity of her style' would fit the character. 'Elaine' was first produced at Covent Garden, London, July 5, 1892. The cast was as follows:

Lancelot	Jean de Reszke
The Hermit	Edouard de Reszke
Astola	Plançon
The King	Castle
Lavaine	Montariol'
Wagain	Dufriche
Elaine	Mme. Melba
Guinevere	Mme. Deschamps-Jehin
Torre	Miss Faure

A Musical Treat.

The Apollo Club, W. R. Chapman director, gave its first private concert in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden last Tuesday evening. The programme, which consisted of solos and choruses, was exceedingly well rendered, and fully merited the generous applause given to the vocalists at the end of each of the selections by the large audience present. The Directors of the club have scored an unqualified success in giving the solo parts to the members instead of engaging outside talent for the purpose, as is the unvarying custom in other organizations. The audience was particularly pleased with the singing of Sound's "Lend Me Your Aid," from "The Queen of Sheba," by Mr. John M. Fulton, tenor soloist of Grace Church; "You Called to Me," by Dr. Carl E. Dufft, baritone of the Marble Collegiate Church, and "Mignon," by Miss Carlotta Maconda, soprano.

MUSICAL NOTES.

—Musical Art Society.—The Musical Art Society, Frank Damrosch, conductor, will give its first concert this season at Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening. Eugene Ysaye, violinist, will be the soloist and will play the following numbers, assisted by M. Lachaume, pianist: Sonata, Opus 30, in C minor, by Beethoven; prelude and fugue, C minor, Bach, and an aria and gavotte from Suite Ancienne, Vieuxtemps. The chorus of the society will sing numbers by Palestrina, Nanini, Vittoria, Calvisius, Praetorius, Bach, Cornelius, and Leopold Damrosch.

—Metropolitan Opera House.—The programme of grand opera for the week is as follows: Monday, first production in America of Bemberg's "Elaine," Mmes. Melba and Mantelli, Mr. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Plançon, M. Mauguiere, and M. Castelmary; Wednesday, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Eames as Juliette; Friday, "Otello," with the same cast as heretofore; Saturday afternoon, "Lohengrin," Mme. Melba as Elsa; Saturday evening, "La Traviata," Mme. Nordica, Signor Russitano, and Signor Bensuade.

—Models for Scenery.—Mr. Walter Damrosch has received from Messrs. Kautski Brothers, scenic artists of Vienna, complete stage models of scenes in "Tristan und Isolde" and the entire Nibelungen Trilogy which are to be used at his coming performances. These models are perfect in every detail, and in the ship scene in "Tristan und Isolde" and the forest scene in "Siegfried" thorough originality is displayed, entirely new designs having been used.

—Last Nights of "The Grand Duchess."—After this week Miss Lillian Russell and "The Grand Duchess" will bid adieu to Abbey's Theatre and move to Boston, where she proposes to entertain the people of that great city during the New-Year's holidays. The famous old opera has made a host of new admirers during its present gorgeous revival at Abbey's Theatre.

—Artists Decorated.—Frau Rosa Sucher, soprano, and Herr Franz Schwarz, baritone, both of whom have been engaged by Mr. Walter Damrosch for the coming season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House Feb. 25 next, have just been decorated by the Duke of Meiningen, receiving the Cross of Merit for Arts and Sciences.

—The Opera House Concert.—At the Metropolitan Opera House to-night the solo singers will be Mme. Nordica, Mme. Mira Heller, Signor Russitano, and M. Plançon. Mme. Nordica will endeavor to exhibit her versatility by singing Isolde's death and the polacca from "Mignon."

—To Play for Charity.—Juanito Manen, the famous boy violinist, whose appearances in New-York this season have been remarkably successful, will play at the concert to be given on Jan. 10 at Jaeger's Hall in aid of the United Hebrew Charities.

SERGT. O'REILLY CHANGED HIS MIND

Said There Was No Robbery Until Burglar William Green Confessed.

Police Sergeant Miles O'Reilly, who is in command at the Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn, was called upon a week ago to make an explanation regarding a burglary that was committed within forty feet of his station house. In his statement he said that after a thorough investigation he had come to the conclusion that there had been no robbery.

John Foley, William Hamilton, William Green, and David Cronin were arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Walsh, charged with having stolen $400 worth of goods from the clothing store at 43 Fulton Street, the place in question. Green pleaded guilty. He is an ex-convict, and his picture is No. 1,462 in the Rogues' Gallery.

Since the arrest of the four men, Sergt. O'Reilly has changed his views concerning the burglary, and now declares it to be "the most brazen and puzzling burglary ever committed in the City of Brooklyn."

The four men were committed to jail for examination. Green said they had been planning the robbery for two weeks, and that they all lived in the lodging house over the store. They got into the store through the hot-air heater, and the clothing was passed down into the cellar.

The men then put on the overcoats one over the other, and then went to 17 Fulton Street, to the house of Richard Engelhardt, whence the goods were expressed to 185 Cherry Street, this city. In the Cherry Street house were found sixteen pawn tickets for the goods.

UNIFORM BANK STATEMENTS WANTED

Long Island Bankers Hear the Report of Their Executive Committee.

There was a meeting of bankers in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, yesterday, at which President John G. Jenkins of the First National Bank presided.

The Executive Committee had been asked at the last meeting to look into the matter of the adoption of a uniform statement, to be made by those seeking credit from banks. The committee consists of T. L. Wood, Chairman; Eugene G. Blackford of the Bedford Bank, H. M. Randall of the Bank of Port Jefferson, E. A. Hawkins of the Babylon National Bank, and H. S. Mott of the Northport National Bank. They recommended that the banks of the island be requested to unite in establishing a uniform rate of exchange, to be charged for immediate remittance for items sent them for collection, and that said rate be as follows: Ten cents for amounts not greater than $100; 1-10 per cent. for amounts not greater than $1,000; 1-20 per cent. for the excess over $2,000; that $2 be the maximum charge.

The committee also discussed the propriety of selecting a Brooklyn bank as a Clearing House for Long Island checks, but reached no decision.

An Allowance for Lawyer Pearsall.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of Lawyer Thomas E. Pearsall for an allowance to cover his fees and disbursements as counsel to the Long Island Water Supply Company in the proceedings taken by the city to acquire the plant and franchise of the company.

The commission appointed by the Supreme Court, after various hearings, fixed the amount of the award at $570,000.

Justice Cullen will hear the parties in Special Term as to the amount of the allowance.

Electric Wires in Brooklyn.

Prof. George W. Plympton, President of the Electrical Subway Commission of Brooklyn, has sent his annual report to Mayor Schieren. He reports that there are within the city 15,840 miles of electrical conductors of all kinds.

There is underground or suspended from elevated roads a total length of 9,380 miles, and on poles and housetops 6,460 miles. There were 1,960 miles of wire buried during the year, and about 870 miles belonging to the Fire and Police Departments are beyond the jurisdiction of the commission.

FOOTBALL COME TO STAY

Brutality an Incident Not a Necessary Accompaniment of the Game.

MODIFICATION OF RULES NEEDED

Suggestions as to How the Game May Be Made Much Less Rough and Just as Interesting—Expert Opinion.

The recent talk about the brutality of football caused by the Hinkey-Wrightington incident in the game at Springfield has called to the front a number of defendants of the game, whose apparently indisputable argument is that brutality is an incident of the game, and not a necessary accompaniment. What of brutality there has been shown during the past season, it is held by the advocates of the game, is due to the fact that players have lost self-control during the play. Because of these displays of bad temper, it is held that the game should not be condemned in the wholesale fashion in which it has been in some quarters.

When it is taken into consideration that there have been scores of match or practice games played daily during the months of October and November, the list of casualties resulting is really insignificant. They are, as a matter of fact, no more numerous than have been the mishaps that have happened on the baseball field, and no one has yet arisen to condemn baseball as a brutal game. Accidents in track athletics and in gymnasiums, it could easily be shown, are as frequent as are mishaps on the football field, if any statistician would take the trouble to tabulate the dislocations of ankles, wrists, shoulder-blades, and collar bones, as has been done in connection with football.

Football is confessedly a rough game, and no sort of rules that the athletic governing committees of colleges may draft will be able to eliminate the roughness from the game. Nor will legislation prevent brutality. Brutality in football, as in any other game in which animal strength is a potent factor, depends upon the personality of the player and his proneness to lose his temper or ability to control it. The elimination of brutality rests wholly with the individual. Laws may be enacted that will make an exhibition of brutality punishable by disgrace, and this possibility of disgrace may serve to make hot-tempered men control themselves.

The mere fact that there is no one thing that a player so dreads as to be taken out of a game may indicate a means of the prevention of brutality in the future. This is one of the important matters that framers of football law will have to deal with. A concession to public opinion will have to be made in the matter, and action taken which will lead toward the repression of "dirty" ball, as the players call it, or brutality, as it is generally termed.

A remedy which would seem to be able to effectually guard against "dirty" playing is to require the appointment of a special umpire to watch the plays of individuals solely for the purpose of discovering and punishing foul playing. Better still, perhaps, it would be to clothe the referee, umpire, and linesman with power to order off the field any player whom any one of them may see indulging in any infraction of the rules against unfair plays. If punishment in this way should carry with it a prohibition from participation in any more games during the season, the rule would be none too severe, in the opinion of many of the graduate players of the game. If it were known to the players that this danger stared them in the face, there would certainly be no more "slugging," jumping on prostrate men with the deliberate intention of injuring them, or striking players in the face with the point of the elbows, a sort of thing that was freely indulged in by some players during the past season, and which is worse, so far as disabling a player goes, than a direct blow in the face with the fist, such as were occasionally seen in the old-fashioned pugilistic days of the game.

There are people who have frantically demanded that the college Faculties should put a stop to the sport. They have seen men slightly injured in mass, interference, or momentum plays, and have at once shouted "Brutality!" and demanded that football be suppressed.

That the members of college Faculties and the parents of the students who play in the games do not wholly agree with them surprises the extremists. It is this fact that has led to a lot of newspaper comment, controversy, and letter writing, which has given much more prominence to the alleged brutality than it has deserved.

Members of the Faculties of about every college in the country have watched the games carefully and critically, as they have the physical as well as the mental and moral well-being of the students in their charge. If they thought football a brutal sport, they would certainly be the first to condemn it, and its suppression would be certain. That they are not outspoken in condemnation of the game, as a college sport, argues conclusively that they do not deem it brutal or degrading.

While members of college Faculties are not unanimous in favor of the continuance of the sport, it is noticeable that such members of the Faculty as are closest to the athletic life of the student body favor the game. While they do not believe that the rules are perfect, they have repeatedly in interviews which have the color of official pronunciamentos announced that, with a modification of the rules so that the danger of accident be still further eliminated, football is a game which will have the sanction of the Faculties with which they are connected.

Dr. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, said recently: "The University of Chicago will encourage football to the fullest extent, especially intercollegiate football," that is "clean as to professionalism and clean as to brutality." He said, further: "I believe in football as a college game most thoroughly. We must never consider the question of abolishing it."

President Adams of the Wisconsin State University pronounced football "the best game for college men, all things considered, that has ever been played."

President Andrews of Brown University, at a recent meeting of the alumni of the college in Massachusetts, also spoke most favorably of the game, and believes in fostering it, so long as "slugging" is frowned upon and prevented as a factor in it. The opinions quoted are echoed by other men high in the councils of other colleges. Their only objection lies in "dirty ball playing," which every graduate and undergraduate enthusiast abhors as much as does the general public.

It is to eliminate the chances for these plays that the work of the Rule Revision Committee, to meet this Winter, will be directed. The changes made in the rules last Winter did not accomplish what was desired, as some of them worked very differently from what was expected. Mass momentum plays were wiped out to a great extent, but some of the mass plays were still allowed to remain. Yet these have not worked to produce the troubles of the season just closed. These troubles seem to have arisen entirely from interference plays, especially where these were made in a sluggish fashion.

Graduate players are looking to relief by a change in playing tactics which will allow of the more frequent passing of the ball while in play, a feature that improves the game as a spectacle, removes somewhat the dangers now incident to it, and leaves less opportunity for "dirty ball playing."

The old game of a decade ago, before mass plays, flying wedges, and other momentum plays were used, may have been less scientific, but it was a prettier game to see, and called for equal skill, agility, and generalship, with less reliance on brute force. The tendency among college athletic advisory boards seems to get back nearer to it, for the sake of making the game cleaner and less subject to adverse criticism. The changes here hinted at would alter the game materially, as it is played to-day, but alter it for the better, in that agility would not be made subservient to mere brute strength. Running, kicking, punting, dodging, and good strategic play would take the place of hurling one mass of men against another, in the continuous fashion that the present rules require.

Football as a college sport is bound to live. To that end the Rules Committee will work when it meets. A sensible proposition that has been made is that Capts. Hinkey, Knipe, Emmons, and Trenchard, their successors, and the men most prominent as coaches and advisers meet in a sort of general convention with the athletic directors of the universities, to review the whole football situation, and then formulate such rules for play as will seem to fit the present ideas and prejudices.

Dr. G. O. Shattuck, one of the Overseers of Harvard University, made a vigorous defense of football in The Medical and Surgical Journal. He says, among other things:

"The present discussion in regard to football has clearly shown the ignorance of many who by their criticism of the game have designated the whole sport as brutal. And even in the game in question the charge of brutality narrows itself down to one, possibly to two, players. Those who are so eager to censure and cry down a sport on account of the actions of a few should at least be willing to give to that sport its just deserts, and be ready to recognize the benefits which accrue to many from a healthy indulgence in it.

"Football, as it should be played, teaches a man self-reliance, command over self, and perseverance. It cultivates perception, ability to judge quickly, and the power of concentration. It teaches, or should teach him, self-denial and self-control.

"The chances of the game may result in a few broken bones, but the benefits derived help in no small measure toward producing a generation of healthy, courageous, and manly individuals. Because a game is rough and has not been regulated in a proper measure are we, as Americans, going to throw over the entire sport? Are we going to confess that we are unable to take advantage of its strong, healthy points, and simply say it is too rough a game for boys to play?

"Rather let us sacrifice a few bones than give our young men the idea that they must be strong but careful not to expose themselves to the danger of getting hurt. The time may come when Americans may again be called upon to contend against other nations, and, if we are to make babies of our youths, the imprint of our counsels will be plainly seen upon them. Let us rather make a point of seeing that they learn to play fairly; that they learn to govern their brute instincts; that only those who are able to do this are permitted to indulge in rough play.

"If a player is known to be brutal he should never be allowed on the field. If a man is or becomes unfit physically he should be kept out of it. But once and for all let us not give the youths of the day the impression that the only sports to be indulged in are those which do not call for courage.

"The football season for 1894 has just closed. There has been a great hue and cry against the danger and brutality of the game, yet it will be found that very little serious damage has been done among college youths. On the contrary, the football men of our colleges have gained muscle, experience, and a good stock of health. There is no question but that, before another season opens, changes must be made in the rules and a proper provision made for their vigorous enforcement."

HUSBAND AND WIFE ASPHYXIATED

Actor John Hall, While Intoxicated, Failed to Turn Off the Gas.

Through using a gas jet for a clothes hook, John Hall, an actor, innocently caused the death of himself and his wife in their room, on the third floor of 329 West Twenty-ninth Street. They were found lifeless, side by side, at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when a strong odor of gas attracted attention to their room. They had then been dead several hours. Hall was thirty-eight years old, and his wife was two years his junior. While they were disengaged and in the city they made their home with the woman's mother, Mrs. Clark, who occupies the house where they met their death. Neither had been acting for several weeks, but both had secured engagements, and were to start on the road shortly in a new play.

When the room was opened yesterday morning, it was found that the key of the gas burner was turned partly on. Over the bracket hung a heavy necktie and a pair of sleeve garters. It was learned that Hall, though not usually a drinking man, returned home about 3 o'clock yesterday morning under the influence of liquor.

It is supposed that he failed to turn off the gas properly when retiring, or he may have undressed without lighting the gas, and turned the key on by throwing the tie and garters across the bracket. The key was loose, and turned at the least touch. A representative from the Coroners' office, after making an investigation, declared it a case of accidental asphyxiation.

Hall and his wife very often appeared in the same company, but were not prominently known in the profession. They appeared in Kendall's "Pair of Kids," and also in "Coon Hollow." Mrs. Hall was a handsome blonde, while her husband was tall and rather good looking.

George M. Irwin's Books.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—There was a large audience in Judge Ewing's court to-day to hear the argument on the rule to show cause why George M. Irwin should not be attached for contempt of court for refusing to surrender his books and accounts to Receiver Bailey. At the close of the argument Judge Ewing said: "The receiver is an officer of this court, and should have the books." The decision, however, was reserved.

To Supply Russia with Armor.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 15.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day received the whole contract for the armor for Russia's two new war vessels. The contract calls for over 12,000 tons, and means a full year's work in the armor department.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS and a careful microscopical examination of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. These aids make it possible to treat such diseases successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the patient. Thus Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Dropsy and many other maladies are successfully treated and cured without personal consultation with the physician.

Nervous Debility, whether resulting from over-study, worry, disappointment, or from exhausting drains upon the system caused by pernicious secret habits contracted in youth, through ignorance of their ruinous consequences, is successfully managed, through correspondence, the necessary medicines being sent by mail or express. Write for question blanks, or describe your case, send sample of urine for analysis and enclose 10 cents for postage on treatise, which contains reproduced photographs and full names and addresses of vast numbers of people who have been cured in this way. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS cure sick headache, biliousness, constipation, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion, windy belchings and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

REFERENCES: Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, W. D. Sloane, H. McK. Twombly, Henry Parish, Austin Corbin, A. L. Loomis, M. D.; J. Kennedy Tod, Howard Lapsley, Stanley Mortimer.

J. H. WHITLEY, "Chimney expert,"

193 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Journeay and Burnham

BROOKLYN.

Holiday Goods.

In every department will be found goods in great variety, both useful and ornamental, suitable for Holiday Gifts and at moderate prices.

Cloaks.

In order that customers wishing to buy serviceable Christmas Gifts may have the benefit of the reductions which we usually make on the first of the new year, we will commence our clearing sale of Ladies' and Children's CLOTH, PLUSH, and FUR GARMENTS on to-morrow, (Monday.)

Cloth Jackets in newest styles in 28, 36, and 40 inch lengths,

Worth $10.00, $15.00, $18.50, $22.50,
For 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00,
Worth $25.00, $28.50, and $40.00.
For 17.50, 20.00, and 25.00.

Cloth and Plush Capes.

Worth $10.00, $15.00, $20.00,
For 7.50, 11.00, 15.00,
Worth $25.00, $35.00, $45.00.
For 17.50, 25.00, 30.00.

Elegant Plush Garments, Jetted, Braided, and Fur Trimmed, and rich Fur Garments at very much reduced prices.

Furs.

Muffs, Boas, and Head Scarfs in Alaska Sable, Alaska Seal, Persian, Mink, Bear, Lynx, Otter, and other Furs.

Dress Goods.

Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts in Serges, Fancy Cords, Henriettas, Plain Jacquards, Camel's Hair, Cheviots, French Novelties and Figured Challies at low prices: $1.75, $2.00, $2.75, $3.25, $4.00, and upward. Goods displayed on Centre Tables.

Ladies' Skirts.

(2d FLOOR.)

Will offer to-morrow a lot of Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Skirts, lined and unlined, $5.50 each; former price $8.50.

Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Skirts, lined, with one Corded Ruffle, $6.00; former price $9.00.

Colored and Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, lined, with two Corded Silk Ruffles, $6.75; former price $9.75.

Black Alpaca Skirts, lined, with two Silk Ruffles, $2.75; former price $4.00.

Flannel Department.

A full line of White and Colored Hand-Loom Embroidered Flannels suitable for Holiday Presents.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR.

Tailor-Made Suits and Riding Habits a Specialty.

First-Class Worth at Moderate Prices.

Junction Fl

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Dull Markets and Generally Easier Prices.

TRADING MAINLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Unsettled — Provisions Weak—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

Very little interest was shown by the operators in the wheat market outside of the usual scalping and switching trade, while prices followed the West to a considerable extent, and Europe was offering freely. The expectations of a considerable increase in the weekly exports were not realized, but in reality showed about 500,000 bushels decrease. The later reports from the West were of increased firmness. Provisions were influenced by the expected heavy receipts of swine for next week, and closed lower. Cotton lost a few points, and closed steady. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	50⅝@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34 @	34¼
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.15 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	4.000 @	..
Copper, lake	9.75 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, with the trading entirely of a local character and chiefly switching, and the changes limited to ¼c. The opening was weak, and prices eased off ¼c with Europe and on fair selling by foreign houses, together with lower West and a falling off of 500,000 bushels in the weekly clearances, rallying ⅛c on firmer late cables and better Western reports, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c decline. The "curb" was fairly active and ¼c higher with the West. December, 59¾c; May, 62⅝c; July, 63⅜c bid. Spot was quiet at unchanged prices, with the close steady. Sales, 32,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter on private terms, quoted at 2⅞c under May, in store; 8,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅜c....Clearances hence, 32,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,342 bushels....Receipts, 119,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 143,700 bushels; in the interior, 358,756 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@¼c on easier cables, local realizing, and following wheat, and rallied ¼@⅜c with the later strength at the West, and closed firm at ⅛c up to ⅛c down, with a dull trade....The curb was dull and easier; December, 53c; January, 52½c; May, 53⅜c. ....Spot was dull and lower and closed weak; sales, 20,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 56¾c, delivered; 5,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 55¼@56c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 51¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 51½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48¾c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50¾c, elevator. Receipts, 229,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 324,974 bushels; in the interior, 148,783 bushels....Clearances hence, 34,413 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 134,978 bushels.

OATS—Contracts closed steady at unchanged prices, with the trading very dull. Spot were dull, lower, and weak, with only a local trade....Sales, 16,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾c; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½c; No. 2 dd, 38¾c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track white, 38@42c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 80 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		....@....	59½
January	25,000	59 11-16@59⅝	59¾
February	....	....@....	60¾
March	....	....@....	61⅝
May	830,000	62⅜@62⅝	62⅞
June	....	....@....	62⅝
July	70,000	63 @63¼	63⅜
Total	25,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	5,000	53½@....	53½
January	105,000	52¼@52⅝	52⅝
May	55,000	53¼@53⅝	53¾
Total	165,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	34⅛
January	15,000	34⅜@....	34⅜
February	....	....@....	35½
May	10,000	36⅜@....	36⅜
No. 2 white—			
December	....	....@....	38¼
January	....	....@....	39
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Business was limited to car lots, with almost an entire absence of buyers, while receivers were willing offerers at a slight concession, although the Western millers continued to hold at old prices. Sales reported of only 5,200 bbls....Arrivals, 11,443 bbls and 23,715 sacks; exports, 5,074 bbls and 1,951 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 121,374 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	2.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.50@$2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@$1.90, on spot, and $1.85@$1.95, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.08 for Western and $1.08@$1.10 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Easy and quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.50@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track, 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 62@63c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Dull and unchanged. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@73c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75c@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90c@$1; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is unsettled, with prices favoring the buyers, and only small lots taken up. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trading here continues slack, while the position as to prices is unchanged. There are prompt sellers of prime yellow at 29c, but export interest is not improved, and the demand otherwise is unimportant. Crude, in shipping order, is at 24@24½c, and 120 bbls were sold at 24½. White is at 32c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, is generally at 20c. The receipts here continue small and there is no pressure to sell by the mills at any point. LINSEED OIL is steady and in moderate jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c; sales of 4 cars of State at 54c. LARD OIL is dull and nominal, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a fair jobbing business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—Oil opened at 91c; lowest, 91c; highest, 93¼c; closed, 93¼c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS were lower at the West and weak here. The estimates of receipts of hogs for next week had most to do with the decline. There was no especial pressure to sell, and the amount of business was light. Packers, while willing to let out spot stuff promptly, are no way anxious over January and hesitate over its offerings. Chicago packing to date, 1,148,000 head, against 693,000 head same time last year. Chicago looks for a liberal marketing of hogs for next week, expecting on Monday 47,000 head, and for all of the week 210,000 head.

LARD—Western steam is down here 5 points in response to Chicago, and rules quiet, with the expected full receipts of hogs depressing the situation. Sale of 250 tcs cash at $7.17½, closing at $7.17½. City steam is steady at $6.75 and in moderate demand; sales of 125 tcs at $6.75. Options—No sales; December closed at $7.15, nominal; January closed at $7.20, asked. Refined is quiet for the day; contract at $7.90; South American at $7.90. Compound lard is dull; quoted at $5.50@$5.75. Refined quoted at $7.00 for the Continent, and $7.95 for South American. Compound lard at $5.50@$5.75.

PORK—After a very fair business for the West Indies and the provinces through the week at lower prices, orders are pretty well closed out, and the market now is quiet. Sales of 150 bbls mess. Prices here are; Mess, new, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12 @$12.50; short clear, $14@$14.50. The West was down early 17c per bbl, and was subjected to slight changes, with only moderate dealings.

BEEF—There are steady, fair shipping movements, but mostly in low-grade stock at its comparatively easy price. The demand trade is slow and dull in jobbing quantities, with prices slightly in favor of buyers. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Quotations of $16 at the West and $17 are more talked of as an asking basis than possible to realize, as wants are small and not likely to increase this side of the new year.

CUT MEATS—Holders of city meats are very much dissatisfied over the condition of business, and they do not look for material change until the poultry supplies and their low prices for the holidays are out of material competition. Sales are trifling and at easy prices. Western meats are also hard to sell in this market, and are very slow at their home points, while large supplies steadily make headway, although there is a less steady holding of prices. City-pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7½@7¾c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON was down on the short rib dealings at the West about 7½ points, with May at one time at 6.07c as the best bid, thereafter fluctuating slightly.

DRESSED HOGS are freely offered and at easy prices. Chicago receipts, 24,000 head, and expected Monday, 47,000 head, with for all the coming week 210,000 head. Market lower, part 5c decline; $3.85@$4.65; left over, 7,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; $3.50@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $3.90@$4.55. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; $4@$4.55. Cincinnati—Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—Demands are spasmodic; buyers take a full quantities and then withdraw, and the quiet feeling at present is after an extensive business only a few days since; city quoted at 9@9¼c. Oleostearine has further attention from Chicago, and has more demand from the local consumers. The West is not having a material increase of trading in compound lard, but has worked down its supplies of oleo in consumers' hands; therefore, when the buying interest here can get it at Eastern markets to cost 7¾c, delivered, which is at 7¾c price here, buying results; hence the steadier business. Chicago is practically 7¾c, although it talks to 8c. It is believed that the takings of oleo here for the West are more with the idea of using them as a club upon the large holdings in Chicago to bring about lower prices. Sales are 75,000 lb here to local consumers at 7¾c.

TALLOW—The Australian is now arriving and it will undergo examination of consumers, who are without much experience of its quality. If the soap trade should be pleased with its quality, further important importations are possible, and especially if offerings of home-made continue of a restricted character. Trading here is generally dull, and it is only the light supply that holds prices fairly steady. Concessions are not made, except here and there, where orders are to clean out the offerings, as against the winding up of the year. City is at 4¾c, with $2.75 charge for pks. Australian can be had at 5¼c. Country, pks free, 4⅞@5 3-16c, as to quality. Edible at 5¼c up to 5¾c, as to brand, with the grades most traded in at 5⅜@5½c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened up quite brisk as following Liverpool's advance of 4 points, but the heavy crop movement caused local dealers to unload, and the close was steady at partly 2 points decline, with only a moderate trade. New-Orleans was selling rather freely here and lost 2@3 points. Port receipts estimated at 52,000 bales, against 38,800 bales same day last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 126 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.52@5.54	5.57	5.53	700
January	5.55@5.56	5.63	5.55	14,600
February	5.58@5.59	5.65	5.58	5,600
March	5.63@5.64	5.71	5.63	28,900
April	5.68@5.69	5.75	5.68	3,400
May	5.73@5.74	5.81	5.72	21,200
June	5.78@5.79	5.86	5.78	4,600
July	5.83@5.84	5.90	5.84	1,000
August	5.87@5.88	5.95	5.88	2,500
September	5.89@5.91	5.99	5.94	800
October	..@..	..	..	....
November	..@..	..	..	....
Total				88,800

CROP MOVEMENT.

Visible supply	4,399,032	4,308,697
Receipts, 7 days	342,127	296,850
Exports to Great Britain, 7 days	110,326	151,426
Exports to France, 7 days	34,150	46,452
Exports to Continent, 7 days	95,365	56,381
Stock in New-York licensed warehouses, counted daily	84,152	170,300
In other places, (estimated)	18,042	18,571
Total stock in New-York, by running count	102,194	188,871
Stock in all United States ports	1,217,316	1,165,696

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS were unsettled and lower, and followed the foreign advices, with local longs selling freely and the close easy at 5@15 points decline. Havre closed at ½@¾f loss, and Hamburg unchanged to ¾ pfennig down. Receipts continue heavy at Brazilian ports, and offerings are large. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—January, 500 bags at 13.15c; March, 250 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.50c; May, 500 bags at 12.20c, 1,000 bags at 12.15c; September, 500 bags at 12.10c. Total, 3,000 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 13.60c; January, 500 bags at 13.10c, 5,000 bags at 13.05c, 500 bags at 13.10c; February, 500 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.70c, 1,000 bags at 12.80c, 500 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c; March, 750 bags at 12.45c, 1,000 bags at 12.50c; May, 500 bags at 12.10c, 500 bags at 12.15c, 750 bags at 12.20c, 500 bags at 12.15c, 500 bags at 12.10c; September, 250 bags at 12.10c, 1,500 bags at 12.05c; October, 750 bags at 12.15c; total, 17,000 bags. Total for day, 20,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.05@13.10	16.75@16.87
February	12.75@12.85	16.40@16.45
March	12.40@12.50	16.15@16.20
April	12.15@12.25	15.85@15.95
May	12.10@12.15	15.60@15.65
June	12.05@12.15	15.30@15.40
July	12.05@12.15	15.15@15.25
August	12.05@12.15	15.00@15.10
September	12.00@12.05	14.95@15.00
October	12.05@12.10	....@....
November	....@....	....@....
December	13.55@13.65	17.00@17.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	208,388
Arrivals	....
Total	208,388
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,855
Total stock in New-York to-day	199,533
Total stock in Baltimore	13,252
Arrivals	....
Total	13,252
Deliveries yesterday	314
	12,938
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,561
Arrivals	....
Total	21,561
Deliveries yesterday	1,000
	20,471
Total stock in other ports	....
	33,409
Total stock in United States	232,942
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 14	101,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 14	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 14	171,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
Total	298,000
	530,942
Same time 1893	430,725
Same time 1892	551,061
Same time 1891	421,630

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMERS FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	Rio. Bags.	Santos. Bags.	Victoria. Bags.
Nov. 18-20—*Capua, N. Y.	3,000	7,000	....
Nov. 22—Acanthus, N. Y.	3,000	....	....
Nov. 23—Wordsworth, N.Y.	....	46,000	....
Nov. 24—Campana, N. O.	....	2,000	....
Nov. 25—Rio Molina, N. Y.	26,000	....	....
Nov. 26 to Dec. 2—Pascal, N. Y.	....	....	4,000
Nov. 30—Scottish Prince, N. Y.	15,000	....	....
Nov. 30 to Dec. 3—Delambre, N. O.	4,000	14,000	....
Dec. 1—Delcomyn, N. Y.	11,000	....	....
Dec. 3—Bleia, N. Y.	18,000	....	....
Dec. 5—Sirius, N. Y.	....	32,000	....
Rubens, N. Y.	....	....	6,000
Dec. 13—Galileo, N. Y.	21,000	....	....
Dec. 13—Caxton, N. Y.	....	51,000	....
Dec. 15—Mexican Prince, N. Y.	....	15,000	....
Total	101,000	171,000	20,000
Same time last year	114,000	72,000	39,000

*Arrived. †Private advice.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	1.50 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Coro	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	21½@25½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19½@21
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17½@18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @21
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Truxillo	17¾@18½	Bucaramanga	18¾@20½
Bucono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19¼@21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @21½
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	19¾@20½	Oaxaca	19½@21
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	17 @20½
Nicaragua	18 @19	San Salvador	18½@19
Jamaica	16½@20½	Do, washed	19 @21¼

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades show considerable firmness, with other kinds in light demand and easy.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	26@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Supplies are moderate and demand good, with values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		

SUGAR—Refiners do not appear anxious to increase their holdings, and business rules very dull, with prices quoted unchanged. Refined are quiet and steady. Stock of raw sugar here to-day, 30,946 tons, against 8,396 tons for same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅝
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3⅞ @4 1-16
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4¼
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅞
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The market has an easy look. The slight changes in prices in buyers' favor do not prompt business beyond small lots. The current market prices here are $2.15@$2.17½ for best marrows, $1.70 for mediums, $1.70 for peas, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—Fancy Western creamery holds up fairly steady on the moderate offerings of that grade, but the demand is comparatively light from all sources, and the liberal accumulation of the under grades leads to a weak feeling over prices.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @23
Creamery, seconds to firsts	17 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
Dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	19 @20
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	14 @18
Dairy, firkins, extras	18 @19
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	14 @17
Welsh tubs, extra	20 @20
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	15 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	21 @24
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extra	21 @21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @20
Imitation creamery, firsts	17 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10½@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	14 @14½
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @16
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	10 @..

CHEESE—A light demand generally, and no change transpires in prices. The best colored full cream is sustained, while white is easy, and fine part skims, steady.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¼@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¾@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—The market does not vary to any extent. Choice fresh are fairly steady, and fine early packed are at regular prices, while the lower qualities are freely offered and weak.

State and Pennsylvania	25 @..
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24 @..
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	21 @23½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20 @21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good	16 @16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$2.00@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50@ 4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15 @..
Limed, Canada, per doz	15½@..

VEGETABLES—The market is dull for the day. Potatoes are plentiful and weak, and other vegetables are steady for desirable lots.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ ....
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.00@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 30
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 7.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.87
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 2.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	30@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.50@ 1.62
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.75@ 1.85

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull. Stock quite large, and outside quotations are rather extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c; clover mixed, 50@60c; do, clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 55@65c. Oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—There is a fair outlet for the fresh receipts, on through shipments, but local demands are light and prices easy.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	22 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Receipts run very light, while demand is fair at full prices.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	10 @..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	9 @10
Central American	19@22	9 @ 9½
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	9 @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	6 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6 @ 6½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @ 6
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@50	5 @ 7
Buenos Ayres, horse, cargo lots	$17@$17.50	
Buenos Ayres, horse ash, cargo lots	12@ 13.00	

LEATHER—Shippers are buying sparingly, while the local demand is good and prices firm

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Volume of Business Small and the Tendency Downward.

AN UNSATISFACTORY BANK STATEMENT

Accumulating Gold at the Expense of the Sub-Treasury—Sugar Speculation Still Active—Little Done in Railways.

Sugar aside, the trading in stocks yesterday was less than 40,000 shares. The Sugar total was something over 48,000 shares. The highest price was made at the opening, and its lowest, 91⅞, was recorded a few minutes before the close. The net loss was 1⅜ points. There was no news on the property, and the decline was attributed to the taking of profits on the long side. Chicago Gas was heavy on a repetition of a rumor current on Friday that the dividend may be reduced. It closed at a loss of 1¼ points. There was very little done in the other industrials.

Railway stocks, as already intimated, were extremely dull. St. Paul was the most active, but only a little more than 5,000 shares were done in it. With the remainder of the Granger group it was fractionally lower. The miscellaneous list was also inclined to heaviness.

The gold shipments by yesterday's steamers amounted to $3,580,000, the great bulk of which went to France. The exchange market continued firm. The bank statement was not a very satisfactory showing, for, while the banks gained $6,375,000 in gold, they lost $6,244,000 in legal tenders. There is only one inference to be drawn from these figures—the banks have drawn the gold from the Sub-Treasury. The item of loans shows a small decrease.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was somewhat better. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for high grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ⅜ per cent., short and three months' bills at 13-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $102,822,339 and balances $6,221,806. The Sub-Treasury debt balance was $467,596.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.88¾@4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅞ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—17c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—50c premium.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Fort Worth & Dodge City 1st	1
Kansas Pacific con	1

Government bonds were firm. The 5s registered advanced ¼ and the 5s coupon ⅜. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	...
4s, r	114¼	115
4s, c	115¾	116
5s, r	118¾	119
6s, c	118⅞	119
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105⅞	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	106¾	..

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Classified Assets and Demand Liabilities of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Treasury Department will begin business on Monday with the following classified assets and demand liabilities:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$155,243,149.16
Gold certificates	3,167,930.00
Silver dollars and bullion	338,856,905.61
Silver certificates	5,744,952.00
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	150,885,908.25
Treasury notes of 1890	27,201,403.00
United States notes	30,071,206.58
Currency certificates	5,590,000.00
National bank notes	4,230,979.85
Fractional silver and minor coin	15,576,157.82
Fractional currency	1,166.67
Bonds, interest, checks, &c	191,890.25
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,316,807.25
Disbursing officers' balances	3,989,956.00
Total	$802,068,472.42

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$57,107,269.00
Silver certificates	336,190,504.00
Treasury notes of 1890	150,825,280.00
Currency certificates	59,775,000.00
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	41,935,589.65

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds, to secure national bank circulation, $197,078,700, as follows: Currency 6s, $13,052,000; 2 per cents., $22,760,900; 4 per cents., $153,251,450; 5 per cents, $8,114,350.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $14,951,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,220,000; 2 per cents., $1,013,000; 4 per cents., $12,193,000; 5 per cents., $525,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week ended Dec. 14, $22,500. United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during the week ended Dec. 14, $210,500

National bank circulation outstanding—Currency, $206,345,292; gold notes, $92,057.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $369,838; from customs, $345,201; miscellaneous, $171,423.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $1,899,705; redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $439,580; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $769,310; for destruction and retirement, $208,109.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks, failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $164,130. Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $29,465,733. The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $411,843.

Receipts for month to date, $11,000,500; receipts for fiscal year to date, $148,822,821; expenditures for month to date, $14,349,990; expenditures for fiscal year to date, $173,870,513.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Honeoye Falls Elgin Creamery Company; capital, $4,500; Directors—A. Dwight Martin, A. J. Brown, Leonard Burton, and others of Honeoye Falls.

The American Reduction Company of New-York City, to treat garbage and all substances containing nitrogen, to extract grease therefrom, and to manufacture fertilizer; capital, $100,000; Directors—Nathaniel B. Powter, Samuel M. Roosevelt, and Edward Kelly of New-York City, and John B. Campbell of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	365
American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	300
American Express	113	113	113	113	110	113	10
*American Sugar Refining	93¼	93¾	91⅞	92	92	92⅜	48,820
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	91½	92½	100
*American Tobacco	97½	98	97½	98	97½	98	100
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	105	109	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5	5	5	5	4⅝	4¾	50
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	¾	1¼	50
Baltimore & Ohio	64¾	64¾	63½	63½	63½	64½	735
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	6½	6½	6½		7	55
*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21	101
Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	50½	51½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18	18½	100
Chicago Gas	71½	71⅝	70¾	70½	70⅜	70½	8,700
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99¾	602
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅞	73	72⅝	72⅝	72¾	72⅞	2,212
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞	59	5,115
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119¼	119½	119½	119½	119½	121	15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63½	63½	63⅛	63¼	63⅛	63¼	1,270
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	75	75	70	90	5
Consolidated Gas Company	128¼	128¾	127⅞	127⅞	127¾	128	240
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126½	126¾	127¼	152
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	11¾	12¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅞	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9	3,760
General Electric	35	35⅜	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	1,710
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3¼	300
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	200
Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	25½	26	700
Lake Shore	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¾	31
*Long Island Traction	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾	13⅝	120
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅞	52½	53¼	53½	53⅝	940
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7	7	7	7	7	8	100
Manhattan Consolidated	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅜	104¾	100
Missouri Pacific	29½	29¼	28¾	28¾	28⅝	29⅛	1,050
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	23	100
New-York Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	99½	100	1
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	31¾	31⅝	31⅛	31⅞	31¾	32	625
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	27½	29	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅝	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	1,000
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	23	23	23	23	22	23	50
Oregon Improvement	12	12	12	12	11	13	100
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7	7	7	7	6	9½	200
Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅝	100
Peoria & Eastern	3	3	3	3	3	4	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	4	4	4	4	4	4⅛	15
Philadelphia & Reading	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	400
Pittsburg & Western pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	32½	35	325
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	15½	16½	15½	16½	16¼	17	1,500
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf	46	47	46	47	45½	48	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	157	157	157	157	155	156	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	50
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾	19¼	200
Southern Railway	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	340
Southern Railway pf	37¼	37¼	36¾	37	36½	37	21
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17¼	17	17⅛	1,150
Union Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅝	300
United States Cordage pf	15	15	15	15	14¼	15½	100
United States Rubber	43	43	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	660
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	60	60½	200
Wabash pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14½	100
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	88¾	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88½	780
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	11	500
Total sales							87,935

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,090 112; 1,000 112½; Am Dock & Imp 5s 3,000 116¼; Atch, Top & S F 4s 3,000 65½; 15,000 65; Austin & N W 1st 10,000 88; Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000 90½; Cedar F & Minn 1st 1,000 108; Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000 116⅛; Central Pac 6s, 1895 1,000 104; Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000 107½; Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000 75¼; Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 124; Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000 88½; Chi & N W S F 5s 5,000 110; 5,000 110⅛; Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 1,000 106½; 30-Year Deb 5s 23,000 107½; Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 104½; 6,000 104¾; Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 16,000 91½; 3,000 91¾; Den & Rio Grande 1st 7,000 114⅜; Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000 103½; 3,000 103⅝; Eliz., Lex & B S 5s 2,000 99¼; Ft Worth & D C 1st 10,000 74; Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 91¾; Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000 91½; H & T Cen Con 6s 9,000 100⅞; 16,000 101; H & T Cen Deb 6s 10,000 90; Ill Cent 4s, 1953 20,000 98¼; Illinois Central 3½s 4,000 100; Kanawha & Mich 4s 10,000 77¼; 5,000 77⅜; 1,000 77½; Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000 76⅞; 4,000 77; Kings Co Elev 1st 3,000 65; Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000 103¾; 10,000 104; Louis & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st 1,000 101; S & N Ala Gtd 5s 15,000 96; L, N A & Chi Cons 2,000 93½; Midland of N J 1st 1,000 117; Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 4,000 113; Mil & St Paul G M 4s Series A 1,000 91⅞; Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 15,000 81; Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 4,000 46¾; 5,000 46⅞; Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000 66; N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 4,000 88⅜; Nor Pac 1st Coup 2,000 116½; 4,000 116⅜; Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 2,000 78¼; Oregon R & Nav 1st 4,000 105½; Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000 89½; Ore S L & U N Con 5,000 48½; Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 3,000 112; P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 1,000 105½; St L & S Fr Con 4s 39,000 53⅞; 10,000s20F 53; 5,000 53¼; 11,000 53; Pitts & Western 1st 1,000 84; 1,000 84½; Rio Grande West 1st 3,000 70⅜; 10,000 70½; St Louis S W 1st 1,000 62½; 2,000 62¾; St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 9,000 103; 4,000s20F 103; Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 3,000 46; Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 89¾; 4,000 89⅞; 8,000 89¼; 20,000s3 90; 26,000 89⅞; Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 62; U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000 68⅞; 3,000 68½; Union Elevated 1st 5s 5,000 87½; Un Pac Col Trust 4½s Trust Receipts 1,000 40½; Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 105; West Shore Gtd 4s 22,000 106⅜; Registered 20,000 106⅜; Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000 103.

Total sales $538,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	139	144
Albany & Susquehanna	162	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
American Coal	80	..
American District Telegraph	35	49
American T. & C	91½	..
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Brunswick Co	1¼	2½
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59½	60¼
Cedar Falls & M	4½	5½
Central Pacific	14¾	15½
Central & So. Am. Tel	113	115
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Chicago & E. Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & E. Illinois pf	..	93½
C. & N. W. pf	142	144
C., C., C. & St. L	38½	38¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Col. & H. Coal	5	6
Col., H. V. & T	17¼	18
C., H. V. & T. pf	57½	65
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consol. Coal	30	33½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	160½	161½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	35½
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	9	11½
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	11½
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y	102½	103
Erie Tel. & Tel	52½	53
Ev. & T. H	40	45
Flint & P. M	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101½	102½
Homestake	17	18
Illinois Central	89¾	91
Iowa Central pf	23½	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Lacled Gas pf	80	82
Lake Erie & Western	17	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	72½
Long Island	86½	89
L., N. A. & Chi. pf	21	25
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican National certs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	97½	99
	29	30
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	48	49
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T	13¾	14
Mobile & Ohio	18¾	19½
N., C. & St. Louis	65	68½
*National Lead	39	39⅞
*National Lead pf	84½	85¼
National Linseed Oil	17¾	19
National Starch	8	8½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central C	6½	9
New-Jersey Central	93¾	94⅛
N. Y. & N. H	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	71½
N. Y., S. & W	14½	15
N. Y., S. & W. pf	42	43
Norfolk & Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	5⅞	6¼
Norfolk & Western pf	19¾	20½
North American	3¾	4
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4¼
Northern Pacific pf	17½	18
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	14	15
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅞
Oregon R. & N	21	24
Pennsylvania Coal	295	310
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	5	15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	115	116
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. L. S. W	4¾	5
St. Joseph & G. I	5	8
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	95
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	34½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	115
St. P., M. & M	109	112
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Southern Pacific	18¾	19¼
Texas Pacific	9⅞	10
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	52
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M	2½	3¼
United States Cordage	3½	9
United States Cordage gtd	25	26
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	4
United States Express	42	45
United States Rubber pf	98	100
*United States Leather	8½	9
Wabash	6⅞	6¾
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	3¼	4½
Wisconsin Central	3½	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	93	93	91½	91⅝	23,390
B. & O.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
Chi. Gas	71⅜	71½	70¼	70½	6,960
C., R. I. & P.	63¼	63¼	63	63¼	810
C., B. & Q.	72⅞	73⅛	72¾	72¾	1,670
C.,M. & St. P.	59⅛	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	3,870
Chi. & North.	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99¼	320
Cent. of N. J.	94	94	94	94	10
Con. Gas	128	128	128	128	50
Del. & Hud.	126½	126½	126½	126½	100
D. & C. F.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	1,170
Gen. Elec	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	70
L. & N	53⅜	53¾	53½	53¼	100
M., K. & T. pf	23	23	23	23	150
L. I. Trac.	14	14	14	14	10
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	30
Nor. Pac. pf.	18	18	18	18	20
Tenn. C. & I.	17	17	17	17	150
West. Union	88½	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	110
Total sales					39,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., C. R. & N. 5s	99	99	99	99	$5,000
C., B. & Q. con.	124	124	124	124	2,000
C. & O. 4½s	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	5,000
M., K. & T. 1st	81	81	81	81	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	5,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	2,000
R. G. W. 4s	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	3,000
R. I. deb. 5s	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	2,000
South. Ry. 5s	90	90	90	90	5,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & Va.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	70
Crown Point	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Total sales					670
Utah Con	.15	.15	.15	.15	500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅝	59	58½	59	218,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1¼, to 60⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 61⅜; Erie, ⅞, to 10⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 18¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 55; Union Pacific, ¾, to 12; Atchison, ⅜, to 4⅞; Reading, ¼, to 7⅜; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 14⅜; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16¼, and Kansas and Texas ⅛, to 14. Lake Shore sold at 139, and Illinois Central at 92. British consols were strong at 103 3-16 for money and 103¼ for the account.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 42½c for the account. Spanish 4s, 73.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 34 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Metropolitan Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 16.

—The P. Lorillard Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 22 at noon, and reopened Jan. 2.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,463,861, and the exports for the same period $91,665,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,201,810.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco pf	2½
Peoria & Eastern	1
Pittsburg & Western pf	1¾
P., C., C. & St. L	3
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	1⅜
American Sugar Refining pf	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Chicago Gas	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	1⅜
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago	¾
Oregon Improvement	1

THE BANK STATEMENT.

A Large Increase in Specie Holdings Offset by About the Same Loss in Legal Tenders.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued yesterday showed an increase in reserve of $443,175. The banks now hold $33,345,825 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Differences.	
Loans	$507,783,500	$506,871,200	Dec.	$862,200
Specie	65,150,000	65,545,900	Inc.	6,375,900
Legal tenders	115,245,200	109,000,900	Dec.	6,244,300
Net deposits	566,050,200	564,803,900	Dec.	1,246,300
Circulation	11,185,100	11,155,200	Dec.	29,900

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$33,345,825	1890	$607,075
1893	76,168,825	1889	2,630,650
1892	5,445,225	1888	9,672,225
1891	19,161,500	1887	7,928,400
1886			$4,008,200
1885			26,747,800
1884			40,686,625

The following table gives the surplus reserve of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1894 up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1892 and 1893:

Week Ended—	1894.	1893.	1892.
Jan. 6	$83,796,650	$8,942,450	$18,961,125
Jan. 13	92,583,675	15,610,450	24,576,025
Jan. 20	102,774,450	22,259,600	33,002,900
Jan. 27	100,045,000	23,145,300	36,020,900
Feb. 3	111,625,100	18,554,000	33,441,425
Feb. 10	85,633,700	11,746,575	25,253,425
Feb. 17	74,536,825	13,605,900	30,857,550
Feb. 24	74,767,500	9,384,775	26,969,700
March 3	75,778,950	6,503,125	21,292,225
March 10	75,633,375	4,043,215	16,196,450
March 17	77,302,350	6,059,125	16,189,700
March 24	79,977,650	9,243,200	18,007,425
March 31	85,690,150	10,633,075	18,017,950
April 7	86,787,850	9,212,950	15,788,500
April 14	80,831,000	11,012,550	15,788,500
April 21	82,008,025	14,783,200	19,532,125
April 28	83,417,950	12,156,150	20,036,300
May 5	82,805,150	12,835,175	14,808,500
May 12	80,634,375	17,795,025	18,787,475
May 19	78,999,125	24,422,175	19,555,975
May 26	77,601,700	25,439,925	24,612,825
June 2	77,935,100	20,987,500	23,679,750
June 9	76,918,250	14,429,900	23,545,850
June 16	76,376,575	8,776,800	22,545,850
June 23	76,355,375	5,481,975	19,872,052
June 30	$74,803,350	$1,251,725	$18,086,600
July 7	72,134,725	*5,082,025	15,577,025
July 14	68,941,375	*3,266,100	20,207,150
July 21	74,113,600	*1,256,500	23,063,500
July 28	71,905,725	*4,301,675	24,231,275
Aug. 4	69,058,700	*4,017,800	18,189,425
Aug. 11	67,062,850	*6,545,375	15,774,450
Aug. 18	67,806,650	*12,045,800	12,578,875
Aug. 25	66,718,650	*6,737,675	9,854,875
Sept. 1	65,820,825	*1,567,525	7,630,500
Sept. 8	61,934,275	2,966,225	4,781,975
Sept. 15	59,958,700	10,001,750	4,879,575
Sept. 22	59,974,675	17,609,950	5,054,075
Sept. 29	60,791,150	24,120,500	4,392,400
Oct. 6	59,450,950	28,628,725	1,936,575
Oct. 13	60,847,325	33,986,050	359,050
Oct. 20	62,513,675	42,640,775	2,332,425
Oct. 27	63,864,900	48,787,475	3,893,675
Nov. 3	63,204,275	52,013,450	2,678,525
Nov. 10	61,069,650	57,828,725	2,678,900
Nov. 17	62,973,550	65,470,475	4,560,925
Nov. 24	66,027,600	70,855,175	6,726,350
Dec. 1	52,820,800	76,096,900	6,493,750
Dec. 8	32,902,650	76,565,425	5,509,850
Dec. 15	33,345,825	76,168,825	5,445,225

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities.
Bank of New-York Nat. Banking Ass'n.	$2,000,000	$1,974,600	$13,830,000	$1,550,000	$2,850,000	$14,370,000	30.6
B'k of the Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	1,923,000	13,025,000	592,000	3,220,000	13,896,000	27.4
Merchants' National	2,000,000	944,200	11,957,100	1,255,400	2,438,900	13,945,500	26.6
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,113,200	10,168,000	1,345,000	1,499,000	9,513,000	29.7
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,144,300	20,708,600	1,571,800	4,805,400	23,110,200	27.5
Phenix National	1,000,000	499,600	4,943,000	525,000	902,000	4,913,000	29.0
City	1,000,000	2,999,200	24,132,900	6,519,600	4,977,600	31,804,100	36.1
Tradesmen's National	750,000	168,000	2,247,600	388,600	210,300	2,184,100	27.4
Chemical National	300,000	7,192,400	26,231,300	2,770,400	8,847,700	30,189,400	38.4
Merchants' Ex. National	600,000	143,800	3,757,700	856,000	711,500	4,565,300	34.3
Gallatin National

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

HERMANN COHEN & CO.,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members { New-York Stock Exchange. New-York Cotton Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Investment Stocks and Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Stock Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Kellogg Building, "F" St., Washington, D. C.
MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash on 1-16th per cent. Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Exchange.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mtge. 5% Bonds
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, acting at the request of a large number of holders of the foregoing bonds, gives notice that the holders of all such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. at once, and before depositing the same with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.

Dated December 13, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
66 Broadway.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2NDS.

Dealt in by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM R'Y CO.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company who have not deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company will find it to their interest to communicate with T. G. BUSH, Receiver, Anniston, Alabama.

A 6%
MUNICIPAL GOLD BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

4% MONEY.
$2,000,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage at 4, 4½, 4½, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Lowest charges.
E. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mtge. 5% Bonds
AND THE
Collateral Trust 5% Bonds
OF THE
OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned Committee, after a careful examination of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, and considering all the questions involved, has reached the conclusion that the full earning capacity of the property is not developed while it is operated as a part of the Union Pacific system under the policy adopted by the Union Pacific Company and continued by the present receivers. The propriety of this policy could not be questioned while the Union Pacific paid the expenses and charges of the line under the traffic contract, but the suspension of that contract and the continued default upon the bonds make it necessary that the property should be placed in the hands of persons devoted solely to its interests, and not embarrassed by any conflict between these and the interests of the Union Pacific main line. For the purpose of any reorganization of the system, whether depending upon Congressional action or otherwise, it is necessary that the earning power of our line should be independently ascertained. In case there shall be no such reorganization it is equally necessary that the security holders should be in a position to act promptly. For these reasons the Committee is about to take proceedings for a separate receivership of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

The total issue of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds is $10,895,000, of which $1,702,000 are either held by the Union Pacific Railway Company or are pledged for its debts. Of the remaining $9,193,000 in the hands of the public, this Committee, acting in harmony with the Committee at Amsterdam, already represents and controls over $3,300,000 of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds. Other holders of the above bonds are invited to make a prompt deposit with the American Loan and Trust Company, Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York. After December 27, 1894, bonds will be received only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Committee. Engraved negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited.

Dated New-York, December 15, 1894.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
ERNEST S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

Favorable to Railroads.

The better public feeling and more friendly attitude of legislation toward the railroads are plainly indicated by the passage of the pooling bill in the House. THE GROWTH OF SUCH FAVORABLE SENTIMENT GREATLY ENHANCES THE VALUE OF ALL RAILROAD SECURITIES.

SHAREHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS Should inform themselves of the condition of the investments they hold in any corporation, RAILROAD or INDUSTRIAL, and also of the best stocks to make money in by sending for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps and showing the location of the different roads, and giving highest and lowest prices for ten years of Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, and Grain.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
Bought and sold for cash, or on a 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM YOU DEAL WITH IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. NATIONAL BANK REFERENCES FURNISHED.
Private wires to Boston and Chicago.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
Commission Stock Brokers,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
DIRECT WIRES.

Kansas Pacific 6% Consols.

The time having expired for receiving the above bonds without penalty, the same will be received by the bondholders' committee until December 20th 1894, upon payment of a penalty of $10 per bond.

Proceedings having been instituted in the Surrogate's Court for New-York County to obtain satisfactory security from the executors of Jay Gould for the payment of the claims of the bondholders, pending the litigation.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St., N. Y. and STATE STREET SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., Boston.

SILAS B. DUTCHER,
President of the Hamilton Trust Co.
HENRY N. WHITNEY,
of Kissam, Whitney & Co.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
President of Continental Trust Co.
THEODORE W. MYERS,
Ex-Comptroller of the City of New-York.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
President of Corn Exchange Bank.

Ex-Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY,
L. J. MORRISON, Counsel.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary,
44 Broadway, New-York City.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS...$1,090,650.81
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mtge. 5% Bonds.

The undersigned, holding and representing First Mortgage Bonds only, and acting solely for such interests, call upon all owners of said bonds to deposit them forthwith in the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of New-York, that the necessary steps for the bondholders' protection may be taken. The committee cautions bondholders against any proposal looking to the assignment or sale of their coupons, such proposal being in the interest of junior securities. For full information apply to either of the undersigned.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St., N. Y.
H. L. THORNELL, U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND
INCOME BONDS.
23 Wall St., New-York, December 12, 1894.
Copies of our circular of December 10, 1894, making changes in the plan of adjustment with the holders of the above-described bonds, may be obtained at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

WEINMAN & CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and Sold in Fractional and 100 Share Lots
For cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Commission 1-16 per cent.
Long Distance Telephone, 4867 Cortlandt.
Cable Address, Pilarejo, New-York.
41 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE
HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Thus the holder of $1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bond, upon presenting it for extension will receive $1,000 extended Five per cent. Bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and $10 in cash.

Or if presenting it for purchase will receive:

Principal.....	$1,000.00
Interest	35.00
Cash	$1,035.00

The extended Bonds are assumed by the Southern Railway Company, principal and interest payable in gold, as per extension agreement and coupon sheet attached to each Bond. The lien remains undisturbed, and $2,000,000 of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Five per cent. Bonds of the Southern Railway Company are reserved by the Trustee, for which the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Extended Bonds have the right to exchange their Bonds at any time prior to maturity.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE.

T. E. WARD & CO.

We will be pleased to send you our Saturday's letter, and, upon request, will send the special letter we issue each day on
WHEAT AND COTTON.
We don't write it ourselves, but that may be a recommendation. The opportunities for trading in both WHEAT and COTTON are better than usual, because of activity and low price.

Our facilities are unexcelled—we have two wires connecting with the Cotton Exchange and two with two of the largest houses in Chicago.

SUGAR
attracts every speculator and excites more interest than all the other stocks combined. We are asked constantly for our opinion. In answer we say we do not know what per cent. it will please the pool to put it for the time being. When Cordage sold above 150, we expressed our opinion that it was not worth anything. It now sells for 4 per cent., less than nothing. WE BELIEVE THE EARNING CAPACITY OF SUGAR IS PERMANENTLY DESTROYED, AND THAT AS THE VALUE OF THE COMMON STOCK IS BASED ENTIRELY UPON EARNING CAPACITY, WE DON'T THINK IT WORTH MORE AND BELIEVE IT WILL FINALLY SELL AS LOW AS CORDAGE DOES NOW.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
COTTON, COFFEE,
Bought and sold for cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.

S. C. Williams & Gorham
Bankers and Brokers,
72 BROADWAY,
AND
Standard Theatre Building,
5TH FLOOR.
Take the Elevator.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Direct Wire to Chicago Board of Trade.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SMALL INVESTORS
SHOULD BUY
6% Income Stock.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
This stock is secured by first mortgages on homes in and adjacent to New-York City. Issued in amounts to suit investors; $150 to $15,000.
Assured Building-Loan Association,
237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The association also issues monthly installment shares, which have earned never less than 8 per cent. per annum. Recommended to conservative investors.
JAS. H. PARKER, President.
J. HOBART HERRICK, Vice President.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISSUED by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Messenger Service Free.
Ring Your Call Box.
All American District Telegraph Offices are our Special and Authorized Agents, and will receive Advertisements for
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at same rates as at our Main Office and Without Charge for Messenger Service.

THREE NEW SAIL YACHTS

Two for Delaware Bay and One for Florida Waters.

HOWARD GOULD'S RATER PROGRESSING

Work Being Hurried at the Herreshoff's—To Have a Tobin Bronze Fin—Other Yachting News of Interest.

Two yawls and a schooner from the boards of A. Cary Smith are among the latest yachts that have been designed. These boats are for cruising rather than for racing, and will be very comfortable. The schooner and one yawl are for Philadelphia yachtsmen, and the other yawl is for Chester W. Chapin, who formerly owned the fine schooner Yampa.

This boat is to be built of steel. She will be a centreboard craft, suitable for Southern waters. Her dimensions will be: Length over all, 68 feet 9 inches; length on the water line, 50 feet; beam, 17 feet; draught, 4 feet, and least freeboard, 2 feet 6 inches. She will have a raised cabin trunk, giving plenty of head room below deck.

The accommodations are very complete. The forecastle, which is 12 feet long, has accommodations for eight men. On the port side will be the galley, 5 feet in length, and two staterooms, each 6 feet 4 inches in length. On the starboard side will be two more staterooms, and then will come the saloon, 12 feet in length and extending the full width of the yacht. There will be a hatch over the forecastle and skylights over the staterooms and saloon.

The schooner is for Francis Shunk Brown of Philadelphia. She will be built of wood and be a centreboard boat. Her dimensions will be 63 feet 5 inches over all, 45 feet on the water line, 17 feet beam, and 4 feet 6 inches draught. She will have a forecastle 12 feet in length, a 6-foot galley, two staterooms, then a saloon fitted with sofa berths, and in the after part of the boat will be the owner's stateroom. The yacht will have a cabin trunk, a cockpit, and storeroom under the cockpit floor.

The wooden centreboard yawl is for M. R. Muckle of Philadelphia. Her dimensions will be: Length over all, 56 feet 9 inches; length on the water line, 39 feet 6 inches; beam, 16 feet, and draught, 4 feet. She will have a forecastle, with bunks for four men; two staterooms, each 6 feet 3 inches in length, and a saloon fitted with sofa berths.

At Herreshoff's work is being hurried on the two twenty-raters, one for a German Baron and one for Howard Gould. The approximate designs show about sixteen tons displacement. They will have Tobin bronze fins, weighing about 1,300 tons, and about 18,000 pounds of lead each. The sail spread will be about 2,650 square feet. Charley Barr was asked to sail Mr. Gould's boat, but he prefers to stay with Harry Gillig on the schooner Ramona.

The fine schooner Yampa is fitting out in Lawley's basin under the charge of Capt. Sherlock. The Yampa is without doubt the best of the cruising schooners. She will leave Boston about New Years for Nice, where she will take part in the Mediterranean races. She will return to this city in early May. Capt. Sherlock will be in charge. Her owner will have several guests. Billman, the rigger, is fitting her out.

Referring to the concessions granted to Lord Dunraven for a race for the cup, The London Field said: "The conditions which the committee of the New-York Yacht Club have conceded to Lord Dunraven are most fair and satisfactory—quite in accordance with the traditional elements necessary to make a fair fight. The committee did not adopt Lord Dunraven's suggestion to accept 'sailing length,' by the New-York Yacht Club rule instead of actual length of water line; whether the condition would have been of any advantage to the challenger is a very moot point. At any rate, it would very likely leave the result of the contests very much to the chances of weather unless each side happened to choose the same length of water line for the given rating.

"The decision of the New-York Yacht Club Committee to allow the challenger to substitute any other yacht at the last moment, provided she corresponds to the dimensions, &c., stated in the challenge, is a most important concession. We mentioned some time ago that the Royal Victoria Yacht Club had adopted a similar condition for the Gold Cup contests, and it may be said that it is only in accordance with fairness and common sense that the challenger and challenged should be governed by the same condition in this respect.

"Lord Dunraven completed the alterations to the design of his twenty-rater Audrey more than a week ago, but they are so considerable that he may after all decide to build an entirely new yacht to the altered design. If so, Audrey will be sold 'all standing.'"

LARCHMONT'S NEW CLASS.

To be Thirty-four-Raters—Rules to Govern Their Construction.

The racing in the twenty-one-foot class at Larchmont last Summer was so successful that the members of the club decided last Fall to have more fun next Summer with a larger and more serviceable class of yachts. The twenty-one-footers were merely racing machines, and just good enough for an afternoon's sail. The Trustees, after considerable deliberation, decided that a thirty-footer would be a better boat, and that new rules should be drawn up to govern the new class, so that instead of racing machines being built, the new boats should be comfortable cruisers.

A committee was appointed by the Trustees of the Larchmont Club to frame these rules. It was composed of the following gentlemen: John Hyslop, A. Bryan Alley, John F. Lovejoy, E. A. Willard, Harold A. Sanderson, and Francis M. Scott. For several weeks the committee has been at work, and now publishes the rules for the first time.

The committee addressed this letter to the Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club:

"The undersigned, a special committee appointed to prepare rules and restrictions for a special racing class of yachts about thirty feet in length, herewith present as the result of their labors the annexed rules. It has been the aim of the committee to provide for the building of a class of yachts which would be fast, and at the same time be available for cruising. We have also sought to give to designers and builders the widest latitude as regard type and form, consistent with what we believed to be the essential features of such a boat as it has been our purpose to encourage. Our report is the result of many meetings and the fullest discussion of all questions involved, and is concurred in unanimously by the members of the committee."

These are the rules and restrictions to govern the new class, which is called the thirty-four-foot-rate class:

1. There is to be no time allowance.

2. Length on load water line shall not exceed thirty feet, nor be less than twenty-eight feet. Extreme length on deck shall not exceed forty-five feet. Least freeboard shall not be less than twenty-four inches. Sail area, measured according to the rules of the Larchmont Yacht Club, (as modified by these rules,) shall be such that no yacht in this class shall exceed thirty-four feet racing length.

The racing measurement of each yacht, as ascertained by the rules of the club in the customary way, shall be modified by an addition to such measurement in all cases where the immersed midship section (inscribed within a parallelogram which shall touch its extremities) shall fall below 35 per cent. of the area of such parallelogram. The largest transverse vertical section shall be taken as the midship section, and the parallelogram shall be taken to the lowest part of the vessel at this point or forward of it. Of any greater depth which may be found aft of this point one-third shall be added to the depth of the circumscribing parallelogram.

For every unit of percentage which the midship section, as defined above, shall fall below 35 per cent. of its circumscribing parallelogram an equal percentage shall be added to the racing length of the yacht as measured in the usual way. The formula to be used is in effect an addition to the old one, and is as follows:

$$(1)\quad \frac{\text{S. A.} + \text{L. W. L.}}{2} \times \frac{135 - C.}{100} = \text{R. L. for this class.}$$

C in the formula represents the coefficient of the midship section, and expresses its relation to the parallelogram within which it is inscribed. This means the square root of the sail area plus the load-water line, divided by 2 and multiplied by 135 minus the coefficient of the midship-section, divided by 100, equals the rating length.

EXAMPLE.

S. A. being 36.74, L. W. L. 28, C. being 30.

$$(2)\quad \frac{36.74 + 28}{2} \times \frac{135 - 30}{100} = 34.$$

In practice the nearest whole number will be taken from the coefficient.

The position of the midship section shall be indicated by a copper nail or other mark, so placed as to show three inches above the surface of the water when the yacht is in racing trim; and a drawing showing in outline, the vessel's keel, and another showing the midship section with the position of the water line indicated, both duly certified as to their correctness, shall be furnished by the owner to the Regatta Committee when the yacht is entered for a race.

All measurements shall be verified by the measurer of the club when required.

Note.—The following is the measurement rule of the club so far as applicable to this class:

A base line shall be taken from a point midway between the jibtopsail stay and the jib stay on the bowsprit in a straight line to the after end of the main boom (or mizzen boom in a yawl.) To this measure shall be added that length of main gaff which will remain after 80 per cent. of the topmast has been subtracted from it. The gaff for this purpose shall be measured from the after side of mast to the end, and the topmast from the hounds to the lower side if sheave in topsail halyard block. In pole-masted vessels, carrying no topmast, for the purpose of measuring the base line, the distance between the lower side of the sheave in the throat halyard block and the lower side of the sheave in the uppermost halyard block shall be used in the same way as is the length of the topmast where one is carried. The length of base line as above defined shall be further increased in any case where the spinnaker boom measures more than the distance from the foreside of the mainmast to the forward point of base line as previously defined. The length to be measured for spinnaker boom shall be the extreme distance, when in use, of its outer end from the centre of the foreside of the mast on which it is carried.

A perpendicular line shall be taken along the after side of the mainmast from the under side of the sheave of the uppermost halyard block to the upper side of the boom when resting on the saddle, or on the lowest part of goose neck, the distance of which point from main deck or house deck shall be recorded by the measurer, together with the other points used in measurements.

To obtain the estimated area from these figures, multiply the base by the perpendicular and divide the product by two.

Length is the length on L. W. L. exclusive of any portion of rudder or rudder stock, and is to be ascertained when the yacht is afloat and in her ordinary trim, but without the crew on board.

3. Each yacht must be wholly decked, excepting the space taken up by the cockpit, cabin house or skylight, (all of which must be permanent,) and the hatches.

The width of the cabin house (or skylight) or cockpit at any place shall not exceed two-thirds the width of the boat at that place.

The cockpit must be water-tight, and its floor not less than 9 inches above the load water line.

The cabin shall be not less than 10 feet in length, inside measurement, and at each end there must be a permanent bulkhead of wood.

The least height from the cabin floor to underside of deck beams shall be 4 feet 6 inches.

The least head room in the cabin, over floor space of not less than 20 square feet, shall be 5 feet 4 inches, and amidships, near the entrance to the cabin, over a floor space of at least 8 square feet, the least head room shall be 5 feet 10 inches.

The least head room in the forecastle over a floor space of not less than 3 square feet shall be 4 feet 3 inches.

All ballast must be permanently fixed, and should any alteration be made in the ballast, or in the measurements necessary for calculating the sail area, a report thereof must be made by the owner to the measurer, and the yacht remeasured.

The centreboard, if any, shall be weighted more heavily than is necessary to sink it readily, and no case shall the weight on the raising pennant exceed 150 pounds.

The top of the centreboard trunk or casing must not be lower in any place than 18 inches above the load water line.

4. There shall be no restrictions as to the sails to be carried.

The sail area abaft the mast, as measured by the rule adopted for this class, shall not exceed 70 per cent of the total sail area.

5. The following equipment must be on board when yacht is measured, and shall not be removed or used as shifting ballast during a race, viz.:

Anchor weighing not less than fifty pounds, and at least twenty fathoms of cable; water tank, or breakers, of at least ten gallons capacity, five servicable life-preservers, stove and utensils suitable for cooking for four persons, boat hook, bucket, compass, side lights and anchor light, fog horn. The cabin transoms or berths to be furnished with cushions or mattresses. The forecastle to have two furnished berths.

6. The crew is limited to five men, including the helmsman, who must be an amateur; not more than two members of the crew may be paid hands.

7. Except as otherwise provided in these rules and restrictions, the sailing rules of the Larchmont Yacht Club shall apply to all yachts in this class, and to the races in which they participate.

Nine yachtsmen have agreed to build, and very good sport is promised.

ARREST OF SANDOW'S VALET.

Albert Chapman Accused of Robbing the Strong Man.

Albert Chapman, an Englishman, thirty-one years old, who was employed as a valet by Sandow, the strong man, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny as he was about to sail for England on one of the Anchor Line steamships.

The arrest was made on a telegram from W. C. Davis, Chief of Police of Memphis, Tenn., charging Chapman with the larceny of $3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry belonging to Sandow.

The telegram was received on Wednesday. Chapman left Memphis, where Sandow was playing an engagement, last Saturday. He went to New-Orleans, where he stole some clothing, it is said, belonging to Manager Ziegfeld of Greenwald's Hotel. It was learned that he left New-Orleans on one of the Cromwell Line steamers on Thursday. The New-Orleans police telegraphed to Inspector McLaughlin that Chapman had a through ticket for Liverpool.

Detectives caught him just as he was boarding a steamship here. He had considerable clothing belonging to Sandow in his possession. Several diamond pins and rings, the property of Sandow, were also found on him.

OFFICERS OF NAVAL VETERANS

Rear Admiral Francis B. Allen Appoints Aides and Committee.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—Francis B. Allen of this city, Rear Admiral, commanding the National Association of Naval Veterans, has made the following appointments of national aides and members of Executive Committee:

Aides—Ezra Robbins, Farragut Association, New-York City; W. J. Conant, Essex Association, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wood, Cumberland Association, New-Bedford, Mass.; W. E. Dunham, Cincinnati Association; H. L. Worcester, Kearsarge Association, Rochester, N. H.; James A. Miller, Black Hawk Association, Athens, Ohio; Symmes E. Brown, D. D., Porter Association, Columbus, Ohio; C. J. Murphy, S. C. Rowan Association, Annapolis, Md.; Dr. Charles W. Karsner, Philadelphia Association; Henry Beasey, Michigan Association, Detroit; James Lister, special, St. Louis, Mo.

Executive Committee—George W. Brewer, Farragut Association, Harlem, N. Y.; William Foss, Essex Association, Salem, Mass.; Michael Kelley, Cincinnati Association; Thomas R. Wilson, Kearsarge Association, Portsmouth, N. H.; F. L. Torrey, D. D., Porter Association, Columbus, Ohio; John L. Lewis, Michigan Association, Detroit, Mich.

Counterfeiters Arrested in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 15.—Four more citizens of Perkins have been arrested here, making eleven within a week, for counterfeiting. A posse has left with warrants for a dozen more, including prominent business men and officials.

Over a bushel of counterfeit coin has been captured, and detectives have left for Kansas City after three women who went there three days ago with satchels and a trunk full of counterfeits. The gang has in two years put in circulation over $10,000, and were operating all over the Southwest.

Cigarettes Caused Fatal Illness.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Edward Barton, twenty years old, a son of William Barton of Rhinecliff, died yesterday afternoon. His fatal illness is said to have been brought on by the smoking of cigarettes.

Yachting.

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ALL CLASSES OF YACHTS FOR SALE AND CHARTER.

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

Horsemen Becoming Reconciled to Anti-Betting Amendment.

WILL NOT AFFECT TROTTING TRACKS

The New York State Breeders' Association Thinks It a Good Law—Harness Racers that Win Large Sums.

As the time draws near for the coming into effect of the new constitutional amendments in this State, the alarm which pervaded the racing world immediately after the election lessens visibly. The dismal foreboding that the repeal of the Ives pool law would banish both branches of turf sport has been largely dispelled, and the discussion has now taken a practical turn.

So far as harness racing is concerned, the situation will be no worse than it was previous to the bit of special legislation which licensed betting between May 15 and Oct. 15. Before the Ives act came into effect, the law against any form of gambling was well defined, but only at rare intervals was it enforced on any of the numerous driving parks throughout the Empire State.

Buffalo has held a Summer meeting for some thirty years past, and the local authorities seldom or never interfered with the various forms of speculation employed in connection with the annual visit of the sulkies to that city. That trotting flourished there long before poolselling was legalized may be gathered from the fact that in 1870 a purse of $20,000 was competed for by eight crack campaigners. This rich event not only brought together an unusually large field for those days, but attracted the crowd as well, and so much money was wagered on the result that, as it leaked out afterward, the best horse did not win.

At Rochester, Utica, and Poughkeepsie, which have all been in the line of the Grand Circuit, the local sentiment in favor of harness racing weighed down the effect of the old law against betting, as it had done at Buffalo. With the exception of Rochester, however, the public patronage fell off so much ever since the Ives bill passed, in 1887, that both Utica and Poughkeepsie have not been profitable places for the large stables, and the former dropped out of the line four years ago. The real cause of these failures to hold successful meetings arose from the way in which the pool box dominated the contests, so that only those who, in English turf parlance, were "in the know," had anything like an even chance for their investments.

Under the sheltering aegis of the Ives law, the professional gamblers have become bolder in their operations, and it would require no expert in detective work to take up the threads of past campaigns and discover scandals even worse than those that have been brought to light.

So large a part of the revenue on most Eastern tracks has been derived from the sale of betting privileges that the first opinion regarding the abolition of this feature in New-York State was about unanimous in declaring that trotting could not go on without speculation. Even the President of the State Breeders' Association, who resides at Waterloo, made a diligent canvas in his own county against the anti-betting clause in the amendment, and succeeded in the face of a large Republican majority in securing its defeat there. When the annual meeting of the same Breeders' Association was held at Rochester, on the 4th inst., Dr. J. W. Day, the President referred to, said, during an interview, that the measure he had fought against a month before would affect his association very little. He further remarked: "I think the new law is a good thing, generally speaking," and expressed the belief that the Grand Circuit will continue in this State as heretofore.

This breeder and turfman is by no means the only one who takes a hopeful view of the situation, and has grown reconciled to the order of things that will come with the new year. The scare is practically over, and the only immediate result, so far as can now be foreseen, is that the driving clubs must endeavor to make up in gate receipts the revenue that formerly came from the betting ring.

It has been hinted that the next Legislature will pass more stringent measures than those now in existence, so as to conform to the spirit of the anti-gambling clause, but this is mere conjecture. Contests in light harness, honestly conducted as a public spectacle, were never more generally popular in this State than to-day, and the season of 1895 will help to determine whether the betting feature is the one that has contributed most to this end.

Looking at the condition of the trotting turf in the country at large, affairs are in a happy condition, the last season having been a profitable one throughout the Republic. Associations that were not able to make both ends meet in 1893 have paid their premiums promptly this year, and the tracks that have had a good standing formerly earned more money during the campaign that has just closed than ever before. The earning capacity of the horses has increased proportionately, and for the first time in the history of the sulky a pacer heads the list of winners. It is quite in keeping with the splendid feats he has performed on many tracks that Robert J. should be more richly rewarded than any other of the stars that have furnished sensations this season. His regular campaign began when the Grand Circuit opened at Saginaw in July, and up to the time he started for California last month the champion stood cred

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Compared with the Shocking Bulgarian Atrocities of 1876.

TREATY OF BERLIN AND ITS RESULT

Broken Promises—A Long Array of Outrages—Armenian Unrest—The Sultan's Kurdish Cavalry.

It is too soon to know with certainty the details of the massacre at Sassun. It is doubtless true that the number of persons massacred was placed in the first reports too high, but on the other hand the denial of the Turkish Government that there has been any such massacre and the statement that the atrocities claimed to have been committed were perpetrated by Armenian brigands, are on their face false and ridiculous. It is the wolf accusing the lamb of muddying the stream. Indeed, it may fairly be claimed that it has been proved that there has been a massacre, and that there have been inhuman atrocities practiced, by the admissions of the Turkish Government in its effort to represent the Armenians as the culprits.

The course of the Turkish Government toward the Armenians, culminating in this massacre, or these massacres, has been precisely the same as the course which it pursued toward the Bulgarians, culminating in the horrible massacre of 1876, and it is worth while to recall the history of that event for the light which it can throw on the causes and meaning of these present occurrences.

As a consequence of the Crimean war the Turkish Government promised to carry out certain reforms for improving the condition of its subject Christian populations, and the allied powers became practically the guarantors of those reforms. The reforms were never carried out, and the jealousy of one another on the part of the European powers prevented any united action to compel the Porte to fulfill its promises. On extreme occasions; as in the case of the massacres of the Lebanon in 1860, there was interference, in that case armed interference, for the protection of the Christians, but even then the amount of protection afforded was minimized by international jealousies, in the Lebanon case by English jealousy of France. The Turkish Government continually played one power against another, with considerable cunning and great ultimate stupidity; stupidity, because the failure to introduce the reforms was sure, ultimately, to bring about a catastrophe, and the only hope of the permanent maintenance of its power by the Turkish Government lay in those reforms, and in progress along the lines of modern civilization.

The Turks were in the Middle Ages, and, unfortunately, they were determined to remain there. Foreign influence, however, although failing to make itself felt in the reform of the Turkish Government, exercised a marked influence upon the Christian populations of Turkey. As a consequence of the Crimean war these people were brought into closer relations with the thought and civilization of the West, partly through commerce and partly through missions. Missions spread everywhere, and schools and colleges were established in all parts of the Turkish Empire. By the action of the Government the work of these missions, with their extensive educational system, was confined to the Christian population.

The consequence was that the Christian population imbibed new ideas and began to take on modern civilization, while the Turks still remained in the Middle Ages. This made the Turkish yoke more galling to the Christians, who began occasionally to show signs of restiveness, while on the other hand the Turks were irritated by the advance of their Christian subjects and neighbors, and showed their irritation by the perpetration here and there of atrocities such as barbarous people are apt to indulge in when irritated. Ultimately the Turkish Government itself came to feel that the advance in civilization of the Christian population, especially in Bulgaria, which was the bulwark of the empire toward Europe, was dangerous, and must be stopped. It had adopted the policy of settling Tartars and Circassians from the Caucassus in the Dobrudsha and the region south of the Danube and along the Balkans, with a view of forming a bulwark of fanatical Mohammedans on that side on which Turkey was especially exposed to European attack.

The Circassians, who were in reality nothing but robbers, spread through the mountainous regions of Bulgaria, living on the plunder of the unfortunate natives. The Government encouraged these men in their brigandage with a view, if not of eradicating the Bulgarians themselves, at least of reducing them to a condition of poverty and hopeless impotence. All remonstances of the natives to the Government were useless, just as now the remonstrances of the Armenians against the outrages of the Kurds are useless. The Bulgarians were Christians, and the Circassians were Mohammedans, and the latter were consequently allowed to pillage and ravish at pleasure.

Finally, the conditions becoming absolutely intolerable, in 1876 some of the more educated and advanced Bulgarians, who had been trained partly at Robert College and partly in Europe, and who had imbibed modern ideas which were quite incompatible with the methods of Turkish misrule, resolved to organize for the purpose of throwing off the Turkish yoke. They were, if not incited to this, at least encouraged in it by Russian agents, and it was arranged that a Bulgarian uprising should take place coincidentally with a declaration of war against Turkey by Servia.

The Turks discovered their plans, however, and by way of putting down the Bulgarians forever commenced a series of indiscriminate massacres, letting loose a large force of Bashi-Bazouks, or irregulars, on the unhappy province. The insurrection itself was very feeble and quickly suppressed, but the massacres continued long after all traces of insurrection had been effaced. It seemed to be the intention of the Turkish Government to break the spirit of the Bulgarian people finally and completely, and thus render any further revolt an impossibility. The reports of these massacres, which were published in The London Daily News at the time, were overdrawn as to the number of persons killed, but as to the fact of the causelessness of the massacres and the atrocities perpetrated they were correct. From a very carefully-prepared report made after the massacres, and therefore free from the natural bias which influenced the accounts published at the time, it appears that fifty-three villages were more or less damaged, some of them being completely destroyed, and that 4,000 Bulgarians were killed outright in cold blood, in addition to the number who perished later in consequence of injuries received, the hardships undergone at the hands of the officials, and the Bashi-Bazouks. But it was not so much the mere fact that a number of persons were killed as the way in which they were killed, and particularly the way in which the women and children were treated, which made these massacres seem so peculiarly atrocious to the entire civilized world.

In spite of the fact that these massacres were perpetrated under the direction of its own officials at no great distance from Constantinople, the Turkish Government denied that there had been any massacres whatsoever, in precisely the same way in which it now denies that there has been a massacre in Armenia, and then, admitting that there had been disturbances and outrages attributed them to the Bulgarians, precisely as now to the Armenians. For a time it seemed to those who were trying to obtain justice for the Bulgarians as though it would be impossible to make the horrible outrages perpetrated upon them known to the outside world.

Not only did the Turkish Government deny that there had been massacres, but the English Government, although its Ambassador in Constantinople was fully informed of the facts, publicly denied in Parliament that there had been any massacre in Bulgaria, and The London Times refused to publish accounts of the outrages. Ultimately the whole matter was brought to light, and the immediate result was the Russian-Turkish war and the freedom of Bulgaria.

At the close of the Russian-Turkish war Nerses, the Armenian patriarch, called upon the Russian commander at San Stephano and begged that in the treaty to be concluded with Turkey Russia would insert a clause granting autonomy to Armenia, representing that the Armenians had been subjected to the same injustice and maltreatment as the Bulgarians. It must be remembered that, according to the view of the Turkish Government, the Armenians constitute a nation, the head of which is the Patriarch. Similarly the Greeks constitute a nation, the Jews a nation, the Protestants a nation, the Maronites a nation, &c. The Turks have never granted citizenship to any of these people, but have regarded them as conquered nations, the head of each nation being the ecclesiastical chief of that religion. By this means the Turks have kept alive the separate nationalities as such, and all unwittingly fostered in each the hope of a final separate existence as an independent nation.

Nerses presented his request to Russia, therefore, not only as the religious but also as the civil head of the Armenian nation in Turkey, according to the official view of the Turkish Government. His request was willingly granted, and the following article was inserted in the treaty of San Stephano: "Since on the retreat of the Russian troops from those territories which will be left to Turkey there may happen disturbances and difficulties affecting the religion of the two countries, the Sublime Porte assumes the responsibility of carrying out without delay such reforms and improvements as are necessary in those provinces which are inhabited by the Armenians, and also guarantees their protection against the Kurds and Circassians."

England objected to this article, as affording Russia a pretext for occupying Armenia until the reforms were carried out, and in the treaty of Berlin the following article was substituted: "The Sublime Porte assumes the responsibility of carrying out such reforms and improvements as the local necessities demand in those provinces which are inhabited by the Armenians, and also guarantees their protection against the Kurds and Circassians. The Porte shall inform the powers from time to time of the means which it uses in fulfilling this agreement, and the powers shall see that it is executed."

At the same time England made the secret treaty with Turkey by which it obtained the Island of Cyprus, the Porte pledging itself to carry out reforms in its Asiatic dominions, and England guaranteeing the integrity of those dominions. England thus became the special guarantor of the execution of the reforms promised by the Sublime Porte in the treaty of Berlin. Those reforms have never been carried out any more than were the reforms promised by the Porte after the Crimean war, and England has never fulfilled those obligations which the Armenians and the world at large understood were entered into through the treaty by which she became the possessor of Cyprus.

The oppression of the Armenians of which Nerses complained in 1878 was no new thing. The Christian population of the Armenian mountains, both Armenians and Chaldeans, has been exposed from time immemorial to ravage and outrage on the part of the unruly and barbarous Kurds. The unfortunate Christians of Armenia belonged practically to the Middle, or Dark, Ages, and as the men of those ages contrived to exist in Europe under conditions which seem to us of the present day absolutely impossible, so did the Christians among their Kurdish oppressors. Now the Kurds were good Moslems, and on that ground were entitled, according to the general principles of Turkish rule, to harass and abuse their Christian neighbors. Moreover, they were powerful and turbulent, and it would have been difficult for the central Turkish authority to restrain them if it would, and, therefore, on all accounts it was better to accept the conditions and let them have their own way.

The Kurds have not changed for the better, but the Armenian Christians have undergone a great change. Through the influence of the West they have been advancing in civilization, and the conditions which were possibly tolerable formerly have now become, or are fast becoming, intolerable to them. And not only so, but as they have advanced, their condition, so far as the Kurds are concerned, has become worse, because with their advance a new spirit of envy and hatred toward them has entered into their oppressors. Moreover, the Government itself has begun to fear the poor Armenians, whom it formerly despised. Some of the atrocities perpetrated in Armenia since 1878 have been made public through the press from time to time, but without producing much effect upon the civilized world, and particularly upon those powers which are in a position to interfere if they would, for the protection of this oppressed people. Of late years these atrocities have become both more frequent and more horrible. Five years ago we heard a great deal of a certain outrageous offender, named Musa Bey, a young Kurdish chief from the neighborhood of Lake Van. This brigand and murderer, for such he was, levied blackmail on caravans, and extorted tribute from Armenian villages, murdering any who resisted his authority; but worst of all, no woman's honor was safe in the regions which he terrorized. And yet this man was honored by the Turkish Government, and when at last he was brought to trial, largely through the efforts of the American Government, because he had made a murderous assault on two American missionaries, although his outrages of all sorts were proved by abundant evidence he was acquitted, the Sultan declaring that as he was a pious Moslem he could have done no such things.

In the following year, 1890, occurred the so-called "riot of Erzeroum." In this case it was Turks, partly soldiers and partly civilians, and not Kurds, who committed the outrage. As the result of a disturbance resulting from the desecration of the Armenian Church by Turkish soldiers, in which a Turk was shot, the Turks invaded the Armenian quarter and "beat twenty Armenians to death—pounded them to jam, knocked out their brains, left them lying in the streets, masses of human flesh, battered and bruised to a pulp, a most sickening and heartrending spectacle." So far from punishing any of the offenders the Government arrested forty or fifty Armenians, but none of the Moslems who had been concerned in the outrage, and that although there had been no resistance to the attack upon their quarter on the part of the Armenians. In this case, Erzeroum being a large place, where there were Consuls of all nationalities, the powers did take some action. The Consuls telegraphed the facts to their Ambassadors in Constantinople, and the representatives of several of the great powers, including the United States, acted in concert in asking the Porte to release the Armenian prisoners. This was done, but none of the Moslems engaged in the massacre were ever punished.

As a consequence of increasing oppression and injustice on the part of the Turks some young Armenians, who had been educated under foreign influences or in foreign lands, burning with indignation at the barbarism and injustice of the treatment to which their kinsfolk and compatriots were subjected, began to agitate for reform from London and Paris as centres. Later they formed revolutionary committees and encouraged insurrection among the Armenians in Turkey. There was a riotous demonstration in Constantinople in 1890, when some Armenians endeavored to force their Patriarch either to demand from the Turkish Government the execution of the promised reforms or to resign. There were also at about the same time a few assaults upon Armenian priests and officials, who were regarded as in collusion with the Turkish oppressors, and consequently as traitors to their own nation. But so far as the Armenians of Armenia were concerned these educated and patriotic agitators exercised but small influence. Nevertheless, the Turkish Government became much alarmed. The very mention of the word Armenia was forbidden, and books in which that word occurred were seized as contraband. The strict censorship of the press had already prohibited to all subjects of the Turkish Empire the use of all such words as liberty and union, but now an especially severe censorship was exercised with regard to Armenia. Armenians were frequently arrested on the charge of distributing seditious literature, when in point of fact the literature was entirely harmless and had no reference whatsoever to Armenian affairs.

Agents of the Bible Society and of various missionary societies were arrested and thrown into prison on the charge that they were agents of the agitators and conspirators. Of course, the Governmental panic was utilized by interested persons, and various outrages were committed upon inoffensive Armenians in numerous places in the interior, through the agency of Government officials to satisfy the malice of accusers, who worked upon the suspicions of the Government for purposes of private revenge, or to secure promotion by an outward appearance of active loyalty. Popular sentiment was aroused against the Armenians by false statements on the part of the authorities, and mobs were engaged to make assaults upon and plunder individual Armenians. As the work of the American missionaries throughout Asia Minor and Armenia lies chiefly among the Armenians, they also became objects of suspicion to the Government. The burning of a missionary institution near Smyrna, and the assault upon the American College at Marsovan are incidents which have been recorded in the papers within the last two years, and which illustrate the feeling of both Government and populace.

One effect of the oppression of the Armenians has been wholesale emigration, both to this country and to Russia. The emigrants have come from the better elements of the Armenian population, the young, vigorous, and progressive, who have preferred to expatriate themselves rather than submit to the unequal conditions under which they would be compelled to live if they remained in their own country. The country has suffered from this emigration, and the Turkish authorities have been greatly vexed at its extent, and at the consequent loss of revenue. Nevertheless they have not taken the first step toward those reforms which alone can prevent emigration and secure peaceful submission to their authority on the part of their Armenian subjects. Within the last year or two the conditions in Armenia have been rendered worse through insufficient harvests, owing partly to the failure of crops, partly to the unsettled condition of the country, and partly to the lack of laborers caused by the large emigration. But the worse the conditions became the greater the exactions of the authorities, and the outrages which they permit or encourage. The Turkish Government seems to believe that the present bad conditions are due to conspiracies on the part of turbulent and disloyal Armenians, and that the only way to bring about an improved state of affairs is by increased severity.

This attitude of the Government has fostered still further the always existing religious hatred on the part of the Moslems toward the Christians, and has opened the way for all sorts of oppressions, until there is no longer any protection for life and property. Christians are robbed and maltreated by Kurdish marauders and Turkish taxgatherers and zaptiehs, and are unable to procure redress of any sort. Incidentally the whole country has suffered through this treatment of the Christians, which has resulted in increasing poverty, lawlessness, and anarchy throughout Armenia.

To increase the misery and confusion the Sultan organized not long since his new Kurdish cavalry, called, after himself, the "Hamidieh." A number of Kurdish chiefs were summoned to Constantinople, invested with military rank, and directed to organize their followers as irregular cavalry for the maintenance of peace, which was, in the Sultan's opinion, threatened by Armenian conspirators. Before this the Kurds were lawless robber tribes; now they constitute legalized robber brigades, free from the restrictions of the local authorities, carrying on their depredations and perpetrating their outrages under the authority of the Sultan himself. In lieu of a uniform the distinguishing mark of this brigand cavalry is a large, black, woolly cap with a brass badge in front. Wearing this badge the Hamidieh have reaped the fields of Christians, have carried off the grain from their threshing floors, and driven off their herds and flocks, all in broad daylight with no one to let or hinder.

It is the story of the Bulgarians and the irregular Bashi-Bazouks repeated in all its details, and no one need be surprised to hear at any time, as we have now heard from Sasson, of a massacre of Armenians by the Hamidieh. The conditions in Armenia are precisely the same as those which existed in Bulgaria in 1876, and the outcome must be the same—unrest among the poor oppressed subjects, with occasional futile efforts to assert their rights, the attempt on the part of educated members of the nation living at London or Paris or Constantinople to organize a more formidable movement against Turkish oppression and arouse foreign sympathy for their downtrodden compatriots, and retaliation on the part of the Turkish Government in the form of increased oppression and occasional brutal and barbarous massacres of the unfortunate and helpless villagers and townsfolk perpetrated generally by its irregular Kurdish troops.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

at 50% Below Former Prices.

West Twenty-Third St.

SIR WILLIAM RECONCILED

Lord Rosebery's Friends Accept Cabinet Faction's Terms.

FINE PRAISE FOR MILO A. JEWETT

Adverse Criticism of Mgr. Ireland, and by a Writer Flagrantly Incompetent, of the New-York Beauty Type.

By The United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A conference of the Rosebery section of the Cabinet was held to-day at Althorpe Park, the seat in Northamption of Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. There were present Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, and Mr. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade. The meeting was ostensibly a friendly gathering, but was really held for the purpose of considering the feud which has arisen in consequence of the refusal of Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to follow the Premier's lead in matters referring to the House of Lords and the business of the coming session of Parliament.

Sir William Harcourt has not made a single speech in public since the close of the last Parliamentary session, and positively refuses to pay any heed to the appeals of his Cabinet colleagues and of influential members of the House of Commons to identify himself in any way with the policy of Lord Rosebery unless it be shaped in accordance with his own plans. As the attitude maintained by Sir William threatens to result in the disruption of the Cabinet just before the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Rosebery has submitted and will consider his proposals. These, it is understood, include dealing with the House of Lords question by means of a resolution, drafted by Mr. Bryce, the principal feature of which is borrowed from the law governing the United States Congress, and which provides that a bill which shall have been rejected by the House of Lords shall become a law if the passage of the measure by the House of Commons be reaffirmed by a two-thirds vote. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further stipulates that the Local Veto and the Registration Reform bills shall be passed before the dissolution of Parliament.

The result of to-day's conclave at Earl Spencer's, which has not yet been made public, is believed to be an agreement with the proposals of Sir William Harcourt, who, if reconciled, will take the stump in January in support of Lord Rosebery's policy.

The defeat of the Liberal candidates for seats in the House of Commons for the North Lindsey, or Brigg, Division of Lincolnshire, and for Forfarshire, have convinced the Liberals of the necessity for registration reform, the one-man-one-vote principle, and the holding of all elections on one day. Both the Brigg and the Forfarshire seats were won by the Unionists under the plural voting system.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader in the House of Commons, has drawn upon himself universal ridicule by mistaking the ironical observations of Lord Rosebery that the Unionists possessed all the wealth, intellect, and intelligence of the country, while he doubted that there existed a single Liberal able to spell words of two syllables. This sneer at the pretensions of the Unionists Mr. Chamberlain took seriously, and in reply wrote a letter to The London Times, which that paper published in the biggest type. Among other things in his letter, Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is awful to think of the destinies of a nation being committed to such ignorance." Mr. Chamberlain's communication has caused much amusement among the Liberal papers on all sides.

Mr. G. De Staal, the Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, immediately upon reaching the Embassy on his return from St. Petersburg, whither he went to attend the funeral of Czar Alexander III., went to the Foreign Office yesterday to confer with Lord Kimberley upon the Armenian situation, which he considers urgent.

Mr. Graves, the British Consul at Erzeroum, has forwarded to the Foreign Office, through Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, a statement in which he urges the Government not to put off interfering in the Armenian affair until the report of the European Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the outrages shall have been presented, as that report will necessarily be delayed until the Spring. He states that immediate intervention is advisable. Lord Kimberley, upon receipt of Mr. Graves's communication, at once communicated with the French Foreign office, with the result that it has finally been agreed to instruct the French and Russian Consuls at Erzeroum to join Mr. Graves and start without delay upon their mission of inquiry. Mr. Graves calculates that if his colleagues on the commission are ready they can reach the scene of the atrocities within ten days, there being only one difficult pass for them to cross on the route via Melasgerd, which they will be obliged to make with pack mules.

The Foreign Office denies that the appointment on this special commission of only the British, French, and Russian Consuls implies that a special entente has been established between the three powers mentioned, and says they were appointed because they were the only European Consuls at Erzeroum.

The Speaker, in an article on the Armenian situation, supports the proposal that immediate action be taken by the powers, and advises the creation of a force of gendarmes officered by Europeans. The paper declares that if the Sultan of Turkey had given Mr. Milo A. Jewett, the United States Consul at Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, the necessary facilities for making investigation into the outrages and presenting a trustworthy report thereon the task would have been well and speedily accomplished, as no man could be found better qualified for the undertaking.

At a meeting of the Russo-Jewish Committee to-day at which Sir Julian Goldsmid, member of the House of Commons for the South Division of St. Pancras, presided, private communications with relation to the condition of the Jews in Russia were presented. According to these communications the new Czar's decrees had resulted in greatly ameliorating the condition of the Jews. His Majesty, it was stated, had ordered a modification of the actions taken under the May laws and the laws in regard to expulsions from Russia. It was also announced that Holy John of Cronstadt had sent a present to the Talmud Torah school, and had also replied to a deputation of Hebrews who waited upon him recently, "We love all men without distinction of creed or nation. One God created us all."

The Tablet expresses approval of the protest made by the Bishop of Rochester against Archbishop Ireland's taking part in the New-York elections, which action by the Archbishop it declares to be a striking departure from all the traditions of the American heirarchy. The paper further says the unprecedented action on the part of Archbishop Ireland is not unconnected with the ecclesiastical troubles that have arisen in the Diocese of New-York.

The New-York correspondent of Vanity Fair, writing upon the subject of New-York women of fashion, says they are "swagger," without being high-bred, and self-conscious where they would be haughty. Their repose he declares to be mere lounging. Among seventy ladies whom he saw at the Horse Show recently held in New-York, sitting, as the correspondent asserts, for the purpose of being stared at, most lacked modeling of nose and cheek, the prevailing type of the former feature being "pug." The correspondent concludes by declaring that there is hardly one beautiful and high-bred woman in New-York society.

The Duke of York is making arrangements for a visit to Canada next Spring. After spending some time in the Dominion, the Duke will proceed to Australia.

The Dowager Czarina will visit England in March. During her stay she will be the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Letters from Lord Randolph Churchill, received by friends in London, state that his health is still far from good. Nevertheless, he says that it is his intention to contest for Bradford in the House of Commons.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will be entertained at luncheon on Monday next by the leading citizens of Manchester.

SOCIALISTS OF THE REICHSTAG

ADVERSE REPORT ON PROSECUTION OF HERR LIEBKNECHT.

Minister of the Interior Utters Mysterious Threats and Richter Objects—Prince Bismarck Is Well.

By The United Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Parliamentary committee which reported against prosecuting Liebknecht for lèse-majesté apparently is not in favor with the Government. The committeemen did not wish to have the report considered before Christmas. President Von Levetzow, however, under pressure from the Cabinet, announced at the opening of to-day's sitting that the matter must be settled directly. This and the President's attempt on Wednesday to crowd forward the Anti-Socialist bill immediately after the budget have aroused the suspicions that the Government contemplates a dissolution. The House is in no mood to assist the Ministers.

To-day the Deputies resumed the debate on the American sugar tariff and its effects upon the German sugar interests. The speeches were prolix, and very few outside the Agrarian group manifested much eagerness to follow the discussion. Count Zu-Limburg-Stirum made the principal speech for the sugar people. He deplored, he said, that Germany was unable to do anything to offset the one-sided tariff enacted by the United States. Americans demanded mild treatment of their meat and cattle exports. Why did they not then repeal the differential tax? However, even if they should withdraw this tax, he acknowledged, Germany would be unable to abrogate the sanitary measures which she had adopted to protect her own agricultural interests.

Dr. Alexander Meyer, formerly a follower of Richter, the free trader, advised German producers not to depend so much upon their export trade in sugar, but to regulate better the process of production and home consumption. The sum and substance of the whole debate is that the Government hopes to come to terms with the United States, despite the opposition of Agrarian fanatics. It is also inferred from Count Posadowsky's statement that a reduction of the bounties, as provided for under the law of 1891, will not be enforced.

The feature of the debate on Liebknecht's prosecution was the threat made by Baron Koeller, the Reactionary Prussian Minister of the Interior. If the Reichstag should refuse leave to prosecute the Social Democratic leader, he said, the Government would find other means of preventing future disloyal demonstrations in the House.

Rudolph von Bennigsen confirmed the report that the National Liberals would support the Government in its anti-Socialist campaign. He argued that the House should not attempt to strengthen the disciplinary powers of the President, and thus enable him to punish those showing disrepect of the Emperor. He quoted the passage from the United States Constitution under which a Representative contravening the rules of the House may be expelled.

Eugen Richter, the champion of the Radicals, protested that Bennigsen's parallel was unjust. In alluding to Baron Koeller's threats, he asked the Reichstag to show proper spirit in dealing with the Ministerial efforts to abolish the immunity of members. In the parliamentary lobbies, interest centres in the mystery which envelopes these threats. Nobody can say exactly what Koeller meant, but the consensus of opinion is that the Government thinks of prosecuting the Socialist members after the adjournment. If Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe takes this course, the case is bound to be appealed eventually to the Supreme Court, in Leipsic. If that court should confirm the conviction of Liebknecht or his colleagues, a great constitutional conflict would be opened in the Reichstag.

Among the estimates in the budget for the Foreign Office is one of 66,500 marks for the extension of the Embassy Building in Washington. This is an addition to the 190,000 marks already granted for the purchase of the Major Ferguson property. The extension will be made especially for the accommodation of the First Secretary of Legation and for the storage of documents.

According to the Volks-Zeitung, Count von Caprivi has fallen into complete disfavor at Court, and the Emperor has ceased to communicate with him. The truth is that the ex-Chancellor has modestly effaced himself from all public affairs and ignores politics. He is seeking the congenial diversions for which he often expressed his preference when in the Wilhelm Strasse. He retains the Emperor's personal esteem.

Prince Bismarck will entertain Prince Hohenlohe during the Christmas holidays. Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife passed through Berlin on Thursday on their way to Friedrichsruh to prepare the castle for the Prince's arrival. Count Herbert says that the old Chancellor still receives wreaths from persons who mourn for the Princess. He thinks that his father is recovering slowly from the blow.

The Allgemeine Fleischer Zeitung, which formerly called for the admission of American beef, has changed front and advocates the prohibition of Russian meat, too. It says that the North German and Berlin meat trade are suffering from even the Rhineland and South German imports, and must have help. The Berlin butchers suggest, in a memorial to the municipal authorities that only meat slaughtered in the Berlin Central Hall can be guaranteed as free from tuberculosis. The beef killed outside the city, they say, must be regarded with suspicion. The Munich City Council has forbidden the sale of Australian frozen meat.

While searching the house of the Anarchist Kraft on Thursday, the police found a list of subscribers to the Anarchist Aid Fund; also the names of persons buying Anarchist pamphlets and the membership cards. Kraft was arrested. His colleagues fled.

Under Secretary Rothenhan of the Foreign Office gave to ex-Secretary Chapman Coleman a farewell dinner last evening.

MUST MAINTAIN THE BUREAU

Secretary Gresham Says We Are Pledged to the American Republics to Continue It Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—At the last session of Congress the Secretary of State was directed to report on the propriety of continuing the Bureau of American Republics, and whether the United States was under any obligation to continue it. Secretary Gresham, after an exhaustive consideration of the matter, has decided that the bureau must be maintained for at least ten years from 1890, as provided by the Pan-American Conference, if a majority of the American republics desire it, and, as more than the necessary number of Governments have announced their intention of contributing to the support of the bureau, the United States is under obligation to make an appropriation for the purpose at this session of Congress.

Last year but $10,000 was appropriated, which was insufficient to maintain its efficiency. Congress will be asked to increase this amount, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hear Mr. Furbish, the director of the bureau, next Monday, as to the necessity for giving his office liberal support.

THE "WOMAN'S FUND" ALREADY LARGE

Many Contributions for the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, predicts that the Woman's Fund of the general collection now in progress will surpass the record of any previous collection. Among the gifts already received are the following:

Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty	$500.00
Mrs. W. H. Osborn	100.00
Mrs. Joseph P. Morris	30.00
Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee	25.00
Mrs. Thomas C. Sloane	25.00
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	25.00
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse	25.00
Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting	25.00
Mrs. Henry O. Mayo	20.00
Mrs. J. H. Lazarus	20.00
Mrs. Paran Stevens	10.00
Mrs. Charles I. Pardee	10.00
Mrs. Charles H. Berryman	10.00
Mrs. David M. Turnure	10.00
Mrs. Henry L. Burton	10.00
Mrs. Anson R. Flower	10.00
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge	10.00
Mrs. Robert H. Robertson	10.00
Mrs. Alfred De Cordova	10.00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons	10.00
Mrs. Henry Mauncey	10.00
Mrs. Wencen E. Smith	10.00
Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite	10.00
Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan	10.00
Mrs. John Howe	10.00
Mrs. J. D. Archbold	10.00
Mrs. George S. Bowdoin	10.00
Mrs. Henry Burden	10.00
Mrs. E. B. Downing	10.00
Mrs. Samuel A. Blatchford	5.00
Mrs. Charles J. Gould	5.00
Mrs. A. Newbold Morris	5.00
Mrs. T. V. H. Vance	5.00
Mrs. Phoenix	5.00
Mrs. J. Augustus Johnson	5.00
Mrs. G. W. Forsyth	5.00
Mrs. Horace See	5.00
Mrs. John Beekman	5.00
Mrs. D. Sackett Moore	5.00
Mrs. Daniel T. Blodgett	5.00
Mrs. William Alexander Smith	5.00
Mrs. Nicholas Fish	5.00
Mrs. W. W. Hoppin	5.00
Miss Catlin	5.00
Mrs. W. S. Opdyke	5.00
Mrs. Angus Hecksçher	5.00
Mrs. Cooley	5.00

SHOT BY A NEWSPAPER MAN

Osceola Cook, in Providence, Had Been Seeking Revenge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—David F. Lingane, business manager of The Telegram, at noon to-day shot Osceola Cook, a well-known Mexican, in the face, inflicting slight wounds.

An article referring to Cook as the Black Mayor appeared in the paper last Tuesday. Cook, since then, has been awaiting an opportunity to seek revenge with a cowhide. Mr. Lingane had been warned to look out for the Mexican, and had armed himself with a revolver. This noon Mr. Lingane started to go to the bank. He passed up Weybosset Street, and was accosted by Cook, who made a movement to draw the rawhide. As he did so, Mr. Lingane stepped back, Cook followed, and Mr. Lingane drew his weapon and fired four shots at him. Two bullets went through Cook's hat, and another went wild. The ball which struck Cook went through his chin, and imbedded itself in the muscles of the neck.

Mr. Lingane, who gave himself up, was arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and was released under $10,000 bonds. Cook will be out again in a few days.

Scaled Down Their Wages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Chief Johnson of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing yesterday scaled down the wages of about 150 men employed in printing internal revenue stamps, giving, as his reason, that these printers received a higher rate of compensation than a similar class of men engaged in making national bank notes. To-day a committee of six, appointed by the Plate Printers' Union, and all employes of the bureau, called on Mr. Johnson and protested against the reduction in the name of the union. Four of the six delegates admitted that bank-note work should command higher wages than revenue work. At Mr. Johnson's suggestion, the committee will prepare a statement of their grievance to be submitted to Secretary Carlisle.

The Largest Cargo of Oranges.

There were received on the steamer Algonquin of the Clyde Line, which reached port Friday afternoon, 31,875 boxes of oranges. It was the largest single shipment of oranges ever sent out from Florida, and the largest ever brought here.

The previous largest cargo consisted of 22,000 boxes. Such heavy receipts on one ship would have broken the market for oranges had it not been that 15,000 boxes were intended for Boston.

Men worked all night at the pier discharging the cargo and arranging the transfer of the Boston consignment, which was on board the cars at daylight yesterday.

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FINE FURS

Highest Award, Centennial, 1876. Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

FORTY-SECOND SEASON.

ARE OFFERING

Fur Garments AT LOWEST PRICES

IN

Imperial Russian Sable, Seal, Persian Lamb, Black Marten, and all the finer furs

For the Holidays!

GENUINE ALASKA SEAL COAT

$250.

36 inches long, Full Skirt, Balloon Sleeves, Wide Reveres, Large Flare Collar.

RIPPLE COLLARETTES.

Real Chinchilla,	$30	and upward
Persian Lamb,	25	" "
Seal,	35	" "
Mink,	25	" "
Electric Seal,	18	" "

The Latest Specialties

IN ELECTRIC SEAL.

EXCELLENT VALUES.

Isabella Ripple Capes, $35.

30 IN. LONG, EXTRA FULL SWEEP.

A Full Line of FURS of Every Kind.

Coats, Capes, Collarettes, Double Imperial Boas and Muffs.

Men's Fur and Fur Lined Overcoats, Caps and Gloves in Every Variety.

OUR EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS ENABLE US TO GUARANTEE THE STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP OF GARMENTS WHICH WE REMODEL.

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449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER.

Grand St. "L" Station. Telephone 388 Spring.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

WANT SOLDIERS IN NEW-MEXICO

Gov. Thornton and Ex-Gov. Prince Urging a Detail of Regular Troops to the City of Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gov. Thornton and ex-Gov. Prince of New-Mexico are in Washington for the purpose of securing the enactment of the bill now before the Senate to enable the Territory to become a State, and are also here to have detailed to Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory, about 150 United States troops. Speaking of the matter, Mr. Prince said:

"New-Mexico, being a Territory and under the protection of the General Government, has no militia force to speak of, and it is certainly desirable that troops should be assigned to Santa Fé, which I have been promised will be done. Until the recent order of Secretary Lamont abolishing many military posts in the West, troops were stationed at Santa Fé, but the regulars were removed from there because it was felt that no Indian troubles would be likely to occur in that city. We do not expect trouble now from the Indians, but we want troops there for the moral effect they will have on the people. As everybody knows, in case of civil lawlessness ten regulars would be worth fifty militiamen, in view of the well-known determination of the regulars to carry out orders to 'shoot.'

"Aside from the value of troops in a military sense, it is considered desirable to have them as a backing for the civil authorities. Santa Fé is about the most healthy spot in the West, and has always been a favorite post with army officers and the enlisted men."

AARON RANDALL SAID HE WAS A DEMOCRAT

He Insisted that All Work for His Funeral Be Done by Democrats.

ST. ALBANS, Me., Dec. 15.—Aaron Randall, who died yesterday at the age of eighty-six years, was an eccentric character.

Several years ago he had his coffin made, and paid for it in gold. He also made arrangements about his burial, selected his bearers, and also a man to dig his grave and bury him, and left in the hands of a friend silver dollars to pay the bearers $1 each, $3 to the one that dug his grave, $2 to the man who hauled his body to the cemetery, and enough to pay the men who took charge of his burial. He left a special request that no prayers or preaching be allowed over his remains.

Randall was buried in the suit of clothes that he was twice married in, and that he had had for fifty-five years. He only wore the clothes three times—twice at his weddings and once to the funeral of his son-in-law.

Randall was a Democrat. He had his coffin made of pine that grew on a Democrat's land and that was sawed at a mill owned by a Democrat. The coffin was made by a Democrat, and he selected Democrats to do all that was done to bury him.

ANOTHER BANKRUPTCY BILL

Congressman Powers Is Preparing One on the Lines of the Torrey Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Powers of Vermont is preparing a new bankruptcy bill, which he proposes to introduce soon. It is modeled, he says, on the lines of the Torrey bill, embodying its voluntary and involuntary features.

He was asked to-day if he thought the business men of the country were favorable to the Torrey bill or to some measure of a similar character. He answered:

"They certainly are in the North, East, and West. But not so much so in the South, where the debtor class is so large and which accounts for the objection on the part of their Representatives in Congress to involuntary bankruptcy. With a House principally composed of Representatives from the three

Sunday
Dec. 16-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

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No Excuse, This Year, FOR THE EMPTY CHRISTMAS STOCKING.

Read Our Holiday Directory of "What to Buy—Where to Buy It—and Save Money Too." Again; cut this out, save it, and compare prices before you buy.
Remember Our New Candy Department. This is Candy Week. Place Your Orders Early. Visit Our New Soda Fountain.

Toys.

(Basement.)

Every amusing contrivance from the ordinary jumping jack to the complicated mechanical. NO SUCH TOY SHOW has ever been made.

BOYS' DRUMS from.....20 cts. to 2.50
BOYS' ICE SKATES from 97 cts. to 3.50
SLEDS from.....75 cts. to 12.00

Iron Toys, Express Wagons.
Fire Engines, Mechanical Toys,
Squeaking Animals, Dolls.
Building Blocks, Bagatelle.
Every Christmas Tree Novelty.

Our "SANTA CLAUS" never turns a deaf ear to any request made by GOOD LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS. So bring your Father and Mother with you, and you will find on Christmas morning that dear old Saint Nicholas has called and left just what you asked for.

Our New

Candy Dept.

Absolutely fresh every day, absolutely pure, the best made, and 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

Our Mixed Candies, very best made..... 35 cts. lb.

Every stocking ought to have its cornucopia of candy; we have all sizes.

The "STEWART" SEWING MACHINE

is the best block-stitch in the market. We guarantee it in every way. There is nothing like it in any way, so reliable, (rapid worker and automatic,) for twice its present price—

16.85.

Beautiful ETCHINGS in White and Gold Frames, 22x31, were 3.00.. 1.50

They are gems, and excellent presents.

Bric-a-Brac.

(Basement.)

Every European and Domestic Manufactory is represented. The finest line of beautiful shapes and colors ever shown in America.

30 PER CENT., AND SOMETIMES 50 PER CENT., LESS THAN THE SAME ARTICLES ARE SOLD ELSEWHERE.

Is anything more delicate and acceptable than a handsome piece of Bric-a-Brac?

China & Glass Dept.

A beautiful hand-decorated FRENCH CHINA DINNER SET, reduced from 43.00 to..... 28.75

Best quality ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS; were 15.00..... 11.50

American TOILET SETS—12 pieces, beautifully decorated—full size; reduced from 5.50..... 3.47

Hand-Decorated DRESDEN CHINA.

Beautiful Specimens—Most Appropriate Gifts.

Gold Plated BANQUET LAMP, onyx column, silk shade, complete; was 10.00..... 5.00

Silverware.

(Main Floor Bargain Table.)

Hundreds of the very best electro-plated Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Pots, Ice Water Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Trays, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Candlesticks, Cups and Saucers; every piece worth from 4.00 to 10.00; made expressly for us; open pieces gold lined.

Your choice 1.97. Every piece warranted.

Silverware.

(Basement.)

Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons..... 25 cts. each.

Sterling Silver "Brownie" Spoons. 39 cts.

STERLING SILVER odd pieces, for the DINING ROOM, in immense variety.

Pearl-handled, silver-plated DINNER KNIVES; were 16.00 doz... 8.97

Breakfast knives; were 15.00 doz., now..... 7.97

Books as Christmas Gifts.

There is nothing more suitable to every age. Our varied collection includes every branch of literature, from the scientific, through the historical, and to lightest fiction.

In bindings we go from the paper cover to the gems of the art.

DROP US A POSTAL CARD FOR ANY BOOK YOU WANT, AND YOU GET IT BY RETURN MAIL.

These are examples of prices:

Bound Century, cloth, 2 vols., 1,000 pages, 900 pictures, publishers' price, 5.50..... our price, 1.60 set.

5,000 STANDARD BOOKS, English cloth binding, 200 titles, always sold at 1.00..... .35 cts.

"Samantha Among the Colored Folks," by Josiah Allen's Wife. Illus. by E. W. Kemble..... our price, 1.00

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, fine bindings, good print. John Walker & Co. London..... lowest prices ever quoted.

Episcopal Prayer Books, Hymnals, and Catholic Prayer Books below cost.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS in immense variety.

Christmas Cards, Booklets, Calendars, and Diaries.

Desk Blotters, Pads, Wedding, Reception, and Visiting Cards.

LINENS.

A superb Christmas line of beautiful BUFFET SCARFS and TABLE RUNNERS (in Silk also) at ½ ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST.

French Embroidered LINEN PIECES—

were 4.00.....now 2.00
were 9.00.....now 4.50
Emb'd LINEN SCARFS, were 4.50....now 2.75
Rich Openwork SILK SQUARES, were 8.50..... 3.95
White SILK TABLE SCARFS, were 4.00; now..... 2.00
Others in colors, were 5.50; now.... 3.00
Hemstitched and drawn work CENTRE PIECES, were 5.00..... 2.50
Others that were 8.50, now..... 4.25.

Open-work LINEN SCARFS—

.50 cts. .60 .75 cts. and 1.00 each.

Wool Dress Patterns.

Every one a handsome piece—stylish, good approved colors. We have over 8,500 of them at 1.98 per pattern.

(Each one worth absolutely from 3.50 to 5.00.)
3,500 more, handsomely packed in fancy boxes..... 3.30

Why Our Silk Remnants

are so popular? Because no concern in this country ever completed such an enormous silk sale; because all these remnants are honest, handsome goods, and because we sell them at

1-4 Actual Manufacturing Cost.

SILKS for the SPRING OF 1895.

Beautiful WASH SILKS in stripes and checks..... .39 cts.

Jacquard Printed India Silks—new silks, new colors..... .50 cts.

Great Black Silk Sale.

Girauds—24 in. Cachemire GROS GRAINS at ONE-THIRD under regular cost.

(There may never again be such an opportunity.)

Dress Goods Remnants.

Finest French and German qualities, the result of the sale of an immense line of wholesale goods—on a special Bargain Table in Rotunda, Monday—

At 50 cts a Remnant;

(All worth up to 2.00.)

Black Goods.

Exquisite CREPONS—exclusive goods—every novelty. 1.00 to 4.00 per yd.

Special 1.00 line is very fine.

Handsome Black Dress Patterns.

2.00, 2.50, 3.00, and 4.00,

(worth double.)

4th AV. side, DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Franklin Stripe Flannels; were 50..... .29 cts.

Furniture.

Shopping is a delight in our Furniture Store. Plenty of light. Plenty of room. Every stick marked in plain figures, and such prices as only the biggest and broadest kind of purchases can create. We have no lifelong friendships with merchandise. Clip go prices, away go goods.
Monday's chance—

Desks and Ladies' Dressing Tables

In oak, maple, white mahogany, and mahogany,

at 25.00.

Marvels of beauty and workmanship, artistic in design, faultless in finish, and worth double the price.

That CHRISTMAS STOCKING should not be forgotten.

Ladies' Stockings

In Black-ribbed Lisle Thread..... 3 pair for 1.00,
" 2-toned " " " .....
" Col'd Silk, ribbed and plain.....
" Black Cotton—Trunk Tops—were 50 cts. and 1.00.....

Fine BLACK COTTON—double heel and toe, 25-ct. quality.....6 pair 1.00

Black ribbed ENGLISH CASHMERE; were 1.00..... 58 cts.

Ladies' SILK VESTS—ribbed—crochet necks, were 2.50..... 1.83

Furs.

Quality for quality, there are no such prices in New-York to-day.

Russian Lynx Muffs..... 67 cts.
Electric Seal " 1.73
Moire Astrakhan " 2.40
Electric Seal Ripple Collars..... 10.75.
CHILDREN'S BEAVER SETS, muff and scarf; were 6.00..... 3.88 set.

Highest grades in Seal, Persian Lamb, and Astrakhan Capes and Coats at the very lowest prices.

Oriental Rugs.

Nobody ever declines to receive one—and there's always room enough for one more. They are ornamental and useful.

Antique Anatolian Mats,

Sizes averaging 1.6x3—

2.95 4.90 5.75 6.85

ANTIQUES and MODERNS in Daghestan, Persian, Shirvan, and Carrabagh—3.3x5.0—

8.85 9.95 12.85 14.75 15.85 17.95 19.85.

(and wonderfully cheap at those prices.)

Oriental Hall Rugs,

Sizes 3x8 to 5x10—superb designs and colors—

24.75 TO 74.50

The beautiful CASHMERE RUG, for the Hall, Library, or Dining Room; sizes 5.8x9.6 to 7.4x10x3; prices range from

30.00 TO 60.00

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Superb assortment of highest grade NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK SUSPENDERS, HOUSE COATS, DRESSING GOWNS, MUFFLERS, CANES, and UMBRELLAS.

Tecks, 4-in-hands, club ties—excellent 50-ct. qualities—

3 FOR 1.00

Heavy MERINO HALF HOSE—were 50 cts., now

3 FOR 1.00

Heavy WALKING and DRIVING GLOVES—made by the best English maker—every pair warranted—the finest glove made..... 1.15 PR.

Art Dept.

Picture Sale.

Offers superb ARTIST PROOF ETCHINGS and line ENGRAVINGS—handsomely framed—at less than ONE-THIRD ABSOLUTE COST.

If you have any vacant space on your walls, there is no time like the coming week to get the best pictures very cheap.

SWEEPING HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS IN

Ladies' Shoe Dept.

1.00 Black Overgaiters..... 48 cts.
Red and Tan Kid Slippers..... 69 cts.
Children's Jersey Leggins..... 1.19
Men's Slippers—(Goat or Russia)... 1.48
(Others 2.00 to 3.00.)
Ladies' CORK SOLE BUTTON BOOTS—never seen at less than 4.00..... 2.95
Ladies' Kid Button Boots—Pat. leather trimmed..... 3.45

(The above figures are under wholesale rates.)

Ladies' Gloves.

Fine 4-button DOGSKINS—red, tan, brown—were 1.50..... 95 cts. pair.
4-button KIDS—tans, mode, white, pearl, black—were 1.35..... 95 cts. pair.

Millinery Dept.

is a Bargain Table in itself—Finest Paris and London Hats and Bonnets—trimmed and untrimmed—all going at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

Blankets.

The finest quality—10-4—all wool WHITE BLANKETS—never seen under 4.00—

Monday at 2.95 pair.

2.75 SILKOLENE COMFORTERS—filled with best fleece-down cotton—

Monday, 1.69

Very Fine and Handsome

Cambric Dress Patterns.

1.00, 1.25, and 1.50.

Great Bargains in Holiday

Leather Goods—Jewelry.

Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Shopping Bags, Chatelaine Bags—Plain and sterling silver mounted.

Perfumery and Toilet Articles

cheaper than ever before offered.

TO SUBSIDIZE THE PRESS

Congressional Plan to Avoid Adverse Criticism.

THE CAPTURE OF CORRESPONDENTS

Appointments to Clerkships with Good Salaries and Light Labors Used to Influence the Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Month after month is going and the Congress is nearing its end, yet the newspaper men who so excited the displeasure of the Senate as to lead that body to ask for their indictment are still far from trial, and are not at all likely to be tried for the offense of refusing to tell the Senators something that the Senate did its level best not to find out. When all is done in the direction of trying and even sentencing, supposing a jury can be found in the District to convict anybody for refusing to turn himself inside out to please a Senator, the Senate will not have the information it demanded. If it got it, no one imagines that it would remove from the Senate the reproach that it was under the dominion of the Sugar Trust, that it was not wholly free from the suspicion of corruption, and that it was much more anxious to convict a newspaper man of disrespect for the Senate than it was to uncover the means by which the Sugar Trust became possessed of the votes of enough Senators to prevent even consideration of a bill to deprive the Sugar Trust of its advantages and its opportunities to squeeze the sugar consumers of the country. Meantime, the Senators who were so zealous about punishing the press for asking attention to the weaknesses of Senators have done nothing with the witness Buttz, the man who was caught red-handed trying to bribe two Senators. That was apparently a case in which it would have been much easier to secure an indictment that would hold. Just why Buttz should be allowed to go scot free while the newspapers were to be prosecuted does not seem at once plain.

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Should the Senate succeed in punishing newspaper men who refuse to divulge the sources of their information about Senatorial corruption, the correspondents in Washington would have a time of it to obtain privileges of the galleries such as they have been accustomed to using. It is not at all likely that fear of prosecution would silence the press of the country, and it is extremely probable that the Senators who might fancy that they had found a way to compel respect would be grievously disappointed. Admission to the press galleries might be conditioned upon invariable respect for Senators when they were referred to. As that would be impossible in the present constitution of the body, and decidedly unwholesome if it were admissible, the representatives of newspapers making any pretensions to independence would be obliged to depend upon such information as they could pick up in the general galleries. The press associations would, of course, be compelled to agree to treat the Senate with unvarying respect, or go without the privilege of the floor, now accorded to them by the rules of the Senate. But under such conditions of admission the reports would be entitled to some degree of suspicion. Respect even for Senators, when it is expressed under compulsion, would soon cease to be palatable.

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The press of the country does not appear to be aware of the fact, but it ought to know, that there is a state of things growing up here that will assist the Senate, and the House, too, in destroying independent criticism of the two bodies. For many years members of both houses, to a limited extent, have employed newspaper men to be their clerks. Some of the men selected were good clerks, who performed many clerical duties, and they were also good newspaper men, occupying the front rank in the business. When the rule was adopted of giving each Senator a clerk, followed by the action of the House allowing each member not a Chairman of a committee to have a clerk at an expense of not to exceed $100 a month, the selection of newspaper men to hold these clerical positions became more noticeable. Before these clerkships were provided, many small newspapers sent correspondents to Washington, paying them such salaries as they could afford. By securing engagements with two or more papers they were able to do very well, and the newspapers that sent them here could depend upon getting independent information from them about men and business. Now things are apt to be different. Some of the newspapers that wish to send correspondents here, but do not feel as if they could afford to maintain them, accept the services of clerks to members. They may have the allowance per month of one member or of two or more. In that way they secure very good pay.

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There are something like 150 newspapers representatives entitled to the privilege of the galleries in an interesting session. There are 356 members of the House and 88 members of the Senate. It is not necessary to do more than direct attention to these figures and the opportunities presented to the dependent press to see what this may come to. If the newspapers desiring to have correspondents here would accept the services of Congressional clerks, paid by the Government, presumably to serve the members of Congress, it would be possible in one short session for the members of Congress to fill the press galleries with correspondents paid by the taxpayers and subject to the whims of Senators and Representatives. Newspapers that were willing to be subjected to the chance of missing all censure of members would willingly save the expense of Washington correspondence, and the members, by a little careful conniving, could assure themselves of escape from all nasty denunciation, if they happened to dabble in unworthy schemes. To make acquiescence in such a plan possible, the newspapers would be compelled to keep the facts from their readers, unless those readers had insisted upon having their information supplied by suborned agents.

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It is a good sign that the newspaper correspondents, as a rule, deprecate the tendency to displace independent writers by clerks who must in decency refrain at least from harshly criticising the men who give them their clerical positions at $100, $200, or $300 a month. But men who have for years depended upon their writing for a livelihood, and who have not been clerks with nothing much in a clerical way to do except draw their salaries, are observing the appearance of these clerical correspondents with apprehension. A correspondent, for instance, who has been serving newspapers at $50 a month, and writing to two papers at that salary, suddenly finds himself displaced by a man who has little or no newspaper experience, but who has been appointed clerk to a member of the House or the Senate and a special correspondent at the same time. The assumption is that the salary paid by the Government takes the place of the salary hitherto paid by the newspaper. The correspondent who has depended for his support upon the salary paid by the newspaper cannot compete with this sort of Chinese labor. He must look for a clerkship or go out of business. If he gets a clerkship and a newspaper attached to it, it is assumed that he will look out for the interests of the man who appointed him. Every man so appointed knows what is expected of him, and it might come to pass that there would be a corresoondent for each member of the Congress; for no newspaper, however poor, would be without a special correspondent if it could have one paid by the Government out of the public purse.

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Years ago, when the rules governing admission to the press galleries were not so strict as they now are, owing to the practice on the part of clerks of the executive departments to secure appointments as correspondents, the rule was adopted by which persons carried on the executive rolls were excluded from gallery privileges. Government clerks crowded out the men who were only correspondents, and for self-protection the rule of exclusion was adopted. Now that the necessity for a change in the rules to exclude Congressional clerks is indicated as desirable, the possibility of Congressional opposition is suggested. Should the members of the press conclude to change the rules governing admission to their ranks in the galleries, it would be necessary to submit such a change to the Speaker of the House and to the Senate Committee on Rules for approval. Should such a change be advised by the body of press correspondents, the presumption is that the Senate and the House would approve it. There is some possibility that the Senators who have a dislike of the independent correspondent, and who see in the new practice the opportunity of ridding the Congress of such noxious things, would oppose a rule that would limit the use of the galleries to men whose chief vocation was that of correspondents. At all events, the Congress ought to have a chance to say, by action on a proposed change, what it thinks of the prospect of filling the galleries with correspondents maintained by Government subsidies to "take care" of particular members.

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This is a matter which will, of course, mend itself as soon as public attention is directed to it. The country will not be ready for a press gallery equipped in this way with the squires of members of either the Senate or the House, until the readers of newspapers are more carefully educated to the acceptance of flabby compliment paid out daily to the man who picks out his own paragrapher and pays him out of the pockets of the people. So sure is the practice destined to eventual abolition that it may be said to be now on the wane while it is reported as growing. The bigger it gets the more speedy will its end come. With proper publicity—and no one can question the propriety of giving ample publicity to the existence of a subsidized press in the Congress galleries—it must become as unpopular as the practice, discouraged only a few years ago, of reporting newspaper men as polishers of furniture, laborers to do nothing or to shovel hypothetical coal or shoe imaginary horses, merely by way of pretext for signing vouchers that would take dollars out of the Senate contingent fund. Few respectable though poor papers cared to appear as being served by Senatorial laborers or horseshoers, particularly when they knew that their correspondents were not skilled blacksmiths or cabinetmakers. It is as impossible to make an independent correspondent out of a Senatorial or House "tout," as it was for the Sergeant at Arms to make a real horsebreeder or furniture mender out of a fictitious entry in a pay roll.

ALBANY IS IN A FLUTTER

The Prospects Bright for a Gay Social Season.

CAPITAL SOCIETY IS EXCLUSIVE

Gov. Morton Expected to be the Most Generous Entertainer Who Has Ever Occupied the Executive Chair.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The announcement that Gov. Morton will transfer his entire domestic establishment to Albany, with a stable full of horses and all the accessories of social gayety has given Albany society a sensation unparalleled since the days when the old Patroons, the Schuylers and Van Vechtens, set the pace for entertainment. With its strong connecting link with Colonial history, Albany society has managed to maintain its exclusiveness.

Life has been too serious, the exactions of official responsibility have been too arduous, and the times too hard in recent years for the introduction of social diversions at the capital. Outside of the annual reception to the members of the Legislature, which is regarded as one of the Governor's most troublesome functions, none of the Chief Executives of the State has done much entertaining during the last thirteen years. Govs. Hill and Cleveland were prevented by celibacy from entertaining more than their intimate friends. And, again, from the days of Mr. Tilden, who was also a bachelor, the Executive Mansion was hardly in a fit condition to stand the strain of much entertainment. Not until 1888 was the house renovated and put into shape commensurate with the position of the State and the dignity of the officer occupying it.

But, judging from the outlook, the Executive Mansion promises to be very much in evidence during the years it is occupied by Gov. Morton. Society such as Albany has not seen or heard of within fifty years will exercise itself to the fullest; buds of the choicest degree, from the carefully-regulated quarters of New-York City, will always be on hand to lend freshness, sweetness, and attractiveness to the assemblages that an experienced hostess and a generous host will gather.

Again, for the first time in a quarter of a century, the Executive Mansion of the State will be shaken up by the irrepressible vitality and cheerfulness of girlhood. A fact worthy of mention at this point is that three of the last six Governors of this State—Hill, Cleveland, and Tilden—were bachelors, and that, while Govs. Flower, Cornell, and Robinson were men with families, they did little to establish reputations as entertainers.

The social advantages possessed by Gov. Morton have not been equaled by those of any other Governor in the history of the State. Since 1876 Gov. Morton, always a man of means, with unmeasured hospitable tendencies, has been in public life. To those conversant with this fact it is known that, according to all political practice, Mr. Morton should have been made Secretary of the Treasury when the Garfield Administration came into power March 4, 1881. But on a ridiculous technicality suggested by James G. Blaine and indorsed by John Sherman Mr. Morton was unjustly deprived of this honor, and instead was sent abroad as Minister to France, where, for the first time in many years, the United States was represented diplomatically in a manner worthy in all respects of this great country, and, what was of greater impressiveness to foreign diplomats and foreign sovereigns also socially represented. The entertainments given by Mr. Morton during the four years he held this appointment were unequaled for grandeur, dignity, sumptuousness, thoroughness, and effectiveness in a country renowned for the magnificence of her displays diplomatique, domestic, and royal. It was not surprising, therefore, that upon his return to this country and his selection and election as Vice President of the United States, all Washington should have raved over the charm of Mr. Morton's entertainments.

Of all the great men that New-York has furnished to the State and Nation, Mr. Morton will be the only one ever elected as Vice President and subsequently serving as Governor. He has also had the proud distinction of having enjoyed the additional honor of representing his country at a foreign Court, an honor enjoyed by only two other Governors—John Jay and John A. Dix. Two other men held commissioned as Ministers to foreign countries after their terms as Governor had expired, namely, Martin Van Buren, as Minister to England, and Enos T. Throop, as Chargé d'Affaires of the two Sicilies. Two gentlemen who had served their country as Minister to France subsequently were elected Governors of the State—John A. Dix and Levi P. Morton.

The only administration in the history of New-York that bears in any respect any similarity to that of Gov. Morton was that of William H. Seward. Defeated by William L. Marcy in 1834 by a plurality of 13,000, Seward defeated Marcy four years later by a plurality of 10,000. So faithful a reporter as Thurlow Weed declared that Seward's inauguration was regarded with much interest by the people of the State for the reason that since the death of De Witt Clinton in 1828 no Governor had filled the chair whose opinions and sentiments harmonized with those of the builder of the Erie Canal. Like Mr. Morton, Gov. Seward was determined to have a brilliant staff and a successful administration. Gov. Seward selected Gen. Rufus King as his Adjutant General, a position which at that time represented nearly the full staff as it exists to-day. As his aides he chose such well-known men as Robert H. Pruyn of Albany, afterward Minister to Japan, and Le Grand B. Cannon, whose title of Colonel to this day is directly traceable to the honor conferred by Gov. Seward. As his private secretary, Gov. Seward selected Sam Blatchford, who afterward became better known to the present generation as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The administration of Gov. Seward, from a social standpoint, was one of the most brilliant and successful in the history of the State. The State was not possessed of an official residence, as it is to-day, but had rented the handsome house of the eccentric James Kane, on what is now known as Ash Grove Place, in Albany. Kane had been a merchant prince, a man of incorruptible integrity and spotless honor. In the panic of 1837 he had failed, but had honorably turned over to his creditors every dollar and cent that was within his control. The rest of his days he lived in a garret.

Besides Gov. John T. Hoffman, only three other Governors of the State were conspicuous for their hospitable tendencies—John Jay, De Witt Clinton, and Daniel D. Tompkins.

Jay was the principal author of the first Constitution of the State of New-York, which was the first of all the State Constitutions, and which was promulgated twelve years before the Federal Constitution. During his first term he lived in the Government house on Bowling Green, which had been erected by the United States Government for the President of the United States. The seat of government was transferred Jan. 2, 1798, from New-York to Albany, where the Legislature held its first session, but, as no provision was made for the Governor's residence, John Jay lived in lodgings in Albany, and was not joined by Mrs. Jay till the following year.

Daniel D. Tompkins, who was called the "Man of the People," lived on Staten Island, and, next to Martin Van Buren, held more offices than any other man in the history of the State. Tompkins entertained handsomely at his Staten Island home. As Vice President of the United States he received and entertained Lafayette, Aug. 15, 1824.

WOMEN AS SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Wehrum Agrees with Miss Grace Dodge's Views.

School Commissioner Wehrum has written a letter to Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education, recounting what Miss Grace Dodge actually said at the meeting of the Woman's Committee of Club E, which was held at the residence of Emily Langdon Mott on Dec. 11, when speaking of the necessity of having women on the Board of School Commissioners.

The published reports of what Miss Dodge said, Commissioner Wehrum declares, were inexact and in many instances untrue. In his letter he says:

"Miss Dodge spoke of the lack of accommodation, bad light, and poor furniture, and of the many able, good, and true women and men in the service nobly doing their full duty, sometimes under distressing surroundings. She stated that during her term of office two cases of immorality came up, and in such cases teachers were not willing to testify as willingly before men as they would were women Commissioners on the committee to encourage them by their presence.

"Then Miss Dodge cautioned them to go forward in moderation, and urged that whatever was done should be done with due caution and deliberation. I sat within eight feet of Miss Dodge, and whatever I heard said in regard to immorality was said in regard to two special cases, and was, in my opinion, solely said to convince her audience that women in such cases, as Commissioners, were a necessity."

Shot by Toll Dodgers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Grand Jury Officer Ed Manlove was shot and killed and Justice of the Peace M. H. Wilkinson was dangerously wounded in a fight this morning.

The shooting was done by two unknown countrymen, who tried to pass through a tollgate without paying their toll. The officers were at the gate at the time and were appealed to by the keeper. A quarrel ensued, with the above results. A man named Vester, who was with the officers, was also wounded.

Canastota Regains a Criminal.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—Gov. Morris to-day approved the requisition of Gov. Flower of New-York for Theodore White, who was arrested here Tuesday. Deputy Sheriff J. K. Stinson of Canastota, N. Y., has started home with his prisoner. The man is charged with having gagged his aunt at Canastota while he searched the house for $19,000, which he supposed she had hidden. His female accomplice in the crime was sent to State prison.

BENEFIT OF THE HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION

Seidl and His Orchestra and Great Soloists at Grand Central Palace Tonight.

There will be a great charity concert this evening at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, for the benefit of the Hungarian Association of this city. Anton Seidl will conduct, with his famous Metropolitan Orchestra. Mr. Seidl has arranged the orchestration of the beautiful Hungarian hymn, "Szozat," for this occasion.

The soloists will be Mme. Human-Blum, soprano; Edward Reményi, violin, and Arthur Friedheim, piano.

The programme will be thoroughly Hungarian, and will contain many Hungarian novelties, especially prepared for the concert.

The association procured work for 1,500 Hungarians, lodgings and meals for 1,200, clothes for 200, and sent 120 home to the old country last year.

It has 550 members. Dr. Arpad G. Gerster is Honorary President and Marcus Schnitzer, the founder of the association, is President.

Besides an annual concert in the future, Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will give a performance, the whole proceeds of which will be given to the association.

Among those who will occupy boxes at the charity concert are Dr. Arpad G. Gerster and Mrs. Gerster, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Baron and Baroness Leonhardi, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Blodget, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fleischmann, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stiasny, and others.

Holiday Novelties in Furniture.

One of the most elaborate displays of holiday novelties in the city may be seen in the large, attractive-looking store of Messrs. Horner & Co., furniture dealers of 61, 63, and 65 West Twenty-third Street. The store is surrounded by scores of rival establishments, few of which, however, contain so varied and handsome a stock of furniture.

The appearance of the Horner window is enough in itself to make any one looking for suitable Christmas presents stop in his or her walk through bustling Twenty-third Street and enter the store. Once within, the purchaser will find almost anything he is looking for in the furniture line.

In the stock there are many unique tables, cabinets, brackets for the wall, dainty chairs, and, in fact, everything for the reception room and other apartments requiring delicate furniture. Of course, besides these, there are sofas, lounging chairs, desks, dining chairs, and other articles of furniture suitable for the dining room, library, and other rooms.

The numerous articles are in all kinds of woods, and are upholstered in every attractive style. The prices are reasonable, and will suit those who wish to make appropriate, and yet not too expensive, holiday gifts. The feature of the stock, however, is the array of novelties, which includes pieces of furniture in handsome designs never seen at previous Christmas displays.

Mother and Children Unconscious.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 15.—Mrs. William Bolster, wife of a dry goods merchant at Valley Falls, and her three children were found in an unconscious condition in their home this morning. Marion, an eleven-year-old daughter, was dead when physicians arrived. The mother is unconscious and may die. Two boys are in a precarious condition.

Two gas jets were found turned on, and it is thought that one of the boys, who is a somnambulist, did it.

ELEVENTH-HOUR BUYERS

Suggestions for the Many Christmas Foolish Virgins.

JUST WHAT TO GET FOR EVERYBODY

The Adorable Her and the Difficult Him—Read While You Run and Choose While You Read.

Whether it is that Christmas giving grows with what it feeds upon or for some other cause, it is true that no amount of holiday thrift and forehandedness seems to detract from the strain and hurry of the final holiday preparations.

The woman who last August complacently stitched away on her tea cloths and doilies, her cushions and what not, feeling a secret superiority over the butterflies who golfed and tennised the days through, is probably no better off to-day, so far as peace and relief are concerned, than they. Her presents were ready weeks ago, but the Christmas fever is in the air, and if she catches it—and few escape—she will go on accumulating. There is always a recipient for every gift secured.

For the one forehanded giver, however, there are forty whom work or circumstances delay in Christmas shopping; there are some, too, and they are not an inconsiderable class, who give little thought and no active preparation to the pleasant demands of the holiday season until, as one woman expressed it, "the stores begin to keep open evenings." It is all these combined who crowd the shops the last ten ante-Christmas days and who are hampered by each other and the distracting difficulty of choice in hurry, bustle, and overcrowding. It is for these eleventh-hour shoppers, who find themselves, like Pat, with "fifty cints to buy a prisint for me muther," and willing to "give tin dollars" to any one who could tell him what to take, that some suggestions are offered.

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For the housekeeping woman, who may be mother, sister, or friend, the list is a full one. A new piece of table china or silver—and the supply in such articles is never complete in these days of constant invention—a picture, bric-à-brac, another rug, or the fortieth sofa pillow, with the dainty things that belong to the table-linen chests—these all come under the can't-have-too-many head, and are consequently safe. A screen, an Eastern hanging lamp, a Benares brass tray, which on its six-legged folding standard makes an ideal parlor tea table; a chime of Japanese bells, a square of handsome brocade for a chair seat, and, if she be old-china mad, a Lafayette plate, a Dr. Syntax platter, or some smaller treasure from the collector's shop—any of these, and more articles of the same sort, will delight the soul of her who longs for things not seen everywhere.

The writing woman, whether she be housekeeper or not, will warmly welcome any of the hundred and one pretty and useful things for her writing table that are now displayed, from the taper candlestick for sealing wax, which may be had from 50 cents to $5, to the massive gold inkstand and tray, which costs $60. If she be bookish, the publisher's array is bewildering, and if her dressing table is her fetich, at the silversmith's and the toilet goods counters of the general shops innumerable suggestions are embodied.

***

For Mademoiselle, that charming creature whom all the world loves, Kris Kringle cries nearly all of his wares. There is almost nothing in his pack, except the toys of childhood, which may not be laid at her feet. Her dressing table invites the daintiest and most varied furnishings; pin trays, powder boxes, brushes, pomade jars—the list is too long to fill out; there is nothing that finds a place there which the cunning craftsman has not fashioned of rich material, cut glass, Dresden, transparent shell, or silver and gold. Even her tooth-brush is now mounted in gold and silver, giving a gift halo to this prosaic thing.

Mademoiselle's writing table offers considerable assistance to her choosing friends; she likes it very well-filled, and it will be well to be sure that she has not a silver-topped mucilage bottle, letter file of silver, or postal card case in the same shining metal, before passing it by.

If she is a bicycle enthusiast, she will like some new attachment for her steel flier. Something very new are the little watch clocks, set in a nickel frame, the whole not so large as a Columbian half-dollar. These are screwed to the front bar just below where the handle bar crosses, and are useful in warning the fair rider of the quick flight of time while she skims along.

Among the things which Mrs. Grundy permits the seeking Him to send the lovely Her are hat pins, and fortunately she can scarcely have too many of these useful spikes. She likes them very filigree, airy, and jeweled for her scrap of a reception bonnet, more substantial and less showy for her demi-toilet hat, and for the natty toque or Alpine shopping hat she will welcome a cairngorm, scarabel, or other odd top, the more bizarre, so long as it is choice, the better.

Books and pictures are, of course, always safe, and flowers and bonbons are her birthright. The florist makes it possible to give an enduring association to his otherwise passing offerings by providing the most varied and exquisite vases and bowls in which cut blossoms may be sent and jardinières of every sort and price to compass growing plants. The vendor of toothsome sweets, too, has nearly eliminated the useless and costly bonbon box from his Christmas stocks; a circular box of marrons glacès has for its cover a beautiful hand-painted plate which slips out and becomes a valued ornament; or assorted chocolates may pack themselves in a triangle-shaped bonbonnière, in whose deep set top rests a half open fan of lace and mother of pearl or gold and gauze.

Brownie pins must not be forgotten; their extraordinary popularity has turned the heads of the best jewelers, and they are offered in gold and enamel, jeweled even, at prices that lift them out of the commonplace.

***

What to give a man is not by any means the brain-distracting query it used to be. The individual tastes of the male members of one's own family are usually sufficiently understood to make the choice for them easy; it is only, by the way, for husbands, fathers, and brothers that neckties, canes, gloves, or mufflers should be chosen. As a rule, men much prefer to make their own purchases of such wear, and no one who is not very familiar with their tastes and gradation of tastes in these matters should attempt the selection.

The man whom for courteous or friendly reasons you wish to remember is the difficult one, but, as has been said, he is not as hopeless as formerly. For this the silversmith is to be chiefly thanked. Bookmarks, vest-pocket button hooks, umbrella and satchel tags, silver-topped corks, key rings, match boxes, pens, pencils, paper cutters, coat tags and hangers are only a part of the large number of articles which, in silver and gold, and of varying design and price, are on sale. Key rings are really useful, and can be ornamental; some of them this season are in beautifully engraved designs, and those of the best quality do not get above $3. The circular rings are more liked than those in heart shape or other rather inappropriate designs. For the extremely forgetful man the key chain is shown. This is attached to the trousers suspender button, from which it drops down into the key pocket and clamps its fastener to the key ring. In silver these cost from $2.50 to $4.

Men, too, are not nowadays so superior to the attractions of choice toilet fixings as formerly, and crystal bottles and flasks, handsome brushes, hand mirrors, and the rest are as acceptable to Him as to Her.

The realm of leather goods offers a fertile field of choice for this same individual, and he has a hard heart, indeed, which will not soften at the sight of one of the many sorts of pocketbooks gotten up in leather in most exquisite style and finish, or writing necessity from ink bottle to the handsome portfolio with a monogram tastefully individualizing it.

Inexpensive and taking novelties are the big tally pencils which, with ribbon attached, are useful to make an office memorandum, or may hang at the side of the dressing bureau, to be always in evidence when a pencil is needed. They are about ten inches long and as thick as a small cane, they are shown ivory and nickel tipped, and to anybody are fascinatingly huge.

***

The little girls are Santa Claus's favorites. He denies them nothing. All the things their big sisters like they like, and he has seen that his workmen prepare them—on a smaller but not less attractive scale. The pretty baubles of the jewelers' shops are duplicated for this coming débutante; her ring-stands, her toilet trifles, her vinaigrette, even, are ready for her. Little girls like work-baskets, autograph albums, rings, muffs, gloves, pretty handkerchiefs of all sorts, stationery, a plate and cards, music rolls when they have begun lessons, fans, dainty bags for dancing school, slippers, hanging shopping bags, silk stockings, pretty china, card cases, perfumery, and so on, with always books. Everything that everybody else likes they like. There used to be a prejudice against giving children purely useful presents; that now has much abated. The useful things are now ornamental besides, and ornamental things have become necessities almost, so the old rule has lost its meaning.

For the smaller girl, she who still hugs her doll tight in her motherly little arms, another link in the chain is slipped. What sister Nell, who is out, likes, and sister Kitty, who is beginning to peek out, likes, dear little six and eight year old likes for her doll. Miss Bébé's wardrobe is never complete; she is hard on her clothes and gewgaws, and she is always in need. Her little mother appreciates a gift to her more than to her chubby self, and, as she can use everything from a tiny French bonnet to a bath robe and pair of bedroom slippers, she will not be difficult to please.

***

The small boy works out his adult instinct not less significantly than the small girl who plays mother to her doll. He does not care to play father, but his soul expands and glows with exultation over other mannish roles. To be a policeman, a fireman, a soldier—these are his castles in Spain, and very fair they are. Besides the suits and paraphernalia which aid him in these delusions, he likes all sorts of toy representations of his favorite pursuit. Patrol wagons, engines, and fire carts of all kinds make his eyes bulge with longing as he stares at them in the shop windows. He is financially inclined, too, and an ideal gift is a little purse with twenty-five new bright pennies in it. The properly brought up small boy enjoys a penny more than a dime; the latter is an embarrassment; its spending is rather overwhelming, but a penny is thoroughly understood.

The schoolboy from twelve to sixteen is to all except his mother a problem at Christmas time. This is because no one but his mother understands him. He is the victim of a popular notion that he has no tastes, hopes, ambitions, or delusions. He is considered a materialist, whose god is his stomach and whose creed is noise and bumptiousness. This does it a part of him, but there is another part which is as imaginative and craving as is the girl of sixteen. Try him with a necktie or handkerchief case, or some of the other pretty nonsenses that you would offer his sister and see how he will rise to the bait. Buy him a house coat or a bath robe, such as you have bought his father, and note his pride; if he needs a pair of suspenders get him some nice ones in a box, or a pair of silk ones, some fine handkerchiefs, a bottle of perfumery, good stationery, a gold scarf-pin or sleeve buttons—any of the personal belongings that he makes use of, only let it be good of its kind, not the cheapest and flimsiest because he's a boy. He likes books if there's enough "talk reading" in them; he likes a good tennis racket if he has learned to play; he likes a good pair of skates, a coasting sled, a football perhaps, unless he is not to be encouraged in liking the game, and he likes very much the various musical instruments of the accordion and metallophone order. For his wheel he would like a new attachment, a pedometer, a fine lantern, or the like, or perhaps a sweater or high-grade cap. Once rid your mind of the false belief that boys care for very few things and the rest is easy.

***

A hint about the holiday buying for the kitchen may not be amiss. A little effort and observation will develop actual wants that can be filled and small desires that can be satisfied. Often her employer is the maid's only donor, and a girl who has served to the best of her ability may be pardoned a bitter feeling to find herself put off on Christmas morning with a handkerchief, while generous, not to say extravagant, plenty rules above stairs.

Don't be disappointed, either, if your efforts to please do not seem to be appreciated. The act of receiving favors gracefully comes with breeding and culture, and Mary's half-sullen, wholly-embarrassed thanks may be more sincere than the most facilessly-expressed phrases of gratitude from another person.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

Dancers avow that the Winter's styles in ball gowns have never been so rational and comfortable. The plain, voluminous skirts are not in the least burdensome. They are held well away from the figure and feet by the sharp goring, first, and after by the free stiffening, which, almost without weight, serves a most useful office. The bodices are simple and not rigidly stiffened, and the balloon puffs which form the sleeves cumber space, perhaps, but not the wearer. There are almost no flounces worn, and catching laces and ribbons are no longer the terror of the awkward dancer.

The same criticism applies to the walking gowns, whose width at the hem adds to rather than detracts from their comfort. The thing a woman abominates, and in which she simply cannot walk well, is a narrow, clinging skirt. Strange to say, thanks to the improvement in the manufacture of linings, stiffness or warmth or whatever quality is needed can be added to a gown at a minimum of weight. One recalls with relief of emancipation the heavy crocking foundation muslins and the crinolines that stiffened, indeed, but that also weighed perceptibly, of ten years ago.

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It is odd that New-York or Brooklyn clubwomen seem to acquire no enthusiasm about a clubhouse. Buffalo, Philadelphia, Wilmington, these only head the list of cities where a handsome club building for women has proved a satisfactory and paying investment.

Boston has just become aroused, a meet having been held in that city last week to discuss the project. Delegates from twenty clubs were present, and a great deal of enthusiasm was shown. Plans involving the investment of $500,000 in such an enterprise were discussed, and, though no decided action was taken, it seems accepted that the clubhouse is soon to be forthcoming.

***

Although the Princess of Wales has not yet reached the throne, she is credited with some very queenly caprices. When she travels a favorite white cat must always go with her, and another indispensable accompaniment is an assortment of little china animals, such as can be had in any toyshop. This latter necessity means no little trouble to her attendants, as she never permits her rooms to be dismantled until the last moment, and the packing of the fragile pets has been the means of losing more than one train. From St. Petersburg, by the way, comes the word that the late Czar left his "dear sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales," $50,000, as a mark of affection.

***

Another case of typhoid, contracted from eating raw oysters, is reported, this one from London, where, it is said, one of our countrywomen, Mrs. Naylor-Leland, formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain, is ill from the disease, and the infection is traced to the bivalves.

***

An English vicar has frowned upon rice-throwing, at least at the door of the church at which he officiates. A notice posted in the vestibule reads: "It is particularly requested that no rice be thrown at the conclusion of weddings when the bride and bridegroom leave the church. The bride's house, and not the church, is the right place for observances which have no connection with the religious ceremony, and are sometimes a cause of disorder and irreverence."

***

Lady Margaret Grosvenor, who became Princess Adolphus of Teck last week on her marriage with the brother of the Duchess of York, is scarcely a less notable figure in London society than the Princess of Wales or her daughter-in-law. She has only been out three seasons, and her début made a great sensation. She has a tall, graceful figure, and a singularly attractive face. She has been most carefully and thoroughly educated, and, without the aid of her high position and large present and prospective wealth, would be singled out anywhere as a brilliant and accomplished woman. The match between "Lady Meg," as the bride is affectionately spoken of by her intimates, and "Dolly," Prince Adolphus's family diminutive, is said to be sincerely a love one, and likely to be ideally happy. The Duke of Westminster has been very generous with his daughter in the matter of settlements, and altogether wedding bells have rarely been rung under more distinguished and auspicious circumstances.

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When the paper tears off or wears off of your Japanese screen, the frame is still the foundation of another quite different. Paint it with some enamel paint of any tint you prefer, and make it elegant with brocade, or more simple with pretty cretonne.

***

The convenient little medicine cases which in linen have proved popular the last two or three seasons, are shown at the exchanges this year in more durable shape. They are made of soft yet slightly-stiffened leather, and fold over once, strapping securely. The six bottles slip in as many loops of a leather band, which hold them snug. Some seen at the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association were handsomely decorated, and are both useful and extremely attractive.

***

White, after all, seems the most appropriate for a bridal party, including the bridesmaids. In a chancel, recently, through a wedding ceremony, six young women, in as unrelieved white as the bride herself, made a lovely picture. Their gowns were of white figured satin merveilleux, veiled in white figured chiffon, with jabots of chiffon and folded collars of white moiré. The large sleeves were tied in with moiré ribbon, and long sashes of narrow white moiré ribbon fell over the plain skirts. Their hats of rustic straw were turned up with white tulle and trimmed with white moiré ribbon and bows and sprays of white wild roses, one spray under the brim resting on the hair.

***

An authority says, concerning the keeping of ferns in Winter, that they should be watered in the morning and the earth or mold never allowed to harden. It is a good thing occasionally to stand the pots in water for about ten minutes, especially with quite young ferns. A gentle syringing is good for all ferns in Winter, as it keeps them free from dust, which, if allowed to accumulate, soon kills them. Strong-leaved palms and aspidestras should be washed with soap and water every week.

***

Something new in doilies is the celery doily. It is long and narrow, like the low glass dishes, and the edge all round is finished in irregular scallops. On the length of the doily at each side, near the border, a rather conventional design of a celery-leaf spray is worked.

***

Lady Florence Dixie, the English writer and woman with convictions, has certainly the courage of them. In a set of "Confessions" which she filled out for a London paper she frankly replies to the question, "What is your favorite story?"—"My own, because it alone reflects my ideas." More authors may feel that way, but not many calmly announce it.

***

A warning has been sounded in the way in which books from a circulating library should be handled. It is conveyed in the suggestion: Don't wet the fingers to turn the leaves of such books.

The authorities among the circulating libraries at Dresden have been conducting a series of experiments to determine if books in general use become a medium for the communication of infection. Soiled leaves were rubbed first with dry fingers and then with wet ones, and the results microscopically examined. No microbes, or few, were found on the dry fingers, but many on the others.

***

In no way, perhaps, does Brooklyn show its pronounced difference socially to its neighbor, New-York, than its street-car travel.

Board a Brooklyn street car in the shopping district, and it will be found, often, to be an arena for the meeting of friends; groups of women get on together, each known to the other, having met in the stores and being homeward bound in company. They are apt to find more acquaintances already aboard, and the exchange of salutations follows. If the car is boarded near the ferry or bridge toward 6 o'clock, it will be found that many of the men passengers are acquainted. It is like Boston street-car life in this respect, and very unlike that of New-York, where one may board fifty cars and never meet a friend or witness a greeting.

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"Brownie" toques are shown for children, and are immensely popular.

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When it is desired to have several stock collars for one bodice, the neck of the bodice is simply bound and hook eyes are sewn at a distance of two inches apart all round. Hooks are similarly sewn to the lower edge of the stock, and thus the snug and smooth fit which is indispensable to the smart stock is secured, and at the same time a desirable variety is possible.

***

A neat arrangement for the use of a solitary man at his bachelor dinner or smoke consists of a small liqueur bottle and glass, a match case with socket for the wax light, and a rack for a cigar, the whole fitted into a plated tray not more than four inches square. Small pocket and traveling cases holding the tiny candlestick and wax tapers needed to seal a letter while en route are another trifle added to the long list of articles in leather, black steel, silver, and gold to be seen at the stationers' and jewelers'.

***

A revival of half socks and strap slippers for house wear for little girls is noted. In the modern well-heated house, a Summer temperature pervades every room, and thick rugs, with double windows and doors, protect from wandering draughts. The woman whose home is not such a bower of luxurious comfort, and whose idea of Winter dressing is heavy fabrics and enveloping cut, would be surprised to know the number of women who live until luncheon every day in the year in the airiest of cambric and nainsook, lace-trimmed and beribboned frocks, open at the throat, and falling away at the sleeve.

***

Tinted note paper is fashionable this year, especially the grayer shades of blue, heliotrope, and delicate pink. The wax used for sealing the envelope should be of the same color as the paper, but either a shade lighter or darker; dead white wax is often, however, preferred for blue paper.

***

The big silk handkerchiefs in the college colors mount well for cushions for the young collegian's Christmas. They come hemstitched—blue, with a large white "Y" stamped through the centre; orange, with a black "P"; crimson, with an "H," and so on. The reverse of the pillow may be covered with corduroy or furniture velvet in solid color; the handkerchif may be put on and joined to the backing, or a double frill of soft silk, the same shade, may edge the cushion. As the silk of the squares is not heavy, an interlining of Canton flannel of light quality should be used. This is a good suggestion in making up any couch cushions.

***

A woman who is noted among her friends for the delicious coffee invariably served at her table ascribes its excellence to the simple act of heating the dry coffee. The ground berry is put in a hot coffee pot, and set on the range to heat through before the water is added. In this way, she says, the oil of the coffee is generated, and the very best flavor is obtained, "if," she adds, "your coffee is choice to begin with."

***

Over in Paris small machines for making cigarettes are having a great sale. They come in nickel and silver, and stand on four feet like a tiny table. It is easy to learn how to work them, and Frenchwomen are reputed to employ much of their spare time making cigarettes for their husbands and brothers.

***

In an address last week to normal school girls in Philadelphia, Gov. Pattison called attention to the fact that physical culture

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standing by itself did not make a great nation nor one destined to perpetuity. Nor on the other hand did intellectual development alone foster those elements of national greatness that give stability and permanence to a Government. "The hope of the future," said he, "lies in physical and intellectual culture, aided and sustained by moral training. Antiquity failed in everything not because it was weak in physical or intellectual training, but because it failed in moral training."

***

A chafing dish recipe for cooking creamed oysters is slightly different from the usual way: Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a very hot chafing dish. Quickly add some oyster juice, and a cupful of celery, chopped very fine. Then stir in a gill of cream and a teaspoonful of paprika. When all this is coming to a boil, the oysters are turned in and cooked for not more than four or five minutes. Just before serving, stir a glass of sherry into the sauce, though this may be omitted if preferred. Quickness is the necessity of the dish. Not more than six minutes in all should elapse between start and finish.

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An Augusta woman has invented a folding trunk and valise which, according to report, are to be a great boon to the traveling public. The valise, or the trunk, either, can be folded into a flat parcel two inches thick, and either, or both, it is stated, can be placed in the bottom of an ordinary traveling trunk. But why there? Travelers usually take trunks about the country for the purpose of holding wearing apparel, and not more trunks. Much better to descant on the pleasure of leaving the ordinary trunk at home, going off with the folding trunk, which, when not in use, may be shut up and put under the sofa or behind the dressing bureau, to keep the room tidy.

A LETTER AND A QUERY.

It Is to be Hoped Some Woman May Answer Both.

The following letter, received a day or two ago, explains itself. It presents a dilemma which confronts many ambitious and capable women who are devoted home lovers and devoted mothers as well. If any reader of it has found her way out of the dilemma, and satisfactorily solved the problem offered, the "Point of View" will be glad to hear from her and to give this correspondent and the readers of this department the benefit of it.

Dear "Point of View": Since your column is the vantage spot from which so many of us women obtain glimpses of what is going on in the busy world outside our homes, it has occurred to me that it might be profitable for us readers to exchange views occasionally, giving our opinions of the subjects which are agitating our sex everywhere. Many of us have no opportunity of attending clubs or public meetings, but we often think, when we read about the discussions held, that we should like to ask questions and perhaps to answer back once in a while.

For instance, I should like to ask the New Woman what she thinks of this problem, one that confronts many of us whose lives, as Miss Braddon expresses it, "are closed and rounded in the narrow circle of a wedding ring."

How far should a woman sacrifice the details of home comfort for the possible advantages she may be able to secure for her children by undertaking remunerative labor outside the home? How far also should she refrain from wounding the pride of the man she has solemnly vowed to "honor," when he chafes under the imputation that he cannot supply what is necessary for his family?

Perhaps the New Woman, with her superior physique, the result of wise training, may be able to do double duty, and her home will not suffer, though the physical impossibility of a body occupying two places at the same time still remains. How far, then, is a woman justified in leaving husband and children to their own devices or to the perfunctory offices of servants while she enters the business world in order to provide the means, say, for a higher education for a son or a daughter, professional training, music, languages, &c.?

The President of Harvard has recently put himself on record as opposed to a student's being compelled to work his way through college if it be possible for him to avoid it. His observation leads him to conclude that such a task affects a man physically and mentally, and unless possessed of an exceptional constitution he cannot hope to escape the penalty, if not at the time, certainly in after life.

Now, with such a warning, what woman would not be inclined to sacrifice herself for her child? Yet how far is she justified in taking energy and reserve force out of the home for that purpose? Can a mother supply the "home" as it exists in our hearts, our ideal of rest and refuge, where we are sure to find peace and happiness, consideration and love, when her nerves are rasped continually, when her brain is distracted by problems of finance, and her heart is sore by the attempts of those whom she had hoped were friends to overreach her? I should like to know what the New Woman thinks about such a problem. Will you ask her and tell us what she says?

New-York, Dec. 12, 1894. M. C. H.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL STUDY CLUB

At Its Last Meeting It Talked About Vaccination.

The Club for Political Study met as usual at 144 Madison Avenue on Tuesday afternoon. The storm did not prevent a large number of members and visitors from attending, but great disappointment was felt when the Chair announced that Dr. Mary Brinkman, who was to have been the speaker of the day, was confined at home by illness in her family. The subject for the day was "Sanitary Law." As few, if any, of the members felt sufficiently informed upon the subject to discuss it, a member asked that the doctors present give their views upon vaccination. A somewhat spirited argument was carried on between the "vaccinators" and the "antis." Dr. Phoebe Hannaford very beautifully leveled all uneven edges by some playful remarks upon her own experience, which covered almost every phase of the subject. However the truth might be, she could fit an experience which would seem to prove that fear, lack of fear, pure virus, inoculation, vaccination, or no vaccination was the cause of taking the disease. Mrs. Briston Cooper charmed all by her graceful expressions of her belief that positive and negative condition of body and mind had much to do with immunity and susceptibility to disease. Though always a frail woman, yet having at one time lectured thirty-five consecutive evenings, and having to ride miles upon miles in open wagons over plains that were swept by fierce winds, she considered her "positive" physical condition a sufficient resistant to the strain and exposure. Her "oneness" of purpose, her determined and calm positiveness were her physical safeguards, and kept her blood in healthy circulation, the prime source of perfect health.

THE MOTHER'S OUTING.

From Puck.

Tie Lily's sash; and have you brought the bag?
And did you close the windows? Come here, Will!
Dear me! Your handkerchief looks like a rag—
How warm you are! I wish you could keep still;
Don't race about the boat. Yes; by and by
We'll—Bridget, please don't let the baby cry.

That is the Battery, and that's the—Jess,
Come off that railing, and sit here by me;
Or, stay with Bridget, if you like. I guess
You'd better put your coat on. That's the sea.
Off there—you can't be hungry yet, my son!
Where are the biscuits? And give Lily one.

Bridget, why is the baby crying? Hush,
Ted. Lily, Jess! You mustn't romp like that;
Just see those little steam tugs, how they rush—
And watch the waves. Good gracious! Mind your hat,
You'll lose it overboard—oh, oh, oh, oh!
You reckless, careless boy. I told you so!

Your nice new hat! Didn't you hear me call?
You'll be tanned black—run after Lily, quick;
The boat rocks so, she's sure to get a fall.
Jess, what's the matter? are you feeling sick?
You look so pale, lean down your little head;
Get her some ice water, and hurry, Ted.

Oh, don't eat peanuts! You want lemonade?
Well, here's a dime; but, mind you, don't go near—
Why does the baby cry so? I'm afraid
I'll have to take him. Bridget, fetch him here,
And see what those young mischiefs are about;
I wonder why I ever bring them out?

VICTORIA'S WINTER HOUSEKEEPING

How Windsor Castle Is Heated and Lighted.

In a gossipy account of the preparations for the Winter residence at Windsor of the English Queen, a London paper tells how the question of heat and light becomes complicated on account of Victoria's very decided ideas upon the matters.

For lighting the castle four methods are available, all of which are more or less in operation—viz., gas, oil, candles, and the electric light; while for warming and cooking, wood, coal, and gas are used. During the residence of the Court some hundreds of persons are in the castle besides the royal family and the visitors; consequently, the adequate provision of all these processes is of a somewhat gigantic nature, keeping many servants constantly employed.

For the general lighting and heating, gas and coal are adopted; but this is not so in the Queen's own rooms, nor in many other of the royal apartments. In the matter of fires for her own rooms the Queen strictly banishes coal. She has a confirmed preference for wood only. Special supplies of wood have to be obtained for this purpose from the thickly-timbered hills a few miles up the river above Windsor, where a number of workmen are regularly employed on this task. The timber, when felled and roughly trimmed on the spot, is brought down to a wharf on the riverside, where it is dressed and cut up into blocks of fixed sizes; it is then stacked to get seasoned, and as required supplies are brought down to the castle for consumption in the Queen's rooms.

Gas and oil are excluded from her Majesty's apartments. Here light is provided by means of wax candles, all of one special pattern, their daily removal being the duty of a special official. In some of the other apartments gas is utilized, and in other parts oil lamps are burned, gas supplying the quarters of the staff generally. Moreover, although the Queen bars all but candles for her own private use, she has permitted the introduction of an electric light plant. This is placed underneath the north terrace, and is in charge of a special engineer, under the general supervision of a promising electrician. This plant has never been largely used, but the light has been led into and applied to the main corridors, to one or two of the royal apartments, and to the library. A year or so ago the original plant was replaced by newer and more powerful machinery, which would probably suffice to light the whole of the castle if the Queen so willed; but this has not yet occurred, nor is she likely to sanction it. Electric bells and telephones abound throughout the castle, but electric light is allowed very limited play.

The coal required for Windsor Castle chiefly comes from certain collieries in North Wales, brought in trainloads of perhaps 500 tons at a time. From the station it is carted to the castle, in various parts of which are deep and spacious cellars into which it is tipped. Hence it is conveyed as required to the different rooms and offices, numbering some hundreds.

Lifts are almost unknown in the castle; consequently the coal has to be hoisted from the cavernous cellars and carried hither and thither by coal porters. The replenishing of the fires is carried out upon a most careful and efficient plan, footmen and other higher servants receiving the coal from the porters and passing it on to the royal apartments at intervals throughout the day.

Each official connected with heating and lighting the castle has his allotted duties and recognized position; and thus the residence of the highest lady in the land is lighted and warmed in efficient manner by many and various processes.

IS THIS WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES?

Not Enough Bismarcks to Make Princess Bismarcks.

The Boston Herald says the noblest, the most satisfying tribute that could be paid to woman is Prince Bismarck's "All that I am I owe to my wife," and The Herald further remarks: "Ah, ladies, be content with such a eulogy as that."

And the Springfield Republican aptly goes on:

"Alice in 'Wonderland' said of some verses that she repeated which seemed to have no meaning: 'But they are nice, grand words to say,' and the same may be observed concerning The Herald's sentiment. Does The Herald know just what the remark means? Any woman would be satisfied to help her husband become distinguished, and in that case would be content with the same eulogy. Does The Herald mean that every woman must try to raise her husband to a standard where he may eulogize her? It is a pity to call The Herald down from the high horse so gallantly mounted, but the outlook for the larger part of the women is so miserably poor! When a man is ready to make the most of his God-given power, and receives and appreciates the help a wife is always ready to offer, the 'ladies' are 'content' with a similar eulogy and always will be, in spite of The Herald's implied apprehension. It is a proper supply of husbands who deserve this tribute which is lacking."

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

After the excitement of Christmas Day is over there follows a week of school holidays which little folk sometimes find hard to spend. Of course, if there is skating or coasting no child finds time hang heavy on his hands, but to city little folk these pleasures are rare, and cannot be depended upon. It is a good chance, however, to go about in your own city and see some of the things that strangers travel a good many miles to look at. New-York is a big, important city, but persons who live here all the time do not realize how big and important it is to those who do not, and to whom a trip to New-York is the event of a lifetime. Last Summer a New-York woman, who was boarding in a little New-England town, was talking one day to the clerk in the village store, and he asked her several questions about New-York, referring to churches and public buildings, as if he knew all about them. She finally said: "How long since you left there?" and was surprised to find that he had never been in the city. He had a great curiosity about it, and he had studied a map of the place so faithfully that he had a very good idea of the location of many points of interest. It is to be feared he was better posted than many a boy and girl who have lived in the city all their lives. The Winter vacation will be a good time for children to look up some of the places in the city that they have not seen, and which are well worth seeing. There are two new statues lately put in place, that of Dr. Sims, an eminent surgeon of New-York, in Bryant Park, and the one of Thorwaldsen, which was only unveiled last month, and which stands at the Sixth Avenue entrance to Central Park. Not long before his death the great Danish sculptor made a mold of himself, and from this the bronze statue was made, and presented to the city by the Danes living in and near New-York. Up at the Metropolitan Museum there is a famous collection of musical instruments that you have not all seen, surely. The beautiful cathedral on Fifth Avenue, at Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, will be new to many of you, and it is just the sort of cathedral that persons sail over to Europe and visit and then come home and write about.

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It is a caution to boys, and girls, (since they are bicyclists as well as their brothers,) that oil should not be allowed to touch the rubber tire of the wheel. Oil is an enemy to rubber, and great care is necessary in using the oil can about the wheel.

***

An English paper printed for young folks recently offered a prize for a list of the twelve greatest living men of all nations. The following is a list according to the votes given by the competitors, and it is interesting that there are two Americans among them, for English children are not thought to be much interested in affairs over here. The boys and girls evidently thought electrical invention came next to statesmanship, for they have ranked Edison right after Gladstone and Bismarck, and before soldiers, actors, and explorers: 1, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; 2, Prince von Bismarck; 3, Thomas Alva Edison; 4, Marquis of Salisbury; 5, German Emperor; 6, Henry Irving; 7, H. M. Stanley; 8, Lord Rosebery; 9, Viscount Wolseley; 10, John Ruskin; 11, General Booth; 12, President Cleveland.

***

Those of you who were out in the fog on Wednesday can have some idea of what the famous London fogs are like. It is rare that New-York has fogs as dense as Wednesday's was, or that last as long, but London is often longer and worse fog-bound than we were last week. Looking from a bridge car down toward the river about 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday gave one a very curious feeling. Instead of the line of water up and down with the harbor and statue of Liberty in the distance, a great cloud of white wool apparently had rolled over everything quite up to the floor of the bridge. It looked so thick and firm that it seemed as if one could step off into it and only sink down very gently in its softness; the whistles of the boats that were creeping around somewhere far below sounded strange and muffled, and once in a while a bell sounded up from below, faint and far away, though it must have been on some boat just under the bridge, or it could not have been heard at all. That is part of the queer effect of a fog—it muffles all sounds, and in a city this stillness is strange and unnatural. Over in Brooklyn the trolley cars made things still more queer; they would glide out of the gray bank without a sound, their big headlights softened, but shining, and, while you looked, with a whirr they passed, the boom of their gongs sounding back the ghost of the usual deep-mouthed clang. It was really like a London fog, only those are blacker, making the streets dark as at nightfall, and all the smoke and grime of the big city settles down on top of the fog, so that you feel sometimes as if you could not breathe.

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Watch this department next Sunday for a Christmas story.

South Carolina Young Men in Office.

From The Baltimore Herald.

The admonition to give the young man a chance does not apply to South Carolina. The Governor of that State is thirty-one, his Attorney General twenty-five, and the Adjutant General twenty-four years of age.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

877-879 Broadway.

THE LARGEST Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, Egyptian, and India House in the World.

Oriental Holiday Gifts.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Shirvan, Daghestan, and Carabagh Rugs,
Size 3.6x5.6; splendid patterns; were 10.00, **7.50**

Carabagh, Shiraz, and Yourook Rugs,
Size 3.6x8; very silky; were 18.00, **13.50**

Samarkand Rugs,
2.6x4.6 ft., **4.75**

Shiraz, Kazak, and Persian Rugs,
4x7 to 3.6x8 ft., **18.00** to **24.00**

India Felt Rugs,
Emb'd'd, 4x8 ft., **5.00**

Antique Carabagh Rugs,
2.10x5 ft., **4.50** to **8.00**

Bokara Rugs,
3x5 ft., **12.00** to **18.00**

One Million Oriental Toys, Dolls, and Tree Ornaments,
5c. 10c. 15c.
50c. doz., 1.00 doz., 1.50 doz.,
20c. 25c.
2.00 doz. 2.75 doz. and upward.

STAVENHAGEN AND GERARDY

Their Second Concert Given Yesterday Afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

The second concert of the pianist, Bernhard Stavenhagen, and the violoncellist, Jean Gerardy, was given at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The appearance of the auditorium was food for thought. If two artists who achieved such distinguished success at their first appearance could do no better than that at their second in the way of drawing an audience, why give concerts at all? Truly, this public is, like woman in her hours of ease, "uncertain, coy, and hard to please." No doubt in the course of time musical managers will take to giving away chromos with their pounds of tea. They will offer living pictures between the solos, instead of orchestral numbers, or will promise a supper and a dance after the concert, without extra charge.

The entertainment offered yesterday afternoon was fully worthy of enthusiastic patronage. To be sure, there is nothing sensational about either Stavenhagen or Gerardy; but they present a combination of solid merits that deserves public attention. Gerardy's youth and his short trousers do not require any consideration whatever. He does not play the 'cello remarkably for a boy; he plays it remarkably without any qualification whatever. His performance yesterday afternoon of a concerto by De Swert was that of a virtuoso of the highest accomplishments and a musician of exceptional temperament. Nothing but innate gifts can account for the intense feeling which this youth puts into his work. His technics are indeed fine, his double stopping and his staccato commanding especial praise; but he makes no parade of them. He employs them legitimately and does not forget to make the instrument sing when the music is involved. Gerardy is precocious in the early maturity of his style. He plays like a man and a poet.

Mr. Stavenhagen is a pianist of uncommon merit. He lacks that peculiar but indescribable personal magnetism that has such potent influence with an audience; but he has, on the other hand, a range and variety of force and color that keeps the ear charmed. The mind is well satisfied, too, by the taste and discrimination with which he distributes his effects. The Liszt E flat concerto yesterday afforded him ample opportunity for the display of a purely pianistic style, with a broad scale of dynamics and tone-color. He played the composition with delicious clarity, with a beautiful crystaline touch in the runs, and with a clean-cut diginity of utterance in the declamatory passages. The reading, we are to presume, as coming from a favorite pupil of Liszt, was authoritative. It certainly was enthusiastic and fascinating. These two artists are to give recitals on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Music lovers ought not to miss hearing them.

TO GIVE THEM A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The Children's Aid Society Appeals for Contributions for the Little Ones.

The Children's Aid Society for Poor Children has issued an appeal for contributions, that it may make this Christmas season a happy one for the little ones whom it cares for. The appeal

SOCIETY SEES NO CLOUD

Ward McAllister Happy Over the Outlook for the Season.

LORD CRAVEN UNHAPPY IN AMERICA

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin Return Home to Entertain Lavishly, but They Do Not Want to See Reporters.

The majority of society people are in the best of spirits. There is the brightest kind of a season before them. There is not a cloud even the size of a man's hand on the social horizon.

As Ward McAllister takes his midday drive up Fifth Avenue in a hansom, or strolls down the avenue to his club in the afternoon, his face looks happier than ever, even happier than on the night of the Patriarchs', when he looked upon the ballroom at Delmonico's, with its throng of dancers larger and gayer than ever before, and murmured "It is well."

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin from Scotland is probably the cause of a great deal of this joyousness among fashionable folk, for there are "whisperings in the air," saying that the Martins intend to entertain this Winter more lavishly than ever before.

Their house, at 22 West Twentieth Street, is now in a state of chaos. Curtains are being hung at the windows, carpets are being put down, dozens of trunks are being unpacked, and, in fact, there is all the confusion connected with opening a fashionable New-York mansion.

Mrs. Martin positively refuses to talk with any reporters. Her husband is likewise mute as to his plans and his stay abroad. When a reporter for The New-York Times called at the Martin house yesterday the door was opened by a portly butler with an English accent which would have made the average young man about town green with envy had he heard it.

"No, Mrs. Martin has no idea of talking to reporters," said the butler, drawing himself up to the full height of his great dignity.

The reporter turned to go.

At that instant Mr. Martin's brother came forth from the house. He recognized the reporter, and nodded pleasantly.

"No," he said, as he started to walk up the avenue, "neither Mr. nor Mrs. Martin wish to talk with reporters. From the minute of their arrival at Quarantine life has been made almost a burden to them. An army of newspaper men boarded the Teutonic at Quarantine and literally besieged Mr. and Mrs. Martin, asking them enough questions about everything and nothing at all to bring on nervous prostration.

"I don't see what there is to interview them about. They have simply come back as any other travelers from Europe might do, and are to take up their old life here in just about the same way as they left it. Mr. Martin's son-in-law, the Earl of Craven, did not come over with them, because he said the reporters for one or two rather sensational papers here did not allow him to spend a peaceful minute. Mrs. William Astor told me the same thing. She said: 'Here in England I can live in comparative quiet and privacy; but in America—well, you know how miserable some of the reporters make life.'"

At this point of the conversation Mr. Martin had reached the Union Club, of which he is a member, and which he entered after a parting "Mr. and Mrs. Martin will do a good deal of entertaining this Winter, and will go back to Europe to divide the season between Paris, London, and their place in Scotland."

The home of the Martins, "amid the heather," is said to be one of the handsomest places in Scotland, the park being plentifully stocked with game of "fin, fur, and feather."

In telling of Mr. and Mrs. Martin's hospitality at their Scottish home, a newspaper said a day or two ago that they had entertained 105 guests in four months. The seeming exactness of these figures is, of course, very interesting, but it does not rid the statement of a certain amount of vagueness. Mr. and Mrs. Martin might have entertained two or three hundred people at a reception or dance in one day, and the incident would not have been anything out of the ordinary, or they might have extended their hospitality to only two or three people in four months, and yet the circumstance would have been quite a social event, provided the guests were especially distinguished. But probably the figures are merely meant to prove how warm and lavish is the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin. No fashionable New-Yorker, however, can be ignorant of that fact.

***

The many receptions, weddings, luncheons, dinners, and, most of all, the large number of dances, have kept society people in the merriest kind of a whirl during the past week.

Of course society talked of almost nothing on Monday but the Patriarchs'. The women were as busy as ever having the finishing touches put to their ball dresses, and the men kept the florists at work the whole day with their orders for flowers for those with whom they were to dance the cotillion. In the afternoon the first meeting of the Michaux Bicycle Club on upper Broadway added to the general festivities of the day. The evening was probably the gayest which the social side of New-York will see in many a day. The Edwards's dinner at Sherry's filled the ballroom in which it was given with 150 young folk. The opera drew its usual crowd of fashionable people, almost every one of whom was seen later in the evening at the Patriarchs'.

Society rested on Tuesday, but the gayety began again on Wednesday, when there were a half-dozen or more weddings in and near town, and the first meeting of the Wednesday Cotillion was held at Sherry's in the evening.

The last part of the week has been comparatively dull, although the fashionable set of Brooklyn and a good many society people from New-York turned out in force at the Prospect Heights Assembly's first dance on Thursday evening, which, by the way, was as successful as any one of its predecessors has been.

Society has indeed had "a busy week of it."

***

The report that Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are to give a large ball in January has created a great deal of interest in social circles. The Goulds will open their handsome house at 857 Fifth Avenue on Jan. 8, and it said that they will then send out invitations for one of the largest dances of the season. The Goulds will pass the Christmas holidays in their cottage at Lakewood, N. J., with several friends and Mrs. Gould's mother, Mrs. Kingdon, as their guests.

The rooms in the Fifth Avenue mansion are amply large enough to accommodate 400 or 500 guests without any of the unpleasantness of crowding. The house is being furnished about as handsomely as any other dwelling in New-York. It is to contain some of the handsomest furniture sent from various foreign countries for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Among Mrs. Gould's guests at the big dance will be her sisters-in-law, Miss Helen M. Gould and Miss Anna Gould. Doubtless, about the same people who were seen at the Patriarchs' will attend the ball.

***

An auction sale of the belongings of a distinguished social personage upon whom fortune has suddenly ceased to smile is not an everyday incident. Therefore, the auction rooms at 9 West Twenty-eighth Street, at which the handsome collection of rugs, bric-à-brac, pictures, &c., belonging to Prince Galitzine has been for sale for the past three days, have been well filled with bidders, and also with visitors who possibly went to the sale more from curiosity than for any other reason.

Prince Galitzine is very well known in New-York and Newport society. He has entertained lavishly and been entertained everywhere. Last week his many friends received invitations to attend the sale of his "goods and chattels." The invitations were elaborate, and bore an engraving of a red crown, which is the Prince's seal. Prince Galitzine has attended the auction himself, and has held a kind of informal reception there. He is a handsome man, and has always been among the most popular foreigners in this country.

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Fashionable people who love good music are looking forward with no small amount of pleasure to the first of James Fitch Thomson's song recitals, which is to take place at the Waldorf on Tuesday. Mr. Thomson is a well-known baritone of the Wagner Grand Opera.

His recitals are to be given under the patronage of Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt; Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. J. I. Kane, Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Fish, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Miss Breese. The recital will take place at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained only by invitation, or upon application to one of the patronesses.

The second recital is to be given on Jan. 8, the third on Jan. 22, and the last on Feb. 5.

***

The Strollers, formerly known as the Columbia College Dramatic Club, have just completed the schedule of the plays they will produce this season.

In the week beginnig Dec. 31 and ending Jan. 5, inclusive, the members will play at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, in aid of the Orthopedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. "The Belle's Stratagem," by Mrs. Hannah Crowley and revised by Edward Fales Coward, First Vice President of The Strollers, will be presented. There will be matinées on Thursday and Saturday.

The Lenten Run, from March 4 to March 9, will also take place at the Berkeley Lyceum, in aid of some charity which has not yet been decided upon, when a farcical comedy which has never before been presented in this country will be seen.

The Strollers announce that they will produce an entirely new musical play now being written in London, in April. The charity for which it will be given will be selected later.

The annual report of The Strollers shows that they have contributed about $5,000 to various charities in the last year.

In the announcement of the coming plays The Strollers say: "On account of the apparent misconception of the club's position toward Columbia College, The Strollers wish to state that during the past year they have severed all connection with that institution."

Those on the committee in charge of the coming plays are Benjamin Aymar, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., J. Philip Benkard, Walter Lawrence Bogert, Edward Fales Coward, Edward Rush Duer, Richard S. Emmet, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Valentine G. Hall, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Thomas Hugh Kelly, Lorillard Kip, Oliver H. Perry La Farge, Edwin M. Post, Robert C. Sands, and J. W. de Peyster Toler.

Tickets for the plays may be obtained of Benjamin Aymar, Secretary, 501 Fifth Avenue, or of the patronesses, of whom there will doubtless be the usual long list, and whose names will be announced later.

***

A new fad, which has become fashionable, is attending morning lectures. Private houses are the most popular places for these affairs, but when houses are too small, the Waldorf, or Sherry's, or some other equally smart place, is selected.

Among others, Mrs. Flint is to give a series of lectures on Architecture, at the Waldorf, in January. She has many well-known names among her patrons. She gave three of these talks last Winter in Mrs. Lawrence Hutton's library, with great success.

Among the patrons are Stanford White, Frances Lathrop, Thomas Harkeys, Edwin Blashfield, Prof. Allan Marquand, Charles Dudley Warner, and others equally well known in arts and letters.

***

The engagement which was formally announced last week of Miss Daisy Dixon to Eben Stevens, and which was first reported early in the Autumn by The New-York Times, has created a great deal of interest among society people. Miss Dixon, who is an attractive brunette, with high color and charming manners, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs William P. Dixon of this city.

Mr. Stevens is a son of Alexander H. Stevens of Lawrence, L. I., and President of the Sixth National Bank of this city. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Yale, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He has recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever.

The young people have known each other for a long time, but as engagements are always surprises, theirs has come as one to their many friends. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon.

***

"A Character Ball" will be given by the Drawing-Room Club on the evening of Feb. 19, at Delmonico's. The affair will combine the annual reception and the tenth anniversary of the founding of the club. The character representations have been chosen from paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

***

The annual meeting and dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of New-York is to be held at the Hotel Waldorf to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. Over 150 of the New-York Alumni have expressed their intention to be present, and the meeting is expected to be one of the most successful and enthusiastic in the history of the association.

President Raymond and several members of the college Faculty will be present, and the College Glee Club will assist in enlivening the dinner with songs. Speeches will be made by Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton, Andrew Carnegie, Warner Miller, William H. McElroy, Charles Emory Smith, and other distinguished alumni. Henry E. Howland will represent Yale, and James W. Alexander, Princeton. It will be the first annual meeting of the association since the inauguration of President Raymond.

***

The Michaux Bicycle Club promises to be a success, judging from its opening meeting on Monday afternoon, and the names of those who have joined, which have already been published. The club will meet again to-morrow afternoon, on Thursday afternoon, and on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Bowman's Academy, Fifty-second Street, near Broadway, where the club meets on these days, will doubtless always be well filled with fashionable folk, all of whom are fast becoming very expert in cycling.

***

The first service of the Church Choral Society for this season will be held at the church of Zion and St. Timothy, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19, and Thursday evening, Dec. 20. The course consists of six services, three in the afternoon, and three in the evening. The subscription is $15, which entitles the subscriber to eighteen tickets. Henry Lewis Morris, 16 Exchange Place, is Secretary of the society.

***

Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt of 934 Fifth Avenue has sent out cards for a large reception on Dec. 19, to introduce her daughter, Miss Rosina Sherman Hoyt.

***

On Monday mornings the Post-Graduate Sewing Class holds its meetings at the home of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Hall is President, the other officers being Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Mrs. Charles Pell.

***

Among the pleasantest social incidents yesterday was the large reception given by Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey Moore of 11 East Sixty-fifth Street. The wedding of Mrs. Moore, who was formerly Miss Louise Heartshorne, attracted the interest of society people last Spring. Mrs. Moore is strikingly handsome, and expects to do a good deal of entertaining this season.

***

The wedding of Bishop Potter's daughter to W. H. Hyde, the artist, will take place on Wednesday, in Grace Church, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It will attract a good deal of attention.

A reception will be given after the ceremony at 10 Washington Square.

***

Contrary to former announcements, the much-talked-of marriage of Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba Acosta, daughter of Mrs. Ricardo Acosta, to William Earl Dodge Stokes will not take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The wedding will be celebrated at the bride's home, 48 West Forty-seventh Street, on Jan. 3, at noon.

***

Governor-elect and Mrs. Morton will open the annual Charity Ball, to be given for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at Music Hall on Jan. 31.

***

The regular weekly reception of Mrs. Frank Leslie, on Thursday evening, at her apartments, in the Gerlach, was well attended by literary and musical folk. There were the usual good music and recitation. Miss Burns and Mrs. Sargent recited, and "Archie" Gunn and others sang.

***

An incident of more than usual interest to literary and society people will be the reading and critique of "Trilby" by Miss Mary S. Thompson, next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Woman's Exchange Building, 12 East Thirtieth Street.

Miss Thompson's readings and recitations are well known here, and she has received some of the most favorable criticisms from the press and many prominent authors.

Tickets for the reading may be obtained at the Woman's Exchange for the very reasonable price of 50 cents.

***

Mrs. George G. Shelton gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 521 Madison Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Harriet Shelton, who wore a pretty gown of white satin and carried a bunch of pink roses and violets. The débutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Mabel Simmons, Miss Carolyn Van Der Burgh, Miss Marietta Ludington, Miss Grace Stanton, Miss Ethel Williams, Miss Annetta Bliss, and Miss Alice Wendt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lieber, who were married Nov. 27, have just returned from their wedding tour, and are at the St. Lawrence, Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, their future home. Their reception days will be the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

***

Miss Graham, the daughter of Robert S. Graham, the Philadelphia millionaire, gave an elaborate pink luncheon on Saturday in honor of Miss Falconer of New-York. The table was profusely decorated with La France roses. Covers were laid for ten persons.

***

One of the pleasantest dinners of the past week was given by Mrs. John Kelly to Mgr. Satolli, at 34 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Monday evening.

The table decorations were in white and purple, the Papal colors. Mrs. Kelly's other guests were Mgr. Satolli's secretary, Dr. Papi; Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, and Dr. and Mrs. Keys. Mrs. Kelly is the widow of the late John Kelly and a niece of the late Cardinal McCloskey.

***

Dispatches from Washington say that Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, who is reported engaged to Howard Gould, has announced her intention of giving up the stage. Miss Tyler has been received by the most prominent society people at the Capital, including Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Carlisle. It is said that George J. Gould and his family no longer object to the marriage.

***

Mrs. Richard S. Dana gave an enjoyable luncheon to a number of her friends yesterday, at her town house, 1,031 Fifth Avenue.

***

Oliver Thomas Fiske and M. Frederic Ennis, well known in New-York amateur theatricals, are to appear in the amateur production of the Greek play "Ion," at New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

ONLY A TEMPORARY WEDDING PRESENT

Furniture Given to Mrs. Sterling Taken Away by Burly Truckmen.

When Mrs. Tessie Sterling of 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street was married, she was much surprised, but greatly pleased, to receive from one of her numerous friends a suite of furniture as a wedding present. Of course, she thought the present was very costly, and unusual to come from one other than a relative, but she received it, used it, and thought nothing more of the matter.

While she was busying herself about her duties in her house about a week ago, a knock came to the door. When the servant opened the door two burly truckmen pushed her aside, and rushing into the house, proceeded to remove the furniture. The men claimed that the furniture belonged to a firm of furniture dealers. They brushed Mrs. Sterling aside when she attempted to stop them, and so she obtained a warrant for their arrest.

"The proceeding was quite a surprise to me," she said in court yesterday morning, "and I thought the men were simply committing a burglary."

One of the men who took the furniture away explained to Mrs. Sterling that, although the suite was a present to her, the donor had not paid for the goods.

Mrs. Sterling seemed much surprised when this statement was made, but she would not consent to the withdrawal of the complaint against the men, claiming that they used undue violence. Samuel Barnett, one of the accused men, was then arraigned before Justice Burke in the Harlem Police Court, but as it was shown that he had merely pushed the woman aside, when she attempted to restrain him from taking the goods, the Justice discharged Barnett.

AN IMPORTANT NEW PICTURE:

"1805" Napoleon at Austerlitz

A superb engraving by JULES JACQUET from the original by J. L. E. MEISSONIER in the collection and by special permission of the DUC D'AUMALE.

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No. 7 West 28th Street, where also may be found a choice collection of pictures suitable for

Holiday Gifts

at prices from FIVE DOLLARS upward.

Call or send for descriptive pamphlet.

CROWNED WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS, INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

SOCIAL MATTERS IN MONTCLAIR

Successful Entertainment by the Dramatic Club—Concerts and Dances.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Montclair Dramatic Club presented Bulwer's comedy, "Money," before a large audience in the Opera House to-night.

A concert was given in Central Hall, Bloomfield, last night, under the auspices of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, by the Ariel Ladies' Quartet, Miss Ida Branth, the violin virtuoso, and other artists.

The cadets of the Montclair Military Academy gave a large hop in the gymnasium building last night. Next Thursday they will give an exhibition drill and reception in the rink.

The Rev. William Walton Clark lectured on "What to Do and How to Do It," in the First Presbyterian Church last evening.

The first of the popular assemblies was given at the Montclair Club Wednesday evening.

At the entertainment of the Montclair Club Monday evening, Mrs. Georgia Powers-Carhart sang, J. S. Burdett recited, I. Alexander Silberberg played the piano, and Messrs. Brooks and Denton gave banjo duets.

A Russian tea was given in the parlors of the Christian Union Church on Tuesday evening by the King's Daughters of Upper Montclair.

A meeting of the Watsessing Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at the home of Mrs. Hoyt of Bloomfield on Wednesday evening.

A memorial to Lady Wolverton, the founder of the Needlework Guild, was held at the home of Mrs. James H. Van Rensselaer, the President of the branch in Belleville, on Wednesday evening. The farce, "The Obstinate Family" was presented, and there was vocal and instrumental music.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrill of New-York addressed the Essex County Bible Society in the First Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening.

It was ladies' night at the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association on Monday, and after Mrs. Ogier and Mrs. More had won the prizes for the highest scores, 158 and 136, respectively, a dance was enjoyed.

Miss Bertha Griffith was surprised at her home in Orchard Street Tuesday evening with a reception.

The Wheelmen's Orchestra will give a reception and ball in the Opera House Monday night.

The first Madrigal Society concert will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, Wednesday evening, when the society will be assisted by Miss Lillian V. Parslow, violinist, and a quartet composed of Mrs. Bloodgood of New-York, Mrs. Bromley of East Orange, George Kirwin of Newark, and W. W. Schouler.

The Orchestral Society's first concert has been postponed to Friday evening, Dec. 28.

Dr. Homer B. Sprague's first Shakesperian lecture will be given in Trinity Presbyterian Church Thursday evening.

NEWPORT NOT YET DESERTED

People Who Are Planning to Spend the Winter There—News of Interest.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 15.—A few Summer residents who had lingered much longer than usual closed their cottages this week and left for their Winter homes. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bedlow went to New-York, as usual; Mrs. Samuel Engs and the Misses Engs went to Washington to spend the Winter with Mrs. Royal Bradford, Mrs. Engs's oldest daughter, and Samuel F. Pratt left on Thursday for his Boston residence. Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs of New-York are now the only cottagers left here. They expect to remain till the end of December.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden were here from New-York this week to note the progress of the work on their handsome villa on Harrison Avenue. It has been two years in building. Mr. and Mrs. Burden expect to occupy it next season. It is of stone and wood, and is most picturesquely situated, near the residence of Commodore Morgan. From it there are beautiful views of Narragansett Bay on one side and the ocean on the other.

Among the other Summer residents here this week were E. S. Huntington of Brooklyn, John A. Pinaud, J. W. Gaynor, and David H. King, Jr., of New-York, and Frederick Allard and John Allard of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells are having their cottage prepared for them. With their children, they are coming next week to remain till after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, who are to remain here all Winter, returned from New-York Thursday. Col. E. M. Neill, Miss Rook, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ives are also back from New-York. Miss Mabel Norman has returned from Boston, where she visited her sister, Mrs. Frederick Prince.

Edward Parker Deacon, who, with his daughter, expected to remain here all Winter, changed his mind, and on Wednesday went back to Westfield, Mass., where he has delightful quarters and excellent opportunities for Miss Deacon's education.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Swan have gone to New-York for a month. Capt. M. C. Marin is also in New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby are spending the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. John N. A. Griswold at their Bellevue Avenue villa.

Mrs. John G. Weaver is the guest of her son, Benjamin Weaver.

Henry Oelrichs of New-York, brother of Charles M. and Hermann Oelrichs, whose health is very poor, will remain here at the Swinburne cottage, Greenough Place, all Winter.

Miss Elizabeth Callender, formerly of New-York, but who for a decade has resided continuously at her cottage on Narragansett Avenue, is seriously ill.

HOLIDAY PLANS AT LENOX

Many Cottagers Will Open Their Houses for the Merry Yuletide.

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 15.—Many of the cottagers will open their Summer homes and entertain large house parties during the holidays. Mr. John Sloane will have a party of friends at his new country house, Wyndhurst. He has already come on to make preparations for their reception. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane will not open Elm Court, as it is undergoing repairs and alterations, but they and their daughters will be in Lenox for the holidays.

Mr. Clinton Gilmore has been in Lenox for a week or two fox hunting. He has several fine skins to show his friends.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes will entertain a large party at Shadow Brook during the holidays, including a number of Yale students, friends and classmates of Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr. These young men will have an opportunity to hunt rabbits and foxes, which are abundant on the mountain lands owned by Mr. Stokes.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bishop will spend the Winter abroad, most of the time at Genoa, Italy. They will be met by their son, Courtland Bishop, at Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan have not closed their cottage yet, and will not do so until after New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons will open Stonover for the holiday season, and will entertain a party of young people, friends of Miss Constance Parsons.

Miss Cary and Miss Rotch have been spending some weeks here, and will remain until after New Year's. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bacon of Boston, who have been here some time, will also stay on until after the holidays.

Mr. Henri M. Braem has advertised his cottage here for sale, together with about 200 acres of fine farming land.

Mr. Charles Lanier will have a party of friends at Allen Winden for the holidays.

HOLIDAYS AT LAKEWOOD

Hotels Making Great Preparations to Celebrate the Season.

BALLS TO BE GIVEN AT ALL OF THEM

Success of the Opening Reception at the New Golf Club House—Entertainments of the Week—Recent Arrivals.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 15.—The fast-approaching holidays and their attending gayeties are now the chief topic of interest at hotels and cottages. The dull days of this week did not prevent a certain amount of social pleasure, which began with the Golf Club tea at the new clubhouse. In spite of the inclement weather, a large number of cottagers drove out to the housewarming.

The clubhouse, which has recently been completed, and is designed only for this season, comprises two reception rooms, one for the men and one for the women of the club. For Saturday's tea the women's room was hung with pink bunting and cedar boughs. Here Mrs. Jasper Lynch and Mrs. William T. Nelson received. Mrs. Robert Kerr and Mrs. Edward L. Morse were the hostesses in the men's room, where the hangings were white bunting. A pretty feature of the clubhouse is the wide fireplace, with picturesque crane and kettle.

Among the guests of the club were Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. A. T. Compton, Miss Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, the Misses Hutchinson, Miss Laura Kimball, Miss Ferris, Miss Marguerite Glover, Beverly Tilden, Robert Kerr, and Prof. John Wiley.

Miss Compton gave a tea for her friend, Miss Rockefeller of New-York, at her home, in Forest Avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. A. T. Compton, Miss Compton, and Miss Rockefeller received. Mrs. John H. Stewart and Miss Davis served tea and chocolate from a charmingly-decorated tea table with pink lights, pink roses, and, following the manner formerly practiced by Miss Compton in town, pink ribbons from the chandelier closely interwoven with feathery fern and secured to the corners of the square table. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, the Rev. and Mrs C. H. McClellan, Miss McClellan, Mrs. E. L. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. S. D. Davis, Miss Elsie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Morse, Dr. Paul Kimball, George W. Ellis, and Dr. C. L. Lindley.

A meeting for the furtherance of preparations for the amateur dramatic entertainment which will be given for the Women's Aid Society of All Saints' Memorial Church was held Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. James Converse, in Forest Avenue. The first rehearsal will occur next Tuesday evening.

The opening of two large hotels this week promises plenty of social pleasure for the holiday season. At both houses programmes of entertainments and amusement have been prepared by the managers. At the Lakewood Hotel, which opened its doors Wednesday, the new register shows more names than at the opening last year. There is little or no change in the public rooms; the log fire in the huge fireplace, which is never permitted to go out while the house remains open, burns with old-time cheeriness. The sun gallery, east of the main door has been fitted with Moorish fretwork similar to that on the west side. Divans with cushions and new rugs in tones of yellow, with palms and plants, make a most attractive resting place. The decorating of the ballroom will be accomplished next week, and the first ball of the season will be given New Year's Eve.

Beginning with the entertainment for the benefit of the Lakewood Library, for which Mr. Sterry loaned the music room last night, there will be a long list of attractions led by the Gilbert Dramatic Company of Brooklyn, which is booked for the night of Dec. 21. The orchestra concerts, which form no small part of the season's pleasure, began Friday morning. Where drives are so prominent a feature, the establishment of a new livery in connection with the house will be appreciated. The riding and hunts will be in charge of Mrs. Dixon and her brother, R. J. Stephenson, again this year. Dr. Paul T. Kimball will be the house physician. The booking for the coming holidays exceeds that of former seasons, and includes the names of Col. William Jay, Mrs. Pio Echeverria, James H. Benedict, H. A. La Fetra, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wadsworth, C. M. Englis, and Theodore W. Myers of New-York.

The opening of the Laurel-in-the-Pines today is marked by a dance this evening. Mrs. Francis P. Freeman has a party of friends with her who are attending the dance, for which the new orchestra is furnishing the music. A supper follows the dancing. The lower floor of the hotel is but little changed, the sconces, the open fire, the Eastern rugs, and exquisite coloring of the decorations remain as last season. The guest rooms to the number of considerably more than a hundred have been decorated in the pale tints which are characteristic of this house, new hangings add to the attractions in many of the suites, while palms and plants line the long corridors. The new Haviland china, made especially for the opening this season, comprises thousands of pieces, all of graceful design, with attractive decorations and the house monogram. Holiday engagements include Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, L. M. Norwood, the Misses Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hoskier, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Skidmore of New-York; Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore, Mrs. Henry Du Pont and Miss Du Pont of Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Otis, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wylie, Miss Rhinelander, and Miss M. M. Harriman of Brooklyn.

Holiday preparations at the Laurel House are going rapidly forward. A ball will be given during holiday week, also an afternoon cotillion, with music from town to supplement the home orchestra for the concerts and dances. Among the parties to spend the Yuletide is that led by Mrs. Gustav Schwab and a party of Princeton University men.

At the Palmer House there will be music by the new orchestra, dances, and card parties.

Dr. C. L. Lindley delivered the second of his instructive lectures Monday evening and Wednesday afternoon in the Fourth Street School Building.

"Brownies in Fairyland" was given for the benefit of the Lakewood Library in the school building in Fourth Street Thursday night. The entertainment was repeated at the Lakewood Hotel last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell of Westchester came this week to occupy the cottage at the corner of Forest Avenue and Third Street.

The cottage owned by Samuel S. Beard, in Fourth Street, near Forest Avenue, has been leased by George Ropes of Boston.

Mrs. George J. Gould was the guest of Martin J. S. De Garmendia at luncheon at the Laurel House Thursday.

Gen. John B. Frisbie of the City of Mexico and his son, L. C. Frisbie, are among the arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel.

Lispenard Stewart of New-York is at the Laurel House this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bartlett of New-York are staying at the Palmer House.

Laurel House guests this week include Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clinton Blair, and Mrs. W. C. Dewey, Miss M. A. Johnston, the Misses Babcock, Miss Cram, Mrs. H. L. Lockwood, Miss S. B. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peek, Miss Edna Peek, W. W. Fouche, Louis A. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers, Mrs. La Barr, Mrs. Leighton, W. Sidney Smith, E. J. Gavegan, F. W. Wigand, W. A. Kissam, the Rev. R. W. Bradin, Mrs. Henry N. Beers, Mrs. Lucius Beers, and Fred Irving Cox of New-York; Mrs. F. De C. May and Mrs. Audenried of Washington; Mrs. George B. Sloan, and George B. Sloan, Jr., of Oswego; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Fox of Philadelphia, Mrs. Amasa Stone of Cleveland, and Frederick Bulkley Hyde of Hartford.

Among the arrivals for the first week at the Lakewood Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Sayre, Miss Englis, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibbs, Miss Pengalley of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Miss Coleman, L. A. Ansbacher of New-York, F. A. Craig of Plattsburg, and David E. Green and Miss Green of Orange.

All-Winter guests at this house include Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Proctor, Charles Proctor, Mrs. Augustus Schell, Simon Rothschild, Mrs. H. C. Gotthold, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Merwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Risley of New-York; Mrs. M. W. Alden of Millbrook, N. Y., and M. M. Nolan of Albany.

Registered at the Palmer House are William Sohmer, Edwin Sohmer, F. Constable, W. H. Maloney, W. H. Maloney, Jr., F. Crulkshank, Mr. and Mrs. B. Arnold, and Mrs. Ansbacher, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tannert of Hoboken, and Edwin Norton of Chicago.

Schumann's Sons

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware.

Broadway, cor. 22d St.

SMALL ENAMEL LADIES' WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

Aivasovsky's Large Paintings on View.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

SOCIETY DOINGS IN THE ORANGES

Receptions and Teas the Popular Entertainments of the Week.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—A reception to teachers was given at the home of Mrs. George F. Seward, in Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, this afternoon, when President Walter Hervey of the Teachers' College, New-York, made a short address.

Mrs. Oliver S. Carter gave a tea at her home, in Northfield Avenue, West Orange, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Kilborne of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, entertained the members of the football team of the Young Men's Christian Association at their home Thursday evening.

Mrs. John S. Richards and Miss Richards gave a tea at their home, in Arlington Avenue, Thursday afternoon.

A Christmas sale of fancy articles was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Brenner, in Montrose Avenue, South Orange, Thursday afternoon and evening by the Mission Band of Trinity Church.

A musical tea was given at the home of Miss Edith Ward, in High Street, on Wednesday afternoon by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The second of the popular informal receptions given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Orange Athletic Club was held in the clubhouse Monday evening.

Miss Jamison gave an informal reception at her home, in Park Avenue, Thursday evening.

Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson gave a delightful afternoon tea at her home, in Harrison Street, Thursday.

Mrs. A. Walker Otis of Prospect Street, East Orange, gave a tea at her home Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William Le Roy Bruen of New-York. Assisting her in receiving were Mrs. J. E. Pope, Mrs. F. B. Coulter, Mrs. James Lindsley, Mrs. George S. Woodman, Miss Bode, Miss Florence Otis, Miss Annie Bates, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Smith, Miss Lee, and Miss Jube.

The Lotos Male Quartet of New-York sang at the entertainment of the Clover Social Club of East Orange in Union Hall Thursday evening.

The fair of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Orange Valley German Presbyterian Church, which has been in progress all the week, came to a successful close to-night.

A meeting of the East Orange Branch of the Daughters of the Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. Foster, in Halsted Street, Thursday.

Next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Ambulance Fund, John Drew and his company will present "The Butterflies" in Music Hall.

George W. Cable will give readings from his own works in Music Hall next Thursday evening in the second of the Young Men's Christian Association Star Course of entertainments.

"Tom Cobb" will be presented by the South Orange Dramatic Club for the benefit of the Day Nursery at the Bureau of Associated Charities Building, in Essex Avenue, next Thursday evening.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Louise Barnes Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb A. Smith, and George M. Gill, son of Mayor John Gill, at the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, Dec. 27.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Mecklem, daughter of Henry C. Mecklem of East Orange, and Charles W. Haberle.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Jean McBride, daughter of Alexander McBride of East Orange, and John Robert Greason, Jr., of Brooklyn.

The engagement of Miss Florence Horton of East Orange and John Seward is announced.

Miss Fay, the Misses Keck, and Thomas A. Nevins and Miss Lillian Nevins have sailed for Europe.

Arthur Oakley and family of South Orange will spend the Winter in Algiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Miles of South Orange are back from Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward of South Orange have gone to Europe.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUMMIT

An Enjoyable Concert Given at the Maplewood School Hall.

SUMMIT, N. J

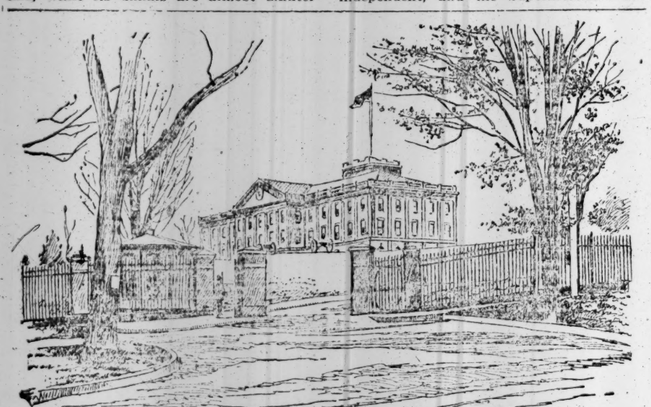
GUNS FOR BOYS IN BLUE

Thousands Made at Uncle Sam's Workshop in Springfield.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN A CENTURY

For Years the Rifle Manufactured There Was the Most Famous Arm in the World—Stirring Scenes of the War

From the days of the Revolution the United States Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., has been one of the most important factors in the development of that city and town. For more than a century it has contributed as has no other single cause to its material prosperity and fame. It has been and probably is to-day the most extensive and best equipped plant for the manufacture of small arms in the world. It is only natural that historic associations should cluster richly about so important a point, and, while its annals are almost uninterruptedly peaceful, there is much of real history in the records of this Nation's workshop.



The Springfield Arsenal from the Main Entrance.

In Revolutionary times the town was a recruiting post, and subsequently a depot for military stores. The post then became a place for repairing arms and for the manufacture of cartridges. As early as 1778 there were forty men engaged in this work, with a weekly output of about 10,000 cartridges. When the subject of making arms came under the consideration of the Government, a convenient place was sought for the location of arsenals and shops, and the advantages of Springfield were so clearly apparent that it was decided to establish the national armory in that city. The first shops were on Main Street, but the works were soon transferred to the hill, where they were greatly enlarged. The act establishing the armory was passed in 1794, and a year later the manufacture of muskets was begun.

A more favorable site for the national armory could hardly have been chosen. The grounds occupy the most commanding site in the city, rising 160 feet above the river and affording one of the most beautiful views in the Connecticut Valley. The armory grounds proper comprise about seventy acres in the centre of the city, while the heavier operations are carried on at the Water Shops, at the southeast end of the town, where the Government owns an extensive tract of land on Mill River. The plant now comprises about fifty buildings. The main grounds are surrounded by a high ornamental iron fence, and constitute a beautifully laid out Government park within the city. On the crest of the hill rises the main arsenal, where within "from floor to ceiling, like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms."

The tower of the arsenal commands a view of the entire valley, and it is admittedly one of the most beautiful landscapes in this country. Its rare beauty calls to mind the story told of the late Joseph Carew, who was one of the town's Selectmen in 1822. While gazing with a stranger upon a beautiful Alpine scene, its exquisite beauty led him to touch his fellow-tourist's arm, and exclaim: "How grand and how beautiful!" "I know of but one scene," replied the stranger, "which eclipses this in beauty and magnificence, and that I obtained a glimpse of from the tower of the United States Arsenal, at Springfield." The story has been preserved only because Mr. Carew was forced to admit that, although he had lived under the very shadow of the arsenal tower, he had never gazed upon that view.

The first printed document on record descriptive of the armory was published by the Government in 1817, and gives a report of the work done up to that time. It refers to the original site as a military post situated half a mile east of the village. To-day it is the exact geographical centre of the city. The document bears record that the site was chosen because it was "healthy and pleasant and perfectly safe from invading foe." It has often been asserted that Gen. Washington himself selected the site, but, however interesting that might be, it is not in accord with the facts. The man to whom Springfield owes the selection of that town as the site of the national armory was Col. David Mason, two of whose granddaughters are now living in Springfield. Col. Mason, who had won distinction by brilliant service in the eastern part of the State, was ordered by Gen. Washington, in the Fall of 1776, to select a suitable place for an armory in New-England and to establish works for the manufacture of guns. He first tried Hartford, Conn., but, receiving no encouragement, went to Springfield and negotiated with the Selectmen for ten acres on the hill. Col. Mason established the works and remained in charge five years.

From a meagre beginning, the manufacture of the muskets gradually increased until at the opening of the century the yearly output reached nearly 5,000. During the next fifteen years the number varied from 3,000 to 12,000 a year, and after that time about 15,000 muskets were made annually until 1855, when the manufacture of the old smooth-bore gave way to the rifled muskets. During that period of sixty years 930,000 guns were manufactured.

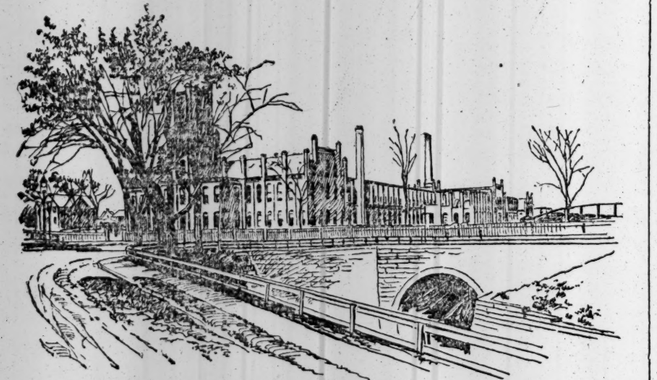
The importance of the Springfield Arsenal as a military post and rifle manufactory made it the centre of interest and anxiety during Shay's rebellion, and it was during this uprising that the tranquillity of the armory was first disturbed. The attack upon it at that time was the only attempt that has ever been made to capture it. It was in January, 1787, that the insurrection began to concentrate about Springfield, with the arsenal as the objective point. The rebellion promised to assume serious proportions, and nearly 2,000 men had rallied under Shay's flag. On the morning of the 25th Shay moved from Wilbraham toward Springfield along the Boston Road, with a force about equal to that of Gen. Shepard, who was in command of the arsenal. He was informed of the intended attack of the insurgents, and was in readiness for them. Hoping to avoid bloodshed, Gen. Shepard ordered a fire wide of the mark, but this did not deter the attacking forces, and they pressed on. When within fifty rods of the arsenal, Col. Shepard trained his cannon upon their line, and one volley was sufficient. Four men fell mortally wounded, and the ranks broke in confused retreat.

For many years during the first half of the century the employes of the armory were served with rations, as were the soldiers of the regular army. Each ration included a gill of rum or whisky. The rations were issued from a store on the grounds, where liquors were also kept on sale. The only strictness in the rules of the shop was in the exactions which custom and usage had established, there being certain occasions when every man had to "stand treat." A new employe meant a round of drinks at the expense of the novitiate, and a family increase was a signal for a generous treat from the happy father. Laxness was the rule wherever rigidity should have dominated. The men were paid on a system of tariffs, which allowed them to work when and as they pleased. Many of the armorers carried on private enterprises, working at the armory a few hours each day and devoting the rest of their time to other business.

During this period of laxness the armory had been under the administration of civilians, and had suffered greatly from lack of discipline. The workmen were unruly and independent, and the Superintendent had little or no control over them. In 1841, Col. J. W. Ripley was made Superintendent. He established a system of strict military order, and set about to correct the existing abuses. It was such a radical change in the order of things that it gave rise to much bitter feeling. The customs were so deeply rooted in long usage that it was no easy task to reconstruct the methods of the shops.

Col. Ripley was an army officer, and possessed the firmness and strength of character that was needed in the emergency. His reform of the existing rules and the substitution of military discipline for the previous laxness was complete. By this decided change of methods, Col. Ripley succeeded in reducing the cost of manufacturing the musket from $17.50 to $8. The hostility of the men was most bitter and openly manifested. Col. Ripley saw fit to discharge many of the armorers, and this resulted in a general controversy, but the right was so clearly on the side of the commanding officer that Col. Ripley was easily victorious. Besides establishing the work of the armory upon a strict military and business basis, he did a splendid service for the Government and city alike in adorning the armory grounds. With the co-operation of Major Ingersoll, who was appointed Paymaster at the armory at the same time that Col. Ripley took command, he was able to secure from the Government an appropriation for building the massive iron fence which now surrounds the grounds. In 1854 there was a return to civilian administration, but the discipline and good order established by Col. Ripley were not allowed to relax, and after four years the armory was again turned over to military rule.

With the opening of the epoch of the civil war the armory became the scene of the busiest activity. For the first time the spirit of patriotism was instilled into the work, and the armorers no longer labored solely for their wages. Just before the storming of Fort Sumter an order came from the War Department calling for the shipment of 50,000 guns to Washington. The hostilities were then defined with sufficient clearness to make the purpose of the Secretary of War evident, and wise counsel was sought as to the best means of retaining the weapons in the arsenal. It was finally decided that dilatoriness was the most feasible plan, and, accordingly, the slowest workmen were put to work packing the guns. They began their task as leisurely as Government employes only can. Impatient inquiries came from interested officials at Washington, but the work of boxing the guns was not completed until the call for troops had been sent out, and they were then in readiness for the Northern army.



The Water Shops.
(Where the Heavy Work of the Springfield Arsenal Is Done.)

With the actual outbreak of the war the shops were pushed to their utmost capacity. The uncertainty which had prevailed before the opening of the war had now become feverish excitement, and the armorers worked under a tension of patriotism. Their impulse now was as patriotic as it had been mercenary before, and every man felt that he had been drafted into the service of his country, and found true inspiration in the flag that floated over his workshop. The great shops, with their ceaseless hum of machinery running night and day, the workmen coming to and fro, the night forces meeting the day men coming to work, the thousands of lights streaming out from the great buildings as soon as the pealing cannon on the green told the hour of sundown—all made a picture of intense activity. In spite of the great number of muskets which had been manufactured, the opening of the war found the armory but poorly stocked with guns. About 300 men were then employed, and they were making but 1,000 guns a month. But every effort was now exerted to increase the output, until before the close of the war the armory could turn out 1,000 rifles a day. In the busiest time the shops employed 3,400 men, and during the rebellion the armory alone made about 800,000 guns.

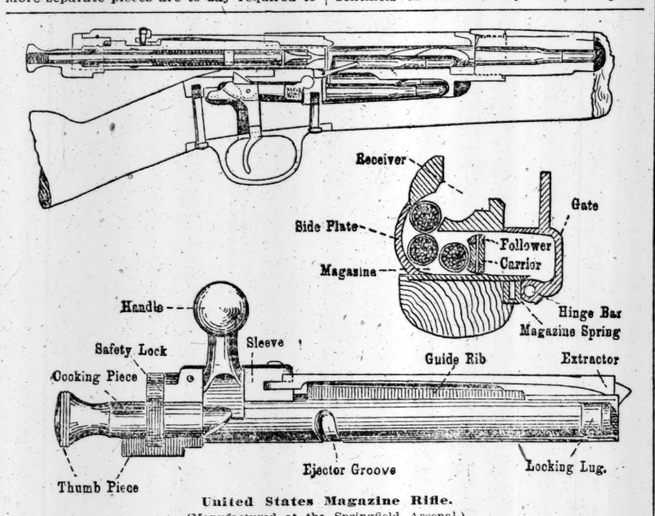
The armory during the war was under the command of Capt. Dyer, and he met the responsibilities of the office with masterly skill. He was every inch a soldier and disciplinarian, and ruled the armory with a firm and wise hand in the most trying times. After the war, the armory was for a time under the command of Col. Laidley, and then Col. J. G. Benton took command. He was one of the most popular, as well as one of the most efficient, officers that ever had command of the armory. He preserved the good rules established before him, and completely allayed the feeling between the officers and the men. He did not confine himself to the narrow duties of commanding officer, but he made the armory more to the city than it had ever been before, and in doing so he won the lasting esteem of every citizen of Springfield. He was succeeded by Col. Buffington, who was the predecessor of the present commanding officer, Col. Alfred Mordecai.

The history of the development of the manufacture of small arms in this country, as well as of the world, is closely interwoven with the annals of the United States Arsenal at Springfield. The Springfield rifle for an even century has been known the world over, and until the past decade has stood as the highest type of the small arms of the world. From the days of the old flint-lock that did trusty service at Lexington and Concord, and in the subsequent struggles for freedom, to the modern Springfield rifle that has only recently been superseded, this weapon has stood foremost among its rivals.

The Late Col. J. G. Benton.
(For many years commandant at the Springfield Arsenal.)

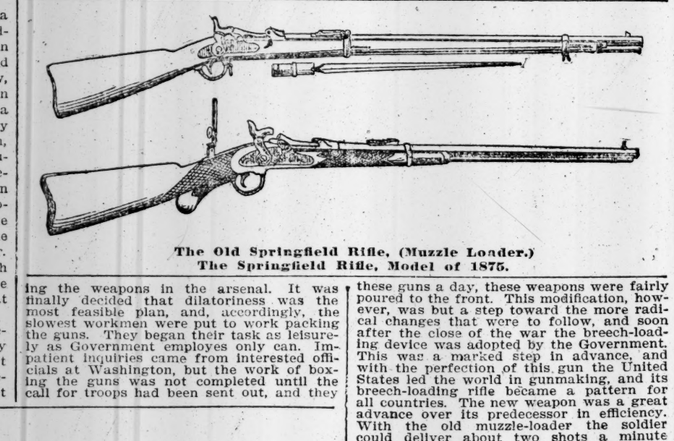
The development in the manufacture of these smaller implements of war has been by rapid strides. The old flint-lock that our Revolutionary forefathers carried was the one weapon of the world until almost the middle of the present century, and it was shouldered alike by our regular troops and volunteer militia. It is interesting to note that even during the Mexican war, after the introduction of the modern percussion cap, the old cumbersome mechanism still remained in favor, and Gen. Scott chose these guns for his troops in preference to what he styled the new-fangled contrivance, although it had then been in practical service for five years.

But the old guns did their last service in the Mexican war, and the percussion cap was everywhere used after that time. The old musket was a most crude affair compared with our modern weapon. It had the rough-hewn stock, the crudely-welded barrel, the four-foot ramrod, the trigger, the hammer clutching the spark-giving flint, and the powder pan, and that was all. More separate pieces are to-day required to make the magazine attachment of the modern rifle alone than were then used to construct the entire gun.



United States Magazine Rifle.
(Manufactured at the Springfield Arsenal.)

After the general adoption of the percussion cap there was no radical change until 1855, when the old smooth-bore gave way to the rifled muskets. It was the gun of this pattern that was most extensively manufactured and that played such a deadly part in the civil war. With an output of 1,000 of these guns a day, these weapons were fairly poured to the front. This modification, however, was but a step toward the more radical changes that were to follow, and soon after the close of the war the breech-loading device was adopted by the Government. This was a marked step in advance, and with the perfection of this gun the United States led the world in gunmaking, and its breech-loading rifle became a pattern for all countries. The new weapon was a great advance over its predecessor in efficiency. With the old muzzle-loader the soldier could deliver about two shots a minute with a range of 200 yards, while with the new gun the number of shots and the effectiveness were increased tenfold.



The Old Springfield Rifle, (Muzzle Loader.)
The Springfield Rifle, Model of 1875.

This model rifle had no serious rival until the opening of the last decade of the present century, when the magazine gun began to attract the attention of the world as the coming weapon of the armies of all nations. The Springfield rifle was undoubtedly the best single loader in the world, but the science of gunmaking had taken another step in advance, and it was inevitable that it should be replaced by its younger, but vastly more effective, rival. The modern rifle which has just been adopted by the Government, and which is now being made at the Springfield Armory, owes its supremacy over its predecessor to its magazine attachment, which, in efficiency, is further in advance of the Springfield rifle than was the single breech-loader ahead of the old flint-lock. Its destructive power is tremendous, and enables the soldier to concentrate his fire with the utmost intensity. The new rifle is capable of firing forty shots a minute, and has a range of 4,000 yards.

With the adoption of the magazine principle the necessity for meeting the increased expenditure of ammunition became apparent. The added efficiency of the gun could be of no practical advantage unless some means be devised of enabling the soldier to carry a greater number of cartridges. This could be accomplished only by reducing the weight of the single round, and to do this the bore of the barrel was reduced from .45 to .30 calibre. This brought about a further complication, as the smaller barrels became so clogged from the gunpowder discharge that their accuracy was impaired. This led to the perfection of the smokeless powder, which, besides possessing the advantage of leaving little or no residue, adds greatly to the velocity of the bullet. The result has been that, instead of the old ball, weighing 500 grains, a bullet of 200 grains is now used, to which 30 grains of smokeless powder gives a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, with a greatly flattened trajectory, or bullet path. Furthermore, the new bullet has a greatly increased penetration over the old projectile, and the soldier can now carry 175 rounds of ammunition, as against 100 formerly, thus making the new magazine gun a model of effectiveness.

The rifle now being manufactured at the Springfield Armory is known as the Krag-Jörgensen, and was adopted only after the most thorough examination of the most advanced models of modern gunmaking. The board examined and tested the rifles now used by all the leading nations of the world, and there is every reason to believe that the new United States rifle has no superior. The magazine is centrally located in the rifle, and can be cut off at will or by the touch of a finger be thrown into action. The gate of the magazine turns on a hinge nearly parallel to the bore, and affords an opening for the introduction of cartridges. When the cartridges are inserted the magazine spring comes into bearing upon them, pushing them successively about the receiver, and finally into it from its left side. The new weapon weighs 8¾ pounds, with a 30-inch barrel having four rifled grooves, making one turn in ten inches.

All of the heavy work in connection with the manufacture of the Government rifles was carried on at the Water Shops, where from 1,200 to 1,500 men were employed in the busy times of the war. Here the steel plates were hammered out by the giant trip-hammers and welded into barrels. The bayonets, too, were made here, but not until long after the war was any attempt made to manufacture cannon. About 1875 an appropriation was secured from Congress of $75,000, with which to carry on experiments in making big guns, but the work was never perfected. An extensive plant was bought and established for forging and dropping the big guns, but as soon as the first experiments were fairly under way the appropriation ran out and the Government never saw fit to set the work fairly on its feet.

Attempts were made to manufacture the cannon out of heavy iron rings or plates welded together. The circular plates were about a foot in thickness, with a six-inch hole in the centre. The rings were of varying diameter, the larger ones forming the breech, the gun tapering toward the muzzle. The plant was furnished with a huge lathe for turning the outside and boring the barrel. The guns were 20 feet long, and if perfected would have been as formidable as any weapon of defense in the world. One or two guns were forged, but the point of testing was never reached. The project was abandoned, and for many years the plant stood idle. A few years ago Col. Buffington decided to make use of the plant, and proposed to the Government officials that the machinery be used in the manufacture of wrought iron gun carriages for the small cannon then in use by the army. The wooden carriages had proved wholly unserviceable, being unable to stand the wear and tear of the gun. It was the first attempt in this country at manufacturing gun carriages of wrought iron, but it proved a decided success. Much of the old plant was easily converted into machinery needed for making the carriages, and the work was soon under way. After the carriages had been tested to the entire satisfaction of the officers in charge, the Government placed an order for 125, which occupied the plant for some time. Col. Buffington was then transferred to Rock Island, Ill., and at his suggestion the entire plant was removed to that place, where the work is now carried on under his supervision.

The manufacture of bayonets was an important adjunct to the work of the Water Shops during the war, and it has continued to be up to the present time. The pattern for many years was the familiar triangular bayonet, and the output of course kept pace with the number of guns made at the main armory. Later the Government adopted the trowel bayonet, and an order for 10,000 was filled, but it never proved satisfactory, and they returned to the manufacture of the old-style bayonet. The shops are now turning out the new knife-blade bayonet for the magazine rifle.

Aside from the guns which are planted on various commanding prominences in the armory grounds, keeping their silent sentinel and guarding the approaches of the arsenal, and the cannon that at sunrise and sunset give the signal for the raising and lowering of the arsenal flag, all that now lends military picturesqueness to the armory is the monotonous parade of the armed sentinels at the gates. Their uniforms give a bit of martial color to the sombre surroundings and remind the passer-by that the grounds are under military discipline. The appearance of these armed sentinels in these sunny times of peace might lead one to infer that in the smoky days of the rebellion the grounds were under the most rigid military guard. In those days, however, every man who could wield a tool was sorely needed, and none could be spared for parade or display. The grounds were guarded, but not by uniformed sentinels. The guards at that time were armed only with revolvers and did scarcely more than police duty, one being detached at each gate and another to parade in front of the commanding officer's house. The Government now allows forty-four men to be enlisted at the armory, a little less than that number being at present quartered in the barracks. Besides their sentinel duty they are detailed to the work of caring for the grounds.

Col. Alfred Mordecai is the present commandant, and the officers under him are Capt. Taylor, Capt. Rockwell, Major Rexford, and Lieut. Dickson.

Soon after the war the Government began in a small way the manufacture of officers' swords at the armory, and a small number of men has been employed in this department since that time. The main supply of swords for the Government was made by the Ames Company of Chicopee. The first pattern manufactured at the armory were for the West Point cadets, and soon after they began to make officers' swords for the cavalry and artillery. Only small orders were received at infrequent intervals, and the work was of trivial importance compared with the manufacture of the rifles.

AUTHOR OF THE HYMN "AMERICA"

A Demonstration in His Honor Now Being Arranged in Boston.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Trinity College friends of the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, the author of the national hymn, "America," are thoroughly interested in the patriotic demonstration that is now being arranged in Boston in honor of the poet. There is an original copy of the hymn as written by Mr. Smith in the college library, and it is regarded as a treasure of more than ordinary interest.

The author of the song was a theological

The Rev. Samuel F. Smith,
Author of the hymn "America."

student at Andover when it was written. He was under twenty-four years of age at the time. Dr. Smith was born in Boston Oct. 21, 1808, and was graduated from Harvard in 1829, being a classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes. While he was a theological student he also wrote the missionary hymn, "The Morning Light Is Breaking." At the present time Dr. Smith resides at Newton Centre, where he is enjoying the honors and the rewards of a long and useful life.

In spite of the fact that he is past eighty-six years of age, his chirography is as distinct and legible as it was when the original lines of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" were penned. Last June he was one of the special guests invited to be present at the presentation of the Trinity College National Colors, the flag having been given to the institution by the Grand Army posts in this city.

Lemon Culture in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The lemon industry is at present in its infancy in this State, but experience has proved it to be profitable. Lemon trees from four to five years old will yield from two to four boxes annually. Fully matured trees will produce from five to ten boxes. These are the finer varieties of lemons, and they are worth from $2 to $3 on the trees. One hundred trees are planted to the acre. It will be seen, therefore, that a grove of ten acres will net the owner, when the trees are in full bearing, from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum, figuring at the minimum net return of $2 a box.

THE KING OF GAME FISH

An Experienced Angler Tells How to Catch the Mighty Tarpon.

ON ROD AND REEL WITH NATURAL BAIT

It Requires Great Patience as Well as Unusual Skill to Capture Them—The Introduction of the Modern Method.

On Thursday, April 18, 1885, an epoch occurred in the history of the art of angling fully as eventful and important as when the Atlantic salmon was found, some fifty years ago, to take an artificial fly. On the day named William H. Wood of this city captured the first tarpon ever taken on rod and reel with natural bait and by scientific methods. It is true that several fish of this species had been captured by the hand or trolling line, but these were accidental occurrences, and several years had intervened between the dates of capture.

The silver king, grand ecaille, savanilla, tarpum, or tarpon, as he is severally and locally named, was for many years as much dreaded on the hook as the shark, and its capture more despaired of by the angler who chanced to become fast to one of them. Its enormous and frequent leaps from the water and the muscular energy with which it shook the hook from its mouth rendered its capture beyond the reach of the most experienced angler. It is now as easily brought within reach of the gaff as a thirty-pound striped bass.

That old Nestor of angling and fish culture, Seth Green, was accustomed to tell his disciples that if they would use a little more common sense and think less of diameter of rods, angles of draughts in hooks, &c., they would be more successful when on their angling outings. William H. Wood was a worthy exponent of this doctrine. He thought out the subject of tarpon catching before he stepped aboard the steamer bound for the South. He had heard that the tarpon on the hook invariably shook the steel from its jaws; hence—here the common sense comes in—when the fish took the bait and moved off with it, slack line should be given, as anglers of the North do when pike or pickerel, and, under certain conditions, black bass, take the natural bait. He determined to "pay out" ten to fifteen feet of line when the tarpon drew away with the bait, before he struck the hook into the fish. This done, the steel would be sunken into the gullet of the fish, and the wild shake of his head and the desperate leaps and surges would be powerless to free it. It was on these lines that Mr. Wood captured his first tarpon, and the rules he laid down in this city nine years ago, and more than a thousand miles from his ultimate quarry, are still followed by all successful tarpon anglers.

The Tarpon, or Tarpum.

This great game fish is the highest development of the herring variety of fishes, although not strictly one of that species. It is grouped by ichthyologists under the family name of "big-eyed herrings," of which only two species are said to exist, one in the Indo-Pacific waters and the other native to the seas of semi-tropical America; but it is probable that these two species will be merged into one, as the best of our American ichthyologists are becoming more conservative, and are restraining their younger brethren in their unscientific craze for multiplication of species.

The young angler who essays for the first time this lordly fish will know him at once by his overcoat of molten silver and the long filamentous ray of the dorsal fin, which at times may be seen protruding from the water when the fish is on the shallows or swimming near the surface. When he leaps from the water, the veriest tyro cannot mistake the fish; it looks like a streak of light, the sun's rays strike the scales, and the fish seems to sparkle and blaze. Of its habits but little is known. It appears to wander along the coast of Florida from June to October, reaching the St. John's River, on the east coast, about the first of the former month, and going southward and westward in the Fall. But, true to the purer instincts of the nobler species of game fishes, it delights in the sparkling spring waters whence many of the rivers of Florida take their sources, and it is said that the fish remains in these springs during the entire Winter. It occasionally straggles north as far as the New-England coast, and several specimens have been taken by nets in Long Island Sound and from the ocean piers at Coney Island.

The tarpon has a habit of coming to the surface and "blowing," as the natives call it. This occurs, however, at irregular intervals. It seems to require more air than other gill fishes, hence it comes to the top of the water and takes in a mouthful, which it evidently passes through the gills to increase the oxidization of the blood, and, when in this act, has been known to make distinct sounds of blowing out and drawing in air, exactly as is done by the porpoise. Traces of lung formation exist which go far to substantiate the claim that the tarpon is less cold-blooded than its congeners of the Southern seas. Certainly its aerial leaps and intelligent methods of freeing itself when hooked indicate a higher grade of development than exists in many other fish, particularly those of salt water.

The tarpon is said to spawn in the latter part of May, and to continue to do so until June 15, but we have no definite knowledge of its habit in this respect. Baby tarpon of one and a half pounds have been taken with the artificial fly, but their age when of this size is only conjectural. At certain seasons it is more resplendent in coloration than at others, which analogically would indicate the approach of the spawning season, were it not that the tarpon, when "fresh run" from the Gulf of Mexico, like the salmon in more Northern seas, has a brilliancy of color tints which is said to fade when the fish reaches the shallow of the bays and the fresh water of the spring-fed rivers. In June they sometimes gather in great shoals, often numbering 200 to 300, and at such times they may be seen sculling leisurely around and around, with their high topgallant dorsal fins sticking out of the water. When thus acting they present every appearance of a shoal of fishes in the act of spawning.

Fishing for tarpon may be termed composite angling, for a tarpon rodster should be master not only of the methods of handling a salmon, but also those employed in killing a striped bass on the rod—the salmon and the tarpon are leapers, the striped bass and the tarpon are deep-water surgers. From these conditions arise the tyro's difficulty in handling and bringing the tarpon successfully to the gaff.

The rod should be from 6 to 7 feet in length, with considerable stiffness toward the tip, so that the heavy bait may be cast effectively. It can be made of any approved wood, but one made of strong bamboo, in one piece, with enlarged handle or butt, and fitted with three guides and a tip ring, is to be preferred. The reel should be at least 10 inches from the butt end of the rod. The line used is the ordinary standard cuttyhunk linen line of Nos. 15 to 21, which should stand a breaking test of at least thirty pounds. A good striped bass reel should be used—one known as 3-0 or 4-0, holding 500 to 600 feet of line.

Soft linen or cotton snells about the diameter of an ordinary lead pencil, and about 3 feet in length, are effective, as they are seldom cut by the plates of a tarpon's mouth, and if not severed by a shark, sawfish, or tewfish, the loss is small, and much time is saved in getting rid of foul fish so easily and cheaply. The hooks should be the 10-0 O'Shaughnessy, either knobbed or ring-eyed. The size and construction of the gaff is important: it should be made of a semicircle not less than 6 inches in diameter, of the best steel, and then attached to a handle of ash, hickory, or other tough wood of about 1¼ inches in diameter, with a hole bored in the hand end, through which a lanyard may be riven if desired. Provide yourself with a heavy thumbpiece, and always test your tackle before using it.

With such an outfit, and with that inseparable factor of angling success—a marvelous patience—you may chance to kill a tarpon every day, or, more likely, one in a week's fishing, but your score will depend much upon the month in which you seek them—the later the better. April is a good month, but May a more fruitful one. Fishing for tarpon has been aptly likened unto sitting all day in a Turkish bath watching a string, and that is often enough just what it amounts to. Your luck will be of the most spasmodic character. Days upon days will pass by in waiting for "the draw" that comes not; but your time will not be altogether spiritless, for the shark, the jewfish, and the sawfish will enliven and discomfort your soul by inroads upon your tackle and your amiability.

Upon anchoring, your first act will be to make a two-handed cast from the reel of fifty to seventy-five feet (or more if you wish or can) of line. The least distance named is required to place the boat out of sight or hearing of the fish, and to avoid its first leaps, which are often furious and wild. After making the cast, place your rod across the thwarts of the boat, and, still holding the reel end of the line, coil fifteen to twenty-five feet of it upon the deckboard, or seat, which should be entirely free from obstructions. The line should then be overhauled, so that it will run off freest toward the hook. After this is done, wait, wait, wait; it may be one minute or it may be a week of minutes before you feel a tarpon "draw." To relieve the monotony you may divert yourself by a little "chumming," if you chance to see evidences of tarpon coming in toward their feeding grounds, on the edge of which your boat is presumably anchored. This chumming is not like what is done in the North for bluefish and large weakfish. The mullet you use will not create "a slick," as the fish in the Spring or late Winter months is not sufficiently fat or oily to do so, and if it was, it would be no attraction to the tarpon, which is a bottom feeder; hence all the chumming that is required is simply to cut the waste portions of your mullet bait into small bits and throw them as far as possible from the boat and in the direction from which the fish are thought likely to come.

After waiting an indefinite time you may see the coil of your line running out swiftly and evenly, and you then know that the bait has been lifted from the bottom and a large fish is going away with it, possibly a tarpon, or it may be a shark. Be it either, you will take things calmly, see that all is clear for the line and soak your thumbstalls over the side of the boat. A moment more, when the line is entirely out, you will spring the steel into the fish, and presto! all doubts are solved. It is the Silver King, high-vaulting monarch of the magnolia seas. You know him by his shield of hammered silver and by his wavy sheen of sunlit pearl. Up with the anchor!

Now comes the tug of war. Steady as you go. Let him earn every inch of line. Keep, if you can, a ten-pound pressure on him, for the steel is imbedded in his throat, and that ferocious, rabid shake of the head cannot free it from the flesh. Mark! Now he is again in the air six feet to a minimeter! Can your rod and line stand it? If so, give

The Leap of the Tarpon.

him the butt with both hands, not too fiercely, but with all your strength, just at the moment that he is at the maximum length of his aerial flight, and you will bring him flat upon his side. If this is well done and just at the right moment, with proper force, you will take the breath out of the giant and render him helpless at your command. Failing to make this movement effective the lordly fish will take "the bit in its mouth," and you are subject to an hour or more of long, powerful, sullen surges before you can bring him to gaff. The highest reach of angling skill is to kill your tarpon, not in the water, but in the air. Finally, let your fish tow the boat; never row against him; hold your rod well up in playing your fish; do not fear "holding too hard"; do not let your boatman gaff the fish until it shows exhaustion; gaff the fish in the gills or throat latch.

THE SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION

Reasons Why the Date Cannot Be Changed—Its Success Certain.

Of the Sportsmen's Exposition at the Madison Square Garden May 13 to 18, 1895, a reader of The New-York Times, who is a skilled and ardent angler, wrote in regard to the week selected:

"This seems to me to be a great mistake, for that is just the time when the fly fisherman is away to his favorite stream. If the time was the first week of April or latter part of March, it would give the sportsmen an opportunity to see rods, &c., before their Spring trip, and would be more advantageous to the dealers as well as to the sportsmen.

"Don't you think it would be worthy of The Times to bring this point before the managers of the affair? Personally, I should enjoy seeing the exhibits, but I never could forego a visit to the dear old Beaverkill just at the height of the season."

The correspondent's suggestion was presented to the management of the exposition through George Bird Grinnell of Forest and Stream, one of the Vice Presidents and a member of the Committee on Measurements and Records. His reply shows that the date selected for the opening of the exposition cannot be changed:

"Inquiry among the officials of the Sportsmen's Exposition seems to show that the date chosen for this exhibition was the most convenient that the Madison Square Garden had free, and, as no objection was made to that date by the anglers present when the date was chosen, it was selected.

"If an exhibition should be held the next year, it would be well for the anglers to intimate their preference in regard to dates."

The exposition may be considered an assured success, and its interest will be beyond the scope of its projectors. The classes, summarized, are, as told in The New-York Times Nov. 18 last:

A—Firearms of every description, ancient and modern.
B—Ammunition.
C—Sporting sundries and appliances.
D—Fishing tackle.
E—Boats, canoes, &c.
F—Camping outfits and utensils.
G—Athletic goods. (lawn tennis, field games, &c.)
H—Zoology, taxidermy and taxidermist's supplies.
I—Kennel supplies.
K—Cameras and photographist's supplies.
L—Saddles, bridles, and horse equipments.
M—Sportsmen's art and literature.
N—Trophies of the chase.
O—Loan exhibits.

In each of these classes the aim will be to interest sportsmen and the general public, by not only showing craft implements, but trophies from wood, plain, and water. With fishing and gunning tackle of the present day are to be exhibited primitive apparatus for luring or bagging fauna and relics of times when only the rudiments of the arts of gun and fishing gear making were known.

The officers of the exposition are:

Charles Tatham, President.
Vice Presidents—Charles Daly, William J. Bruff, J. Walter Spalding, Dr. N. Rowe, Charles F. Welbusch, T. W. Bryant, J. Seaver Page, William Lyman, Jacob H. Studer, Gen. D. H. Bruce, Eugene G. Blackford, George B. Grinnell, Marcellus Hartley, John S. Wise, John H. Hall, Harry Palmer, A. W. Money, William Hart, A. C. Gould, Eugene Du Pont, Charles W. Mowry, Leslie C. Bruce.
Frederic S. Webster, Secretary.
J. A. H. Dressel, Treasurer.
Executive Board—Charles Tatham, J. Von Lengerke, J. Walter Spalding, J. A. H. Dressel, Charles Daly, Jacob H. Studer, T. W. Franklin, P. G. Sanford, Frederic S. Webster.

It is intended that the exposition shall be as attractive to women and children as the Dog Show or the Horse Show. There will be promenade concerts and the exhibition of live game, fish, in tanks, and such fauna as will endure transportation and confinement, will be vastly attractive.

Wild Western View of the Currency.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

We would just as lief see the control of the currency of this country placed in the hands of the pawnbrokers as the bankers. The creation of money is a sovereign function which should always be exercised by the Government, and hence the Baltimore plan or any other plan that would permit the banks to increase or decrease the volume of circulation at pleasure should be at once discarded.

THE TERRITORY'S BANDITS

Why Officers of the Law Find Their Capture So Difficult.

PROTECTED BY A SECRET GUILD

They Have Friends Among the Indians, the Farmers, and the Railroad Men Upon Whose Aid They Can Rely.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 15—Only in the United States can be found a nation within a nation, and that nation practically without government. Here the strong man is the law, and the Anarchist finds his elysium, if he can find happiness in a land where the weak are subject to the strong, where individual will is supreme, where property may be accumulated by one and taken possession of by another.

Being the home of such outlaws as the Daltons, the Cooks, the Bills, with such prefixes as "Cherokee," "Grasshopper," "Wild," and other equally expressive appellations, the world has come to believe that the little gangs of outlaws are the real rulers and that the citizens are terrorized by their presence. The frequent train robberies in which these men figure conspicuously are supposed to be the work of desperadoes who are speedily hunted down, some killed, some captured, and the bands broken up. When thus dispersed those who have any interest in or through the Territory believe these depredations are at an end, awakening from their security only to find another band more formidable than the one last broken up.

When the Daltons invaded Coffeyville and the leader and several of his followers were killed and another wounded and captured, it was believed that order had been restored and lawlessness forever put down. Only a few weeks, however, and Cook appeared upon the scene, trains were held up, stores robbed, and all the deviltry of the past was repeated and continued in spite of all the efforts of the United States Marshals and Indian police, supposed to outnumber the desperadoes fifty to one.

Sometimes the man hunts that followed these train attacks resulted in the killing or capturing of two or three men and the escape of others, but even this poor show of protection seldom followed. There is a reason for all this that the public does not appear to understand.

It has been openly asserted that there is a guild in the Territory numbering over 1,000 persons, and believed by many to number over 2,000, which protects the active participants in train robberies and other lawless deeds, and which shares in the proceeds accruing from the "work" of the more reckless members. This guild includes farmers, cattlemen, hunters, railroad men, telegraph operators, Indians, and business men who are supposedly engaged in honorable occupations. The membership includes men in Northern Texas and Southern Kansas, especially in the branch or section composed of railroad men and telegraph operators. The movements of trains are reported and the probable contents of the baggage and express cars given, as well as the preparations for resisting attack. The movements of pursuing parties are always known, and every contemplated action by honest officials for the suppression of lawlessness is known to the desperadoes before it is made. This would indicate that many of the Deputy Marshals are in league with the guild, if, indeed, they are not active members, as some are known to have been in the past.

The farmers in the Territory, who are principally "squaw men," men with Indian wives, or "renters," very seldom refuse to aid the active members of this guild, and never give reliable information concerning them. An old farmer, who has been in this country twenty-seven years, who has half-blood children and three-quarters-blood grandchildren, in an interview with The New-York Times's correspondent, stated clearly the position of the farmers as to their connection with the outlaws who have given such an unsavory reputation to the Territory. He said:

"I have known the Daltons, the Cooks, Cherokee Bill, and others for many years. They have been fed at my house more times than I can remember, and probably will be many times more. I am not the kind of man to refuse them anything they want. A neighbor of mine did this once, and he is now in his grave, where he went within a few hours after his refusal. I am not anxious to follow his example and meet his fate. Besides this, when they are flush, they pay well for all they get, sometimes four or five times what it is worth, so we do not lose when we take care of them for nothing. They never injure us in any way. Sometimes they need a horse and take it; but when they do they or some other persons give us half a dozen head of stock for every head taken. They make liberal presents to our wives and children, and have always been good friends to us. Why shouldn't we stand by them? Their friendship means our prosperity, and their enmity means our death and the outraging of our wives and daughters. I have never lost anything at their hands, while I have made much. What have I to lose by being friendly to them and standing by them?"

After a train or store has been robbed there is always a pursuit, but nothing comes of it. The officers of the law do not seem to have the same sagacity as when tracking a whisky peddler or a timber thief. Sometimes the outlaws are surrounded, one or two captured or killed, and the rest escape. The killing is regarded as a mere nothing, human life being held as of no particular value. Death is not feared, even though it may not be particularly courted. These men expect violent ends, and live for the gratification of their animal instincts while they do live, not caring how or when the end comes.

An air of romance has been thrown about these men, who live to gratify their baser passions. Gambling, whisky, and women are their three aims in life, in the order named. The fruits of their raids are soon disposed of at the gaming table, in the saloon, or with the women to whom they are married, or who "belong" to them, oftener the latter. There are no homes, the active members of this criminal guild being wanderers.

When one band is broken up, another is immediately recruited from among the "residents," who abandon their homes and take to the life on horseback. These men are not heroes, nor are they brave. They never capture a train or a store without having a "sure thing." They depend upon numbers and good rifles and the natural demoralization that follows a surprise. When pressed by men who would honestly enforce the law, they have the protection and assistance of a thousand or more confederates, knowing full well that the General Government will not proceed to extreme measures and use troops.

The Indians are their friends; those inclined to lawlessness are their friends; the farmers are their friends, and they have friends among the railroad men. They feel as secure in their calling as do the men who stand behind the counters in the great cities. They have their freedom, which means license to gratify all their evil passions. And this condition will exist as long as there is a nation within a nation, and that nation practically without government.

A CHIEF JUSTICE'S LITTLE HOUSE GONE

A Landmark of Atlanta Removed After Many Years'

ACROSS COLORADO RIVER

A Great Dam Recently Completed Above the City of Austin.

COST MORE THAN HALF A MILLION

It Forms One of the Largest Artificial Lakes on the Continent —Will Do Much To Build Up the City.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 15.—The construction of a great dam across the Colorado River at Austin was, until recent years, too novel and improbable a scheme for serious consideration by the people of Austin—save, perhaps, by a few persons familiar with such projects in the older States. Some early settlers, P. C. Taylor and others, it is true, had suggested that such a thing should be done, and had even pointed out certain sites on the river suitable for the purpose; but it was not till many years later that any tangible plan of damming the river was seriously considered.

In 1888 A. P. Wooldridge, an Austin banker, published an article in The Austin Statesman to show the importance of doing something to build up trade and promote the general growth of the city. His argument, based largely on suggestions of State Land Commissioner Walsh, was that a valley of some 40,000 to 50,000 acres below the city could be irrigated and Austin be made the seat of manufactories, in connection with irrigation, by means of the same canal that would carry the water through the city, while affording surplus water power for the factories. The dam, he estimated, would cost not over $500,000, which, singularly enough, closely approximated the expense of the present structure. He also favored bonding the city or the city and county for the purpose. His plan was favorably discussed by the Board of Trade and advocated by The Statesman, which expressed the belief that "it would be approved by the taxpayers, even though it involved $1,000,000 instead of $500,000."

The matter was being agitated while numerous cities were being boomed, particularly in the western portion of the country and the hopes of the Austinites bounded high with great expectations to be realized from the project. So roseate was the prospect that the people began to speculate largely as to the advantages that would result from the dam, not only as a source of pleasure, but of profit; what a fine sea for boating and fishing would be created to attract visitors from all parts of the country; how, eventually, factories would be put into operation, and the population of the city be increased, and the banks of the great lake be lined with lordly mansions of capitalists and fine cottages of artisans and manufacturers; how water and lights would be cheapened to a song for the public benefit; how beautiful parks and gardens and lovely pavilions, afloat and ashore, would be established, and how, in fine, with the great dam as a starting point, many an important enterprise would germinate into competition, from the city to the lake, and far up it and all along its beautiful banks, rivaling in natural grandeur and eventually, perhaps, in artificial splendor, the shores of the Hudson.

In spite of all this, the project was not without great opposition from its inception. Mayor Nalle opposed bonding the city for such a purpose, and made a strong effort for re-election based on that opposition, but he was defeated by Mayor McDonald, who ran as an avowed "dam candidate." Later, however, when the proposition came to be submitted to bond the city alone for $1,400,000, without even seeking the county's co-operation, to construct the dam for purposes of water, lights, and sewerage for the city, and incidentally for manufactures, the vote was almost unanimous in its favor, there being only fifty-two votes against the proposition. Mayor Nalle and others, who were largely interested in the old water company, naturally led the opposition to the proposed new water supply, which the great mass of the water renters was determined to secure. The opposition was eventually transferred to the courts, where Mayor Nalle not only stubbornly contested the validity of the bonds on the ground that the city could not bond itself for manufacturing schemes, but sought to defeat the collection of a tax for any purposes other than for the operating expenses of the City Government; but he was beaten all through the courts.

In the meantime the effect of the almost unanimous verdict of the people had been such that a number of local capitalists, including Messrs. Hamilton, Wooldridge, Hancock, and others, of Austin, and Col. George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, had already subscribed for enough of the bonds—some $500,000—to construct the dam, the successful building of which it was believed would lead, as it did, to the ultimate sale of the balance—nearly $1,000,000—of bonds, intended to cover the expense of pipes for water, gas, and electric lights, sewerage, and manufactures. The bonds were not sold without persistent efforts to prejudice their value by means of most discouraging and erroneous statements published in some Northern papers, contending that the proposed artificial lake would be a failure for the purposes in view, and that in any event, the tax imposed upon the people would be so burdensome and disastrous to the city's credit that the bonds would never be redeemed.

The final decisions of the courts, however, had added confidence and created a demand for such of the bonds as remained unsold, while the determination of the people was as strong as the current of the great river which they proposed to check by the massive masonry they have so firmly riveted to its rocky bank. As the structure stands, it is practically as solid for all purposes contemplated as the rock of Gibraltar, while the great lake which it has developed is one of the largest artificial inland seas in the United States. The dam itself is the grandest structure of masonry of the kind in the country, its dimensions being as follows: Length of dam, 1,150 feet; maximum height, 65 feet—above low water, 60 feet; width of base, 66 feet—at the top 16 feet. The total amount of masonry, which is constructed of large rubble-stone laid in cement and based on rock and concrete foundations, with thick granite incasement of the entire structure, is 91,630 cubic feet. The total cost was $607,927. There were 22,000 carloads of stone, cement, and sand used in its construction. The original bid of the contractor, Corrigan, was $501,150, but he received additional compensation for extra work made necessary by breakage from floods and other disasters which occurred. Work began Nov. 5, 1890, and the last stone was laid May 2, 1893.

The dam, which is three miles up the river from the city, is reached by a dummy line. The lake formed by it is some 24 miles long, as far up as is navigable by the principal steamer—a double-decked side-wheeled boat of 50 feet beam, 180 feet keel, and 8 feet draught. The lake, which has been named Lake McDonald, covers about 2,000 acres, and it is estimated that, with due allowance for the varying depths, it will contain 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The building of the dam was something of a marvel in engineering and persistent effort, not only in the construction of the masonry, but also in overcoming the effects of tremendous floods, which several times did great injury by washing away the coffer dams and abrading the main structure. The breaks and delay and expense from such disasters were not only most discouraging to the builder, but were calculated to dash the confidence of the people in the final outcome, which the enemies of the project confidently proclaimed would be a failure. The contractor was sustained by the healthy sympathy and indulgence of the city authorities till the great work was triumphantly finished, to stand a monument to the enterprise of all concerned in its building.

The capacity of the new lighting system embraces 240 arc lamps, of which 200 have been placed on towers 150 feet high, bearing 6 lamps of 2,000 candle power each. In addition, there are 15,000 incandescent lights for commercial and domestic purposes. The city is wired with some 200 miles of electric wiring, and generators are provided for 500 horse power for street-car purposes. Over 25 miles of pipes have been laid, none of the tubes being less than 6 inches, and the majority of the mains ranging from 16 to 20 inches, and a few of them being 24 inches in diameter.

The plant for the water supply embraces some 12,000 horse power, which will be available for leasing for factories, with a reserve of 2,000 necessary for the city's use. The power house is nearly completed, and it is expected that the general machinery will be put into operation for furnishing the city with water and electric lights by February. Altogether the arrangements, it is estimated, will make Austin one of the best-watered and best-lighted cities in the United States. Certainly the completion of the dam with the wonderful advantages of it in view, will be occasion enough for great glorification on the part of this city of comparatively limited population, which has evinced such unprecedented enterprise in taxing itself so heavily to secure the boon for which it has contended in face of the most trying opposition.

As soon as capitalists realize by actual results that an abundance of water power is ready for them, it is confidently expected that mills and factories will speedily be established here on account of the convenience of cotton, wool, and other material for manufacturing purposes. Already propositions have been made for transferring the plant of some Eastern cotton and wool mills to Austin, based partly, however, on demands for bonuses which the citizens of the place have declined to offer in anticipation that such enterprise will naturally follow development of the necessary power for operating them. Just as iron production has built up Birmingham and Bessemer, it is argued that cotton and wool, with necessary water power for their manufacture and railways for transportating the manufactured articles, should build up Austin. With the extensive mineral beds of Llano fairly accessible by rail and abundant coalfields sufficiently near for working up their products the prospect for factories here is indeed alluring, and it is not unreasonable to expect that this, the capital city of the State, will soon become a great manufacturing centre.

Dam Across the Colorado River, Near Austin, Texas, with Lake McDonald in the Distance.

In June, 1893, and again last year, Lake McDonald was the scene of regattas in which Gaudaur surpassed all previous single-scull records. Another regatta is projected for the proposed celebration of the successful working of the new water and light system, as soon as put into operation.

ART NOTES.

—It is said in Boston that Mr. James J. Tissot, the celebrated French artist, has entered a monastery of a most severe order. His water colors, "The Life of Christ," which were exhibited last year in the Champ de Mars, created a sensation and were considered among the chief attractions of the exhibition. Some years ago Tissot was exiled from France for being a Communist, but when it was afterward explained that his object in joining was in case of revolution to protect the Louvre and Luxembourg Galleries, he was pardoned by the Government. He returned to Paris and fitted up a handsome studio on the Avenue des Bois de Boulogne. He has given the last few years of his life entirely to his water colors of "The Life of Christ," spending several months of each year in Jerusalem. Reproductions of these works will be issued in a year or so.

—The ceremonies of the inauguration of a monument to Barbedienne, originator of the famous house of brass founders in Paris, were recently held at the Cemetery of Pierre-Lachaise, in the presence of a large number of the employes of the foundry, artists, sculptors, and Government officials. The Minister of Instruction officially delegated the Director of the French Academy at Rome and the Director of Fine Arts to represent the State, and there was an address by the former, to which Mr. Leblanc, nephew of Barbedienne and present head of the house, responded. The monument, which is of Vosges stone, consists of a cenotaph, on the top of which rises a square column supporting a bust of the illustrious Frenchman, and is the work of Alfred Boucher.

—Permission has been asked of the New-York Park Board to erect a statue of the good old philanthropist, Peter Cooper, in the small park at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues, near Cooper Union. The funds for the statue, amounting to $40,000, were raised by popular subscription. The statue has been cast, and is now awaiting the inspection of the Art Committee of the board, which is composed of the Presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the New-York Chapter of the Institute of Architects.

—The lecture course of the Art Students' League of Washington will include "Modern Art," by William Chase, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1894; "Quality of the Picturesque," by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1895; "America's Contribution to the World of Art," by Mr. William Ordway Partridge, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1895; lecture by prominent illustrator, to be announced later, Saturday, March 16, 1895, and "Decorative and Applied Art," by Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Saturday, April 13, 1895.

—The recent lecture by William M. Chase, under the auspices of the Cleveland School of Art, has received much criticism, favorable and otherwise. For his censure of the Soldiers' Monument he has also come in for considerable censure from the Monument Commission. He seems generally to have set the art public of Cleveland by the ears, and the papers there give much space to discussions as to the relative value of his criticisms and his ability as a lecturer. Certainly Mr. Chase gave them some good, wholesome advice and told them some plain truths.

—The Sketch Club of Philadelphia adopted resolutions, to be presented to the Public Buildings Commission, protesting against the position in which the statue of William Penn has been placed on the City Hall tower, in which it states that the statue, as it now stands, is but a mere silhouette against the sky, and that all the beauty of the modeling is utterly lost.

—Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, art manager of the Century Company, delivered last night before the Lotos Club an illustrated lecture on "The Pencil and Graver in American Books for Two Hundred Years." There was a large attendance of members and guests, who were thoroughly interested. Mr. Fraser delivered his lecture before the Boston Art Club last week.

—The sixty-fourth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opened last night with a large number of works, including some choice foreign pictures, notably a group from what is styled the new Glasgow school—whatever that may mean. The jury was composed of representatives from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

—The recent portrait exhibition in New-York seems to have stirred up considerable interest outside of this city. There are on hand no less than three projects for similar affairs. In Chicago, the Antiquarians, a new society of that city, are arranging for an exhibition of portraits and miniatures of men, women, and children to be held at the Art Institute beginning Jan. 1.

—The Boston Art Commission has given the Rufus Choate statue to Daniel Chester French—a choice justified by the work this sculptor has already done.

—At the Boston Art Club there is an exhibition of paintings by Joseph H. Hatfield.

A LAST CENTURY JOURNAL

First Number of a Vermont Paper One Hundred Years Old.

GLANCES AT ITS NEWS COLUMNS

European Events of August Published in December—Congressional Information Twenty Days Late.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 15.—The Rutland Herald has started in its second century. It was 100 years old last Saturday. The anniversary was celebrated by the publication of a centennial supplement and the reproduction, by photographic process, of the first number of the paper, which, of course, was published Dec. 8, 1794. According to the census made by the present editor of The Herald there are but thirteen American newspapers which have reached the century mark. The names of these papers and the dates when they were founded are as follows:

1756—New-Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth, N. H.
1758—Newport Mercury, Newport, R. I.
1764—Connecticut Courant, Hartford, Conn.
1771—Massachusetts Spy, Boston and Worcester, Mass.
1779—New-Jersey Journal, Elizabeth, N. J.
1785—Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.
1786—Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, Mass.
1790—Salem Gazette, Salem, Mass.
1792—Greenfield Gazette, Greenfield, Mass.
1792—New-Jersey State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.
1792—The Guardian, New-Brunswick, N.J.
1793—Portsmouth Journal, Portsmouth, N. H.
1794—Rutland Herald, Rutland, Vt.

The Herald was not the first paper in Rutland; two others had died there while they were mere infants. Advantage was taken of a real estate boom to try a third time, and, though without doubt there were trying experiences in the early days of newspaper number three, it lived. It was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Williams who established the paper. He called it "The Rutland Herald, or Vermont Mercury." With such a name he might have chosen for the paper's motto something equivalent to the modern "You pays your money and you takes your choice," but the good doctor was decidedly a proper person, and decided to print a brief homily at the head of his first page, and so every week his subscribers were informed that "In the knowledge and virtue of the people, the freedom, the energy, and permanency of the American Government have their foundation."

Dignity and respectability is written all over the doctor's first number. That was to be expected of a man who had been a professor in Harvard College, and a minister of the Gospel. To be sure, the doctor had left Harvard for reasons that were not creditable to him—he had done something or other with a trust fund which the college authorities did not like. Possibly it was true, as an envious contemporary remarked, that the editor of The Herald or Mercury was a person of great learning who had taken refuge in Vermont to escape prosecution, but the doctor's friends denied that this was so, and explained his fault by saying that he did not know much about business. At any rate, the doctor enjoyed the respect of the Rutland people, and from the start of his paper got as much support as a village of 500 inhabitants could give him.

No good description of Rutland in 1794 is preserved, but it is clear that it was made up to a large extent of log houses. Somebody has it by tradition that there was one prententious mansion in the place. He says that it was so high that "God couldn't look over it." This was not meant to be an irreverent expression; if it shall be considered that the house in question was built for the Bishop it will be apparent that the author of the expression simply voiced his pride in the fact that the best house in the village was meant for a high officer of the Church.

In his salutatory, according to the custom of the time, the doctor announced the terms on which his paper would be supplied to subscribers. "The price of The Herald," he wrote, "will be nine shillings per annum to those to whom we send the paper ourselves; seven shillings and sixpence to those who call at the office and take them, and the lowest prices which are customary in Vermont to those of the posts who take them in considerable quantities." It is not at all surprising to find this schedule of prices followed by a request for advance subscriptions. It appears that in the early days of the country the custom was established of making the poor country editor wait for his money. The doctor recognizes the force of this custom, when he somewhat apologetically informs his readers that if they wish the paper to live they must give him something with which to keep it alive.

The aim of the paper is set forth as follows:

Nothing shall be wanting which it is in our power to render The Herald a useful and entertaining paper. Anecdotes, poetical essays, and speculative pieces will be admitted in their proper place and proportion. But our chief aim will be to collect and publish authentic and accurate accounts of all the foreign and domestic transactions which from time to time may take place. And we shall endeavor that our readers may find the articles of useful intelligence arranged in their proper order and method.

In political matters we shall be ready to publish any pieces which may be of use to communicate intelligence or can be considered as relating to the public. But on no occasion will we condescend to publish anything in The Herald of an immoral nature or tendency, become retailers of scandalous anecdotes or the dupes of electioneering politicians, nor will we be employed in private piques and quarrels, in murdering reputations and characters, or in disturbing the enjoyments of domestic happiness.

Practically this same announcement has been made hundreds of times in this country—all the country editors are angels when they start out and make a point of advising their readers that they are such—but there is a certain amount of dignity and "scholarly swing" in these sentences of Dr. Williams which distinguish his salutatory from the ordinary first-number announcement. The present editor of The Herald is authority for the statement that the doctor lived up to his prospectus in the tone he gave his paper. He published what to-day would be called an excellent "family" paper. In respect to the news, if the first number is a fair sample, he did the best he could.

His leading news story in his first number is a publication of Ambassador "Munroe's [he spelled it with a u] speech at the sitting of the National Convention in Paris, 28th Thermidor (15th August.)" It is interesting to note, as marking the newspaper facilities of a hundred years ago, that the Ambassador's address was read just about four months prior to its publication in good Dr. Williams's Herald. It was not the doctor's fault that his news was a trifle old. The speech had had to sail all the way across the Atlantic, maybe against head winds, and to travel horseback and afoot the rest of the way. Besides that, it is clear that the doctor couldn't publish the speech in advance of the first issue of his paper. He may have had it in his possession three weeks before he put it in type.

It was worth reading, early or late, and is worth reading to-day, inasmuch as it is the speech which was the final cause of Monroe's recall. The Administration at Washington did not approve of it; did not like the fraternal tone of it as coming from an American Ambassador to a lot of red-handed revolutionists. Objection was directed particularly to the parallel which Monroe professed to see between the Republic of the New World and that of the Old, and between the institutions and peoples of the two countries.

Other foreign "dispatches" published on this eighth day of December are dated "Amsterdam, Sept. 8," "Upper Rhine, Aug. 29," "Vienna, Aug. 30," and "London, Sept. 12." The first of these dispatches "confirms the news," which was printed nobody knows when or by whom, that there has been an insurrection in Poland and that the insurgents have stopped "between fifty and sixty heavy pieces of artillery (belonging to the Great Frederick) destined for the siege of Warsaw."

The dispatch from "Upper Rhine"—to precisely locate which would have puzzled the most of the Rutlanders—contains the startling intelligence that Michaud, the French General, by some means got into Hannheim and supped there and left a note which, being opened because nobody called for it, read as follows: "Citizens: Michaud, General of the San Culottes, supped here last night, and has been to the play at Manheim." This is intelligible enough in these days, but it must have read like so much Greek not only to those who paid Dr. Williams 9 shillings a year for his paper, but also to those who got it for 7s. 6d., and read it in what might be termed a centre of intelligence.

The news from Congress is under the dates Nov. 17 and Nov. 18. In the story of the Senate's proceedings it appears that there was not a quorum present when John Adams, Vice President, rapped to order. Thereupon the Senate instructed the Vice President to "write to each absent member, stating that a fortnight has already elapsed without the formation of a Senate and urging their immediate attendance as necessary to enable Congress to commence the business of the session." This was on Nov. 17; the next day the Senate had its quorum and joined with the House in sending a message by committee to the President to inform him that Congress was ready for business.

The committee reported that the President would meet both houses of Congress next day at noon in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Herald's Congressional story leaves off at this point; its subscribers were allowed to spend a week guessing what the Father of His Country had said to the great American Congress at noon of Nov. 19.

Under the head of miscellany is a half-column account of the tender to the Convention of France by "Citizen Coste, pastor of the French Protestant Church of Charleston, North America," of a bombshell which "might be thrown 800 paces by a twenty-four-pounder, and still further by one of larger bore." The story runs that on Barilton's suggestion that this bomb might be "the fire discovered in the reign of Louis XV., and which the tyrants themselves dared not employ," it was deemed that the discovery should be referred to the committee, which should examine whether it could be employed efficaciously and without outraging humanity."

In an article headed "Vermont," the editor points out how, through "industry, oeconomy, and good government," the rateable property of the state has increased from "£149,542 17s. 6d.," to "£418,741 13s.," since the year 1781. Under the same head is an account of the operatoins of the "Telegraphe" in France. This lucid description is given of the apparatus and methods:

"The plan of the Telegraphe is by beacons on heights, at the distance of twelve or fourteen miles from each other; in all these glasses are placed. The words to be conveyed are exhibited by short process at the second, and so on through the whole line. What the process is for copying the words so expeditiously and for throwing such a body of light as to make them visible at such a distance we know not; but it is clear that the experiment was a complete success. Conde surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning; at the meeting of the convention at 9 o'clock the same day it was announced to them."

Under the heading "Deaths" it is announced that the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, President of the College of New-Jersey, died Nov. 15, aged eseventy-two. Of him Dr. Williams says:

"His accomplishments as the man of Genius, the Scholar, the Christian, the Divine, the Statesman, are too well known to need repetition. Few men have filled the several places he filled with greater dignity or with more eminent and extensive usefulness."

The doctor started off with a fair amount of advertising. Charles Kane, "merchant," of Fort Ann, announces that he has for sale, "for cash," twenty tons of "nail rods." That is primitive, to be sure, and so is the suspended threat that if the nail rods shall not be sold by Feb. 1, they "will be removed to Albany." J. Lyon gives notice to all who owe him to pay up. He offers to take wheat, beef, flour, pork, butter, or cheese up to Jan. 1, "after which time some careful attorney will have the management" of the accounts.

Asa Hawes informs the public that his wife Lucy has "eloped" from his "bed and board." "I will never pay one farthing she may contract after this date," says Mr. Hawes. James Round feels different in regard to the disappearance of a "mare colt, with a small, white spot on her face." He offers a "handsome" reward for the return of the colt. He says she is a "natural trotter" and "has been sheared, but not docked." Trobridge Maynard advertises for a "smart, active boy of fourteen years, who can be well recommended," to learn the saddling business. That was an important business in those days. The towns of Royalton and Tyegate are advertised. The former gives notice to landowners to pay their taxes of "one-half penny on the acre"; the latter warns the "proprietors" of the township to attend a town meeting in the "dwelling house of Mr. Andrew Brock, innholder in said Tyegate."

Under the heading, "Fahrenheit's Thermometer" appears the following:

"Last week was at the
Greatest Height, 53 degrees,
On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 2 h. P. M.
Least Height, 28 degrees,
On Thursday, Dec. 4, 10 h. P. M."

It appears from this that there was no curfew bell in Rutland. Somebody was accustomed to sit up till 10 o'clock at night, which was a very late hour in those days.

TICKETS FOR SEATS IN CHURCH.

Successful Experiment Made by the People's Temple in Boston.

The Trustees of the People's Temple, Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, Boston, of which the Rev. James Boyd Brady is pastor, have been trying the experiment of issuing reserved seat tickets for the Sunday evening services. The innovation has proved to be a great success.

The members of the congregation have the first choice of seats, and then the public is admitted. This action was made necessary in order to accommodate the the church's own members and contributors who have been crowded out by the immense increase in the general attendance. Although the auditorum holds 2,500 people it has of late been crowded to the doors on Sunday evenings.

The ticket plan has not only added materially to the comfort of the regular members, but it has tended to make transient comers permanent, thus increasing the resources of the church.

A Hideous Waste of Money.

From London Truth.

There has certainly been a hideous waste of money in providing official testimonials of sorrow for the Czar's funeral. The Queen's wreath, which was of "enormous size," was sent from Windsor to St. Petersburg in charge of Lord Carrington, the expenses of whose mission will have to be paid by the Foreign Office. The German Emperor's wreath, which was ten feet in diameter, required a special railway wagon to transport it from Berlin to St. Petersburg. The Emperor Francis Joseph sent a wreath eight feet long, which had been constructed by thirty florists. The bier was surrounded by many hundreds of "massive silver floral crowns," from the towns and villages of Russia, some of which had cost upward of £2,000. It would be interesting to learn who profits by all this lavish extravagance, for it is quite certain that every article of any value which is sent on such an occasion ultimately becomes the perquisite of some court functionary, and the individual who takes the spoil at this function will be able to retire at once with a considerable fortune. When two and a half million rubles have been squandered in decorating public buildings, and it is a very queer commentary on the alleged outburst of national woe that the Superintendent of an important railway terminus at St. Petersburg was sent to prison for seven days because his station was not in sufficiently deep mourning. It may be hoped that on the next occasion of an imperial or royal funeral, there will be a notification that flowers and wreaths are not to be sent.

"SQUAW MAN" WAGGONER

Experiences of a Young College Graduate in the Western Country.

MARRIED A HALF BREED INDIAN

After Her Death He Sent for His Ohio Sweetheart and She Went to Him—Their Tragic Death Recently.

Frank Waggoner was graduated with high honors from a college in Ohio in 1888. His father owned a farm in the backwoods of Paulding County, and the young collegian had no burning desire to return to the rural districts, and "saw wood," or maul rails, either, so he went to his father and told him he had determined to go West and grow up with Oklahoma. The old gentleman thought Frank was a "pesky fool," and said so, and pretty Kittie Mayo almost cried her eyes out. Young Waggoner took her into his arms and told her that he was going West for her sake, and that as soon as he had made a modest start, he would send for her, and they would like the good children in all well-regulated novels, "live happily ever afterward."

So the youthful enthusiast left Paulding Centre one day and took the train for the

The Squaw Man.

West, while poor Kittie cried bitterly behind the shelter of the station, and Papa Waggoner alternately dashed a tear from his eyes and cussed that "danged young idiot." Even the idiot felt badly, and despite his utmost endeavors he could hardly keep back the tears.

In due time Frank landed at Hunnewell, Kan., on the border of the Cherokee Strip, and tried to get work. There was none to be had. He had a few hundred dollars, and was comparatively easy. One day he met dashing Jim Dalton, then a dapper little fellow, who belonged to a gang of "boomers" then in camp along the Chickasaw River, under command of Oklahoma Harry Hill.

"You are a pretty good fellow," said Dalton, "and I guess you're game. Now, I know where there is a gold cache not far from Eufaula. It ain't no great mine with millions in it, but there is a $100,000 planted there by three miners who dug it out of the Wichita Mountains. If you'll furnish ponies I'll go along and we two will scoop it all in."

Waggoner had unbounded faith in Dalton, at that time a popular young border gambler, and later on the noted outlaw. So he wrote a gushing letter to pretty Kittie and another full of braggadocio to Papa Waggoner before he followed Dalton down the old Chisholm trail into Oklahoma over to the Chickasaw Indian country. On the way they were joined by dashing Pearl

The Squaw Man's Wife.

Younger, a daughter of Belle Starr. Dalton and Pearl seemed to be well acquainted, and apparently had some secret in common. Their meeting did not appear to have been by chance.

"No, you must not shoot him, Jim," he heard the girl say one day, as he rode along not far from them. "Hit him over the head and let him go."

Frank thought a good deal about the expression, "Hit him over the head and let him go," but he never dreamed of applying it to himself. That night as he was lariating out his horse he suddenly lost consciousness, and when he came to the dew was on the grass and he was all alone, his head feeling like a lump of lead.

Before he could recover his wits a cavalcade of horsemen dashed up, and a big fellow with an arsenal strapped about his waist and a Winchester slung to his saddle pulled up and gruffly demanded that he give an account of himself. Waggoner complied as well as he could.

"'Nother case of 'tenderfoot' enticing and robbery," laughed the big borderman. "Here, Pete," to a grinning half-breed, "hang up that led horse and let this fool ride."

"We're Deputy Marshals," the leader explained, as Frank climbed painfully into the saddle, "and we are out on a hunt for Capt. Stevens and his gang of cut throats. You'd better go along with us."

Half an hour later Waggoner reeled and fell from his saddle. The pain in his head had proved too much for him, so his newfound friends went into camp and looked after his wound. It was only a bad bruise and would be all right soon, they said. He learned that he was in company with "Bill" Carr, a marshal from Purcell, with a record of eleven men killed in eleven months. The other men, five in all, were possemen, and all fighters. They were after Capt. Stevens, a bold highwayman.

Waggoner's wound proved more troublesome than at first supposed, and he was moved to the home of a Chickasaw Indian near Silver City, and left the marshals continuing their man hunt. It was weeks before Frank got well, a severe fever following the exposure and wound. He was nursed by a pretty half-breed girl, the daughter of the Indian at whose house he lay sick. Mary Beard had been educated in the East. She spoke good English, sang a little, and could talk prettily. She soon won the interest of her patient, and when he got well and ready to leave the Indian home he promised to keep Mary's image in his heart.

When Frank heard from his father, he got a dose of hard sense and cold consolation. The old man thought he had acted the fool, and told him so. Kittie Mayo wrote a pathetic letter, lamenting that he had ever gone down into Oklahoma, and intimating, in her gentle way, that he had made a mistake. These letters made the young man angry, and he cut loose from all home ties.

He was penniless, and so decided to become a Deputy Marshal. He afterward joined Harry Hill's boomers, and was in the rush for homes when the old Oklahoma country was opened. He shot a Texan who disputed his right to a claim, and was stabbed by a half-breed at a Purcell dancehouse. Making a living in the Territory was not what it was cracked up to be. He cast his eyes about for some easy way of making ends meet. He saw contented, well-dressed white men riding good horses, drinking oily whisky, and playing high cards without work, and he asked who they were.

"Squaw men," was the reply he received.

Investigation discovered the fact that "squaw men" were whites who married Indian women. These Indians, as wards of the Nation, had much land and an annuity. Their husbands leased out the land, stole their wives' annuity, cussed the men who wanted to throw open the country to settlement, and, in many cases, were wife beaters. Waggoner thought of Mary Beard and forgot Kittie Mayo. He borrowed a horse and rode over to Silver City. The Indian girl was delighted to see him again. He told her that he had borrowed a horse to come over and ask her to marry him. She consented, and promised to give him a whole herd, so he sent back the pony by a boy, and, to satisfy Mary's Indian father, they were married by the Chickasaw ceremony as well as by a local preacher.

Then Frank settled down to life as a "squaw man." He did not beat Mary, but he used her money and talked of her land and stock as his own. He fell into the habit of cursing the Indian Commission of Congress and became a power in the land as an agitator. He was literally a "howling" success as a "squaw man," and even the full-bloods came to like him. He developed those lazy traits he had noticed in other squaw men and would sit for hours sunning himself.

A year ago his wife Mary died. Waggoner was shocked a little. He had loved her in a way, but Kittie Mayo was still his real sweetheart. Two months ago a "bad man" from the Brazos country stole some of the "squaw man's" horses, and he started out to run him down. In the Wichita Mountain country he was robbed by the Cooks, and on resisting was shot. Friends took him to Lenapah, and there he was told his wounds were dangerous.

His thoughts flew back to Dad and Kittie, in Ohio. He telegraphed the girl that he was dying. She answered back that she would start at once for his bedside. She found that they had moved him to Muscogee, and there she followed. The meeting was an affecting one. Frank rapidly recovered under her loving care, and several weeks ago a marriage license was issued to Frank Waggoner and Kittie Mayo. They were wedded despite the protests of some Indian relatives of the dead Mary Beard. They started for the Chickasaw country on horseback, but they never reached there. A few days ago they were found dead, locked in each other's arms, at the foot of the "Evil Spirit Leap." How they came there the officers are too busy chasing the Cooks to investigate.

GOOD ROADS ARE BADLY NEEDED

Westchester County Is Discussing the Advantages of the Law Passed by the Legislature of 1893.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 15.—One of the greatest needs of Westchester County at the present time is good roads. The subject has time and again been broached in the Board of Supervisors in the discussions of the Historical Society, and by the owners of horses and bicycles. All asked for good roads, and still poor ones are the rule when comparisons are made with some other counties, and particularly with New-Jersey.

The State Legislature of 1893 passed a law that the Board of Supervisors of any county may establish a system of county roads, and designate such portions of the public highways as are not within the limits of any city or incorporated village. It also provided that a county engineer should be appointed to look after them, and that they should be worked by the county. This was in a line with the recommendations of Gov. Flower, and he readily attached his signature to it.

In view of this, Supervisor Joseph B. See of the town of North Castle has introduced the following preamble and resolution in the Board of Supervisors, and that body is at present considering them:

Whereas, The disgraceful condition of most of the highways running through the County of Westchester proves beyond a doubt that our present system of repairing said highways is a failure; and

Whereas, It is imperatively necessary that early action be taken with a view to making general road improvements; and

Whereas, The law of 1893 provides that the Board of Supervisors of any county may employ a competent engineer, who shall examine the roads in said county and report to said board which of them should be county roads and the probable cost of improving the same; and

Whereas, We believe that at least two of the principal roads running north and south, together with those running in an easterly and westerly direction, over which the people of the county mostly travel, should be designated as county roads, and put in such condition that those seeking for pleasure may enjoy the bracing air and beautiful scenery everywhere to be seen throughout the county, and that the farmer and gardener may find it profitable to take their produce from the northern extremity of the county to the cities and large villages in its southern section, thereby securing to the people of said cities and villages fruits and other produce of a much better quality than can be obtained when the almost impassable roads make it impossible for the farmers to get their produce to market; and,

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that the money honestly and intelligently expended in improving highways is beneficial to the whole people, and is soon returned to the taxpayer increased a hundredfold by reason of the increase in value of his property; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Bridges be and is hereby authorized to employ a competent engineer, who shall examine the principal highways throughout the county and report to the board at as early day as possible, which of them should be designated as county roads, and the probable cost of macadamizing or making a thoroughly-good gravel roadbed on those so designated.

The matter has been discussed throughout the county. Some argue that the adoption of such a system would be of incalculable value to all sections of the county, and would give to the upbuilding of every community an impetus that can be obtained in no other way.

The deplorable condition of the highways of the county has in the past been a drawback to its growth and prosperity. The matter has been the subject of charges from the Supreme Court bench, Justice Dykman having strongly spoken out, particularly regarding the roads in the town of Greenburgh. Grand Juries have made scathing presentments, citizens have made emphatic protests, but all in vain. All are now looking with hope to the adoption of the county-road system as contemplated in the act of the Legislature, and the resolution offered by Supervisor See. It seems to most persons that it would be of immeasurable benefit to all the people and to all interests.

On the other hand, there are some who are not ready to give their assent to the proposed plan. It is argued by them that Westchester County is, as to its wealth, composed almost entirely of cities and incorporated villages. In 1893 the assessed valuation of the real estate of the county was $92,802,547. Of this, the eight agricultural towns of Bedford, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, North Castle, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown, represented a real estate valuation of only about $7,500,000, while the single town of Greenburgh has an assessed valuation of $18,387,364. The vast amount of the wealth of the county is along the Hudson River and in the southern portion, and cities and incorporated villages are everywhere. They each carry a heavy bonded indebtedness for sewers, water, &c., and the rate of taxation is high.

It is said that none of the eight rural towns mentioned has any bonded indebtedness, excepting North Castle, which only has $4,736.50. They are in all respects attractive for country homes. The farmers are making a good living out of the soil, and are some of them saving money. Taxes are low, and the people are consequently happy.

There are some who argue that this bad-roads scare has been started by the bicycle companies, so that they may sell more machines. They are accused of writing carefully prepared articles for the magazines and newspapers, and the result is the Country Roads bill.

The law says that the whole county must support these roads. This means that the incorporated sections shall add to their already heavy burdens a yearly amount sufficient to reconstruct and keep in order a few country roads. The opponents to the plan suggest that these country towns issue and sell road improvement bonds, and with the proceeds improve their dilapidated roadways. They are able to do it, and should not ask the incorporated portions to do it for them.

It has also been suggested that the Supervisors should go so far as to ask the Legislature to except Westchester County from the provisions of the law, as it cannot, from one point of view, work with entire justice in it.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Recent French studies of the newly-discovered fifth satellite of Jupiter bring out a very curious fact about this little heavenly body. Like all the planets and their moons, it moves in an ellipse and so is nearer the planet at one point in its orbit than at any other, just as the earth is nearest the sun in January. Like the others, too, this point does not remain fixed, but changes place steadily. But whereas the perihellon of the earth takes no less than 111,000 years to move entirely around the orbit, and the perigee of the moon takes nearly nine years to make the circuit of the earth, the perijove, as it is called, of the newly-found moon of Jupiter takes only 149 days—less than five months—to make the corresponding journey.

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Chile is said to be losing its reputation as one of the most healthful spots on the globe, and to be in a fair way to become one of the most unhealthful. The mortality, according to official statistics, is now 56 in 1,000, an enormous figure, which is not even attained in the city of Calcutta, reputed one of the plague spots of the globe, where the proportion is only 50 in 1,000. In Santiago the mortality has attained an unheard-of-degree. For two years past the deaths there have amounted to 10 per cent. of the population. A large proportion of this great increase is due to the spread of diphtheria. Chile would seem, therefore, to be a good field for the serum therapeutists.

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"Some of our correspondents," says Cosmos, the French scientific weekly, "are astonished because we have had nothing to say about Turpin's exterminator. The reason is simple enough—it is hard to talk of something that one knows nothing about. Even now, when the documents in the case have been made public, we confess that we know scarcely more than we did before. Turpin proposes, for the propulsion of powerful projectiles, to employ rockets, thus dispensing with the heavy material of modern artillery. This idea is not new. The Congreve rockets have been in regular use, especially in the navy, and were employed during the Crimean war. Unfortunately, however, the least defect of symmetry of form, the least movement of the air, will make a rocket deviate from its course—sometimes to so great a degree as to send it back toward those that shot it off. M. Turpin proposes, in order to make his rockets keep their direction, to give them a rapid rotary movement like that which is given to a projectile by a rifled firearm. Here, too, there is nothing new; the thing has been tried at different times and in various ways by inclined vent holes in the rocket, by helical plates fastened to it, &c. Revell and Gen. Mérémont have made experiments in this line with no success, and other countries than France

CURRENT LITERATURE

LINES.

Dark, dark was the day when we looked on
Culloden,
And chill was the mist-drop that wept
from the tree:
The oats of the harvest hung heavy and
sodden,
No light on the land, and no wind on the
sea.

Where the graves of Clan Gillavray cluster
together,
Where the chieftain fell dead by the Well
of the Dead,
We stopped to the moorland and plucked
the pale heather
That flowers where the cause of the
Stuarts was sped.

And a wind that awoke on the moorland
came sighing,
Like the voice of the horses who perished
in vain,
"Not for Tearlach alone the red claymore
was plying,
But to win back the old world that comes
not again!"
—A. Lang, in Longman's Magazine.

ODE TO LYCE.

Coan purples, gems that blaze,
Will not bring thee back the days
Writ in annals known but past,
Of the time that fled so fast.

Beauty, color, gesture's grace,
All are gone. Not this the face,
Not the passion-breather, she
Once that stole myself from me.

After Cinara, thou wert great,
Fern and charm. But Cinara, Fate
Quickly took, and left us thee
Gray and worn fac-simile.

Old as a decrepit crow,
That warm youths might see thee so,
Scourging thee with laughter's lash,
Once a flambeau; now an ash.
—Odes of Horace, Translated by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

THE BETTER REASON.

To be an engineer, skilled in the construction of railways, is one thing, and a very good thing, too, when one has a young wife and a little baby and a pretty home resulting and depending thereon; but when this ability exacts that one shall be exiled into the barbaric East for three dreary years, ther the penalty lessens and embitters the reward. But the firm wouldn't hear to a refusal—that is, and continue Charles Shuler in its employ. Young Augustus Adams strained his eloquence from the pathetic to the indignant over the idea of any hesitancy. If their protégé, whom they had advanced from errands to estimates, and from wages to salary, should now fail them, when their greatest contract called for their best endeavors, very well, then, he might go—straight to the d—l; they would wash their hands of him, and perhaps the profession wouldn't be in any hurry to employ one so finical in loyalty!

Charles Shuler walked home slowly that night, for resolution clogged his footsteps. He must go—in wife and child and home, in present indebtedness and future unprovided for, he had given too many hostages to fortune to be free of choice—but what would Clara do and what would Clara say, soft, sweet, clinging Clara, so winsome, so timid, so replete in all womanly charms? How well he remembered the first day she had come to the offices; he had been as proud as a king when her dainty feet had hesitated on the threshold, and her voice almost imploringly rang out his name.

"By Jove, Shuler, there's a deuced pretty girl asking for you," Mr. Augustus had said.

"My wife, Sir," he had exultantly explained.

"Your wife, eh? Well, it's better to be born lucky than rich!"

Even Clara, who never did notice men, had remarked the admiring glance of the junior partner, and had called it bold, with a downcast, blushing face. So indeed it must have seemed to the sensitive little soul; but, bless you, Mr. Augustus meant no harm. He had a wife of his own, a grand, stately lady just as he dwelt in a mansion and reckoned in millions. He had merely been pleased over the felicity of the subordinate whom he had always favored.

But what would Clara do and what would Clara say? Clara would cling around his neck and weep and beseech and then submit. Poor child, when had she ever asserted her will? Even the baby, with its tiny doubled hands, could master her. She would submit and wait, as happy as might be, in the cottage in the suburbs, which he had bought but not yet paid for—ah! what a hostage was one mortgage, even though it had been advantageously placed through the kindness of the firm! And Clara's mother, old Mrs. Winters, must stay with her. Here Charles Shuler whistled shrilly as if to pipe away the thought which would arise, that he was glad she was going since she was coming. For he disliked and distrusted his mother-in-law, not from tradition, but through experience, a silly old woman—how repugnant does this second adjective render the first! Now one who is silly and young often gains therefrom that attractive quality which ordinary people not overrefined in etymology call "cunning."

Did he not well know what they meant though the dictionaries disdained such a definition? But old and silly? No, Charles Shuler couldn't stand that. He saw Mrs. Winters, despite all pretenses, and more than suspected that her falsity was more than a matter of hair and deeper than her parchmenty skin. He believed that the paste diamonds she so mincingly wore represented the desperate hopes of vanity and avarice; that her chronic languor was chronic laziness; and that when she held her head to one side and plaintively murmured, "I have spells," she should say, "I sulk and coddle myself." But what then? She had brought up Clara, the maiden surely she might be a companion to Clara, the wife.

So Charles Shuler pondered, as he plodded home, reluctant and heavy with resolve, and so events achieved. Clara did weep and cling and beseech, and finally did submit; not poutingly, as Charles had pictured, but with white, set lips, resting her cheek close to the baby on her breast, as one holds fast to an amulet. And old Mrs. Winters did console with platitudes and graces intensified in nervous discomfort by the frequent recurrence of "spells." How unsatisfactory are all leave-takings! The necessary things have been so often said that the last hour drags through very inanity. Then when the time does come, gulp, down goes the medicine, with a wry face. Very few arrangements had Charles Shuler to reiterate. His salary would be paid to his wife; either she or Mrs. Winters could call every Saturday at the offices for it. There would be plenty to keep them in comfort, and to pay those debts and charges which were so potent in driving him hence. And so, God bless you, dear, until the home coming.

Each day of the three dreary years is an advance, and its sobs and sighs, the sweat of loyal endeavor. Hurry then and confusion; and when at length Charles Shuler tried to remember as he sat under the moonlit night, swayed by the vast surges of the Pacific, naught could he clearly see but Clara, with white-set lips and cheek pressed close to the baby on her breast, as one fixes one's faith on an amulet.

Charles Schuler was a worker. The firm had made no mistake in forcing him to this task—firms so prosperous don't make such mistakes. He plunged heart and soul into the completion of the contract, for he realized that at the end of the line stood his dear wife, with arms extended and dewy eyes alight with joy. A hard, dangerous life he endured in the wilderness, surrounded by hostile barbarians and contending against stupidity and prejudice. Months would elapse before he would receive one of Clara's tremulously-directed letters, and then a whole bundle of them would come, and Charles would read the one of the latest date, and then backwards in their order, thanking God that whatever evil he might encounter, he knew that his wife and child were well. And, indeed, these missives, however full of apprehension when clored, revealed no misfortunes. The little household was leading an uneventful, peaceful existence. Old Mrs. Winters had quite recovered from her spells, and was really active in well-doing; and oh, young Mr. Augustus was so kind and considerate!

Why shouldn't Charles strain every muscle and nerve, and never cease from study and experiment, when the firm rewarded his devoirs with such interest? And so, like drops of water falling on rock, the months wore away. As one year, and then another marked their progress, from hoping, Charles came to believe that all would be well, and that before he appreciated it he would be home with wife and child, the same as if he had never gone away, save that the little cottage would be all their own, and that men agreed in calling him famous. And he blessed each tie and each rail as they were sturdily fixed in place, wishing that to them might be given the strength of his perfect union with Clara.

One evening when Shuler could reasonably predict that he was but four months' distant from the terminus, an extraordinary incident occurred. Two young men came spinning on bicycles over the plateau to the camp, as composed and matter-of-fact as if fulfilling the park ordinance as to riders. Two young Americans they were, and from his native town, Bangs and Bayne, fresh from college and fresh for the law as soon as their modest little trip around the world was over. And oh! but Charles was delighted to see them, and oh! but they were overjoyed to meet him. Intimacy is born a giant when loneliness and homesickness are in attendance. Before the long, balmy evening was half over, Charles was added as a good comrade to the tried friendship of the two, and as an initiation had laid manifest his simple life before them. The stars twinkled in sympathy, and perhaps reflected back truth upon Clara. Ah! how the young men gloried his wife's photograph and praised the baby's curl, and even found commendation for Mrs. Winters. "I shall marry little Agnes," (for that was the baby's name,) asserted Bangs.

"And I shall proffer my hand inclosing one sample of heart to the respected mother-in-law," maintained Bayne, gravely, for of course they would call at the cottage directly they arrived, and tell Mrs. Shuler all sorts of tales out of school about her recreant husband. Well, well, such a pleasant time, the happier for being so unexpected: no wonder they were merry in that gentle merriment which gains a tinge of tenderness from its proximity to tears.

But once and again Bangs would look up with a puzzled air. "Shuler?" he would muse. "Where have I seen that name? You haven't had anything happen to you, have you, old man?"

"Nonsense!" Bayne retorted at length, seeing that this persistence troubled their host. "If Bangs met Beelzebub, he would claim him as an old acquaintance."

"Out of appreciation for you, my friend," responded the frolicsome Bangs.

A pair of fine young fellows, truly! Their talk, their laugh, their hearty handshakes transported Shuler to the very threshold of home. So they might be jesting on the streets of his native town, while he hurried by bound for the cottage and for Clara. Alas! had memory but the power as the will, then distance were but the separation of kissing lips and the circumference of the world an arm's fervid embrace

The next morning the guests made an early start. There were pledges of meeting at a famous dinner to be shared by the three just six months hence, the constituents of which have been gravely discussed the evening before. There were reiterated messages from Shuler and repeated promises from Bangs and Bayne of how they would encourage Clara and the baby and Mrs. Winters. "O, yes; the old girl especially that be my task," cried Bayne. The one gave Charles an old pipe as a keepsake, and the other, a bit of tobacco wrapped in newspaper; both valuables as rare as beads on a savage island. And then, ho! they were off, cutting the ancient plain with civilization's latest track.

After luncheon, Shuler naturally turned to these gifts. He was tired from toil; how soothing a smoke while resting in the shade! As he was thus puffing away in contentment, his hand involuntarily smoothed out on his knee, the scrap of paper inclosing the tobacco. His eye caught his name printed thereon, and there in the fragment of a newspaper issued months before in an English settlement on the coast, he read the announcement of his death. This, then, it was which had puzzled Bangs to ask so often whether anything had happened to him. This—

Accustomed action came to Shuler's aid. He would not think. At least before going mad, he would do. Fifteen minutes for the writing of letters and cablegrams and then on the fleetest horse he was spurring after the bicyclists. With them lay his only salvation; he could not leave his duty; the success of the entire enterprise depended on the skilful work of the ensuing weeks. Even could he desert, he could not travel with their speed. They would rectify this cruel mistake for him. Thank God that hope showed this unerring line from out the labyrinth of despair. Of course he caught up with them, their future and life didn't depend on a frantic rush; of course he caught up with them, for men don't make haste when they must laugh, and jest, and smoke. And ah! how kind and considerate they were, brushing away the awful trouble as if cobwebs. A ridiculous mistake, annoying and all that, but then, a line in an obscure colonial paper—what did it signify? Indeed, they would send the cablegrams and mail the letters at the earliest possible moment. Clara should know that he was right before she had heard the slightest hint of misfortune. Go back to work, old man, and make yourself famous with a tranquil heart.

But after Shuler had turned back for camp with an expression of relief blended with bewilderment, then no more did jokes and laughter and smoking rhythmically accompany the cyclists.

"A queer start, that," said Bangs.

"Poor little woman!" reflected Bayne, and the slender wheels sped as if weaving anew the torn web of life.

Relieved, yet bewildered, Shuler returned. He had rectified, but whence had come the necessity? Was that false report the wantonness of fate or the malice of man; and yet whom had he ever injured and who had cause to injure him? Perhaps all would be well, but oh, the tantalizing activety of that perhaps. It clung to his shoulder by day, to his pillow by night, whispering, depicting, suggesting—there was no remedy except his patience, no alleviation save toil. If Clara stood anywhere awaiting, with lovelit eyes and extended arms, it was at the end of the line Then flash pick and delve, shovel grind and break away, O dredge! Dogged and desperate, Shuler advanced, like one who raises successive breastworks in the night against an enemy of unknown force.

It was a month ahead of the estimated time when Charles Shuler, haggard and worn, reported completion to the agent of the firm in the seaport town.

"We were so glad to learn there was no truth in that rumor," said the man, civilly.

"How did it arise? And did you report it?" asked Charles, breathlessly.

"Oh, naturally enough as to the first," replied the man. "One is hardly expected to survive such an undertaking, you know. As to the second, of course, I reported it promptly, as I did the denial."

"It's strange there are no letters for me," sighed poor Shuler.

What did it all mean? This was the ceaselessly recurring question which the long, sweeping surges left behind him, which the moonbeams inscribed on the waters, which the very stars in their cold, ironic way winked to one another. Oh! cruel, cruel, was all nature intent on driving him mad?

"There's a man in bad shape," remarked a passenger from day to the Captain.

"A touch of the fever, I guess," was the reply, "and no wonder, when one has been plowing through swamps for years."

A whim across the Continent—ah! that was something like! In the noisy rush Shuler found, not peace, indeed, but a certain apathy. The end was so near that, whatever it was, one need not worry about it. One now could wait, idly, with dull, staring eyes that saw not; with heavy brain that would not think; with hands and limbs forgetful of their offices—the end, it was so near.

It was night when the train reached the city—the great station seemed bleak and desolate in its chilling light. And yet, there were Bangs and Bayne by the entrance, faithful new friends, faithful, perhaps, because new. How cheery was their welcome, their heartiness so comforting, so reassuring, if anything could comfort, could sustain!

"What is it?" gasped Shuler, glancing from one to the other.

"Not here!" cried Bangs.

"No talking with a thirsty, half-starved man!" protested Bayne, and they forced him along to a quiet room across the street where refreshment was in readiness. "Here's to good pluck!" shouted Bangs. "Here's to a loyal, trusting heart!" toasted Bayne. "And now, old man, brace yourself for the worst, as that is the first step toward the best. Your wife and baby have disappeared. Neither Mrs. Winters nor the firm knows—"

Crash went Shuler's glass to the floor, as, ghastly and swaying, he clung to the edge of the table. "D—n her!" he muttered in his throat. "I believe she's false to me!" and he rolled prone and senseless.

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"Well!" said Bangs, as they passed out from the hospital, "Shuler is as good as dead, and yet safe from death for the next ten days, if the physicians know what they are talking about."

"And a good thing, too," added Bayne. "He's more sensible in his delirium than he was out of it. Meanwhile—"

"Meanwhile, the twin Hawkshaws will pursue the villain and rescue hapless innocence, eh?"

"We can do our best. Do you know, I suspect—"

"Not that poor little woman?"

"No; that old harridan, her mother. She is the Winter of my discontent. Did you notice?"

"I noticed that the jewels she flashed on us this afternoon when we called were genuine and valuable ones, however false they may have been before poor Shuler went away."

"And I noticed," continued Bayne, "that Mr. Augustus Adams did not show that interest in the revival of a trusted subordinate that the case merited, and more, he seemed to regard the disappearance of Mrs. Shuler more in the light of a personal slight than of an appalling mystery."

"The man is piqued and enraged," agreed Bangs. "I believe he is responsible for the printing of that notice. I believe that old she wolf is in his pay and would have sold her daughter's honor; I believe that poor little thing fled out of apprehension and fidelity; for, mark you, they gave themselves away when they admitted the date of her disappearance. It was prior to the announcement of Shuler's death."

"By Jove, you're right!" exclaimed Bayne. "She may never have heard of it. She may be patiently awaiting his return, unable to communicate with him, fearing to make a sign, yet patiently awaiting."

"Then I swear, Charles Shuler is a lucky man," cried Bangs, emphatically, stopping short in his energy. The friends stood for the moment on the corner of two streets, one a thoroughfare conspicuous with electric lights, the other narrow, obscure, and darksome. Even as Bangs spoke, out from this latter's obscurity a modest little figure in black, hearing a great bundle, had hurried. At the sound of the name, the wan face had flushingly upraised, the mournful, dark eyes had flashed with surprise and wonder, and then on and on had tripped the tiny feet.

"Did you see?" whispered Bayne, clutching his friend's arm. "I believe we've found her even before we looked!"

"Come," responded Bangs, and down the long avenue they followed. A long avenue, truly, the lights of its perspective met and blended, and yet, out beyond them into the open, the brave little figure trudged.

"I wish I might cary that cursed bundle for her," growled Bayne.

"Yes, and scare the poor child to death," retorted Bangs.

"If it's she," continued the other, meditatively, "we mustn't tell her of his arrival. Why? Because she would go to him and then might hear what even we didn't like to listen to—"

"You're right, old man, we expect him in about ten days, that's the story. Meanwhile, he must recover both health and sense, or I hope he'll die."

A long, dreary trudge for one whom love would welcome, but ah! how long, how dreary, to thus return to apprehension, to endurance! But the trim, tiny figure flagged not until at length it turned into an enclosure and entered the portals of a small, retired house. The young men watched until in an upper room there shone a light, until on the drawn curtain there came the shadow of a graceful form tossing a baby in its arms, and then they approached and knocked. An old woman came to the door whose grave, kindly features were forbidding with suspicion.

"Mrs. Shuler," began Bangs, "we would like to see her"; and then, as the opening narrowed, he added: "We met her husband in Asia; we have a message from him."

"Yes, yes," maintained Bayne impetuously"; we are gentlemen; we are friends, believe me. See, here are our cards. We were born and bred in this city. Any one can vouch for our responsibility. We would do anything for them and for Agnes, the baby."

"Ah," rejoined the woman, softening, "she is such a sweet little child. Well, come in, and I'll see."

The young men waited in the stuffy parlor exchanging winks of mutual felicitation, but a light step brought them to their feet bowing profoundly. The little woman in black entered and stood pallid, yet composed, with hands tightly clasped.

"You know my husband—you have seen him?" she began. "Oh, can this be true?"

"Believe me, Madam," protested Bangs. "Believe my friend Bayne here. We know and have lately seen your good husband. He is well and will return within a fortnight. He sends the tenderest love—"

"Of course," interrupted Clara, almost impatiently. "But how did you know where to find me?"

"You passed us," explained the ingenious Bayne, "and we recognized you from the photograph he showed us at once."

"I remember," said Clara simply, "I heard you speak his name. And now since he sent you to me I give you my confidence. Circumstances that Charles will understand at once caused me to leave our home some months ago and come here. The owner of this house, the old lady who admitted you, is his mother's friend, and I've managed very well with plain sewing. I have been unable to write to him, and for the same reason to hear from him. Of course that has been hard but then he will understand."

"But how then could you hope to know of his return?" hurted Bayne.

"I believe in the goodness of God."

"I beg your pardon," stammered the abashed young man, with a glance toward his friend as if asking a kick.

"We are to meet him," suggested Bangs eagerly, "Perhaps under the circumstances which I'm sure you will understand at once, it will be better for us to do so and bring him here, if you can wait—"

"I can wait," Clara softly repeated.

Then came days of uncertainty and gloom for the young men. If Shuler should die, what would they do? "I would never tell her," vowed Bayne. "Hail-kail," muttered Bangs prophetically. Had they but possessed Clara's faith, they might have kept their souls' patience, for slowly yet surely the stricken man became convalescent. The physician in charge afterward said that the change had come when Bangs had whispered a few words for then the patient had smiled and fallen asleep. Shuler smiled and slept, and awakened to smile again. But when, on the day agreed, his two friends were starting to tell Clara of his illness and to bring her to him, the gladness faded from his lips and he looked imploringly on them. They read his unuttered prayer. "We will never tell," promised Bangs. "You were not yourself, you know," said Bayne soothingly.

Such a pale little woman when she heard the tidings, but ah, how bravely shown her eyes, revealing the tender care that her heart was preparing. Roll rapidly, then, oh wheels, for naught of deceit or disloyalty or shame increases thy burden.

As the little party entered the hospital ward Shuler raised himself and stretched out his arms. "I told you so," Clara whispered proudly to the retreating young men, and then that picture at the end of the line was realized.

"He's not worthy of her," protested Bangs as they hastened away, bent on celebration.

"Who is worthy of them," returned Bayne, "when they are good?"

Mediaeval Architecture.

Mediaeval architecture attained its grandeur not only because it was a natural development of handicraft; not only because each building, each architectural decoration, had been devised by men who knew through the experience of their own hands what artistic effects can be obtained from stone, iron, bronze, or even from simple logs and mortar; not only because each monument was a result of collective experience, accumulated in each "mystery," or craft; it was grand because it was born out of a grand idea. Like Greek art, it sprang out of a conception of brotherhood and unity fostered by the city.

It had an audacity which could only be won by audacious struggles and victories; it had that expression of vigor, because vigor permeated all the life of the city. A cathedral or a communal house symbolized the grandeur of an organism of which every mason and stonecutter was the builder, and a mediaeval building appears not as a solitary effort to which thousands of slaves would have contributed the share assigned them by one man's imagination; all the city contributed to it.

The lofty bell tower rose upon a structure, grand in itself, in which the life of the city was throbbing—not upon a meaningless scaffold like the Paris iron tower, not as a sham structure in stone intended to conceal the ugliness of an iron frame, as has been done in the Tower Bridge. Like the Acropolis of Athens, the cathedral of a mediaeval city was intended to glorify the grandeur of the victorious city, to symbolize the union of its crafts, to express the glory of each citizen in a city of his own creation. After having achieved its craft revolution, the city often began a new cathedral in order to express the new, wider, and broader union which had been called into life.—The Nineteenth Century.

Do Not Be Afraid to Talk.

"A man should talk about what he knows, and only about that. Then he may say something worth hearing. As regards other things, he should hold his tongue, and then he won't make a fool of himself." So says the parlor oracle, and shuts his mouth with a snap. And no doubt the logical position is, or appears to be, a very strong one. No man can know more than a very few things thoroughly. A man can only say what is worth hearing on things he knows thoroughly. A man should not talk except he says things worth hearing. Therefore, a man should not be discursive, and should confine himself to his own subjects.

Such is the outline of the syllogisms by which the discursive talker is put down, pulverized, and, if not reduced to silence, at any rate conclusively proved to be a babbling jackass. But, in spite of the excellence of the logic, we all know that in fact the discursive talker can be, and often is, a most delightful talker, and that in spite of all the rules and all the schools, one may gain a great deal more, not only of amusement, but of information, from the man who is not afraid of talking of anything in heaven above or the earth beneath than from the correct and pedantic gentleman who is always lying in wait for his own subject to turn up, and when it does turn up promptly blows it to pieces by discharging at its head an eighty-one-ton gun, loaded to the muzzle with facts and statistics. The discursive sportsman would have neatly put a bullet through the brain, and would have brought the game down unspoiled. The expert who has bottled up his knowledge for a year blows it to smithereens, and leaves nothing but a few scraps of fur or feather.—The Spectator.

In East London.

Moving up the street past the display of hardware and crockery, the Dutch herring man and the purveyors of the internal arrangements of sheep and cattle—giving a fearful glance at certain gruesome-looking boards, whereon one sees exhibited a number of small heaps of animal food, which the salesman is bawling at "twopence a lot, ladies, where you like, on'y twopence"—we soon reach the millinery and soft goods department, the dealers in bric-à-brac, and hawkers of the hundred and one etceteras always to be seen in these places.

Thrown together upon the ground are dresses and dress skirts, in silk, satin, and stuff; petticoats and corsets, bodices and blouses, here a pile of bedclothing, there window curtains and carpeting; while in close companionship to these are boots and shoes of every description and in all conditions—the soiled dancing shoe of beauty hobnobbing with the heavy clouted boot of the navvy.

Women are trying on jackets and mantles, or cheapening cloaks and overalls, buying for a few pence yards of ribbon or cards of lace, and for less than the price of a friendly drink setting themselves up in flowers, feathers, and fancy trimmings. There is always a pretty thick crowd of womankind hereabouts, turning over the frippery and finery appertaining to the sex, and unconsciously proving their close affinity to the divinities of the social Olympus.—Chambers's Journal.

Gibraltar: Its Defense.

Experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that an Armstrong shell can be thrown 9,176 yards—about five and one-third miles. It is therefore absolutely clear that if all the fleet were temporarily absent, either on some special mission or dispersed by a storm, hostile ironclads taking up a position within four miles of the eastward of Europa Point, might with impunity send shot and shell into the outlying parts of the fortress and cause much destruction of life and property. On the other hand, the Governor of the fortress would not be idle, and the experiences of the late civil war in America have abundantly proved that the cannon in fortresses, if they strike a ship of war with their projectiles even at long range, may do considerable mischief; while, on the other hand, many shot and shell may strike a fort and only do trifling damage.

It is practically impossible to throw shot or shell over the high part of the Rock, near Spain, and the cannon esconced in the urique rock galleries, with their Royal Artillery gun detachments, would be absolutely safe. Even if the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Spain were occupied by a hostile foe, comparatively little damage would be the result. During the writer's stay at Gibraltar it was considered desirable to try the experiment of firing upward from the plain on the Spanish side into the galleries, dummies being placed to represent the necessary gun detachments. A regiment, several hundred strong, was accordingly placed in position, and supplied with ball cartridges. The range, however, was unknown, and the fire being directed upward, it was fully an hour before any of the dummies were hit, after the expenditure of much ammunition.

In actual warfare, of course, the British rifle sharpshooters must have picked out their foes by firing downward from the galleries. Bomb-proof barracks and hospitals are potent factors against the horrors of bombardment, and there is little doubt that there is ample room at Gibraltar for some amendment on this head. The Governor, who resides at the convent, is usually an officer of the Scientific Corps, namely, the Royal Artillery, or the Royal Engineers, and this is as it should be.—Col. E. Mitchell in Temple Bar.

The Casting Out of Devils.

The melancholy superstition which saw in the case of an epileptic a manifestation of the living power of the devil, and which has been the cause of so much misery during the last 800 years, was then at its depth. And the Christian fathers, it is to be feared, were but too ready to make use of this superstition to enhance "the glory of God." That they all unhesitatingly believed in the superstition may save their morals at the expense of their intellect. But it is remarkable that while they claim for the name of Jesus an exorcising power, they allowed a similar power to Jews and Gentiles. Now, if the Gentile and Jewish exorcists were impostors, what becomes of the Christian exorcists, who are placed by the fathers upon neither a higher nor a lower level? Nor do the more intelligent heathen writers recognize any difference.

In the eyes of Lucian and Ulpian all exorcists, Christian and heathen alike, are jugglers. And when to this testimony we add a critical knowledge of the nature of the miracles themselves, we shall not be inclined to differ from Lucian and Ulpian. We hear of Bactrian camels exorcised by the monk Hilarion; of devils howling, confessing, and even preaching; of a certain odor proceeding from the clothes of men by which pious monks could tell to what particular demons the patients were subject. On the other hand, it is worthy of notice that these wonderful deeds were generally done by laymen, who may easily have found the profession a lucrative one, and that, moreover, all the miracles take them in hand itself than they decreased and gradually disappeared.—The Westminster Review.

Following the Line of Least Resistance.

Proofs of the truth of this proposition are constantly passing under our eyes. If we upset a jug of water on floor or table, the stream of liquid does not follow a straight line, but moves in little curves and bends, caused by the existence of obstructions very likely so minute as to be unnoticeable, yet of sufficient importance to influence the direction of the stream of water by making its passage over the spots where they exist slightly more difficult than where they do not.

We observe the same phenomenon on a large scale in the beds of rivers, and the advantage of lightning conductors is also due to the principle of least resistance. Though in this instance there is no fluid stream, yet there is a motion of something and the motion is more easily transmitted by means of metal than by the stone, brick, and wood of buildings. Consequently, if the latter are provided with well-constructed lightning conductors, the electric discharge will take place by their means and without affecting the rest of the edifice, though the accidents which still occasionally occur, indicate that protection from lightning is not yet completely understood.

Organic growth also takes the direction of least resistance, though here the conditions are so much more complicated than in the case of inorganic motion that the principle is less readily distinguished.—Good Words.

Abyssinian Women.

The Harrari women dress their hair in an extremely picturesque manner—two what I believe ladies call buns projecting slightly on either side of the head behind the ears, with a simple straight parting across the top. Their dress, too, is neat and pretty—a single long garment with drooping sleeves, the upper part of which is dull red, the lower dark blue. It is girded at the waist with a band, but the folds of the upper portion of the costume overhang it, so that one cannot see of what it consists.

The neck is "cut square," and edged with narrow embroidery. The red portion of the dress, back and front, runs into a point over the blue. Sandals or bare feet complete a picturesque costume, which is generally adorned with a few flowers, often worn in the hair. Added to this that the Harrari lady is, as a rule, extremely good looking, with a good figure, and, although dark, with by no means a black complexion.

The whole makes a rather good tout ensemble. But there are other strange figures to be seen in the Harrar market—natives of India, Yemen Jews, Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, negroes from the Soudan, Abyssinian soldiers in their robes of scarlet and white, Arabs, and Somalis—all forming as strange and as picturesque a scene as one could wish to see.—Blackwood's Magazine.

That National Frontier, the Rhine.

The French insist that to dispose of the Alsacians without their expressed consent is a violence only worthy of a barbarous age. Did not France obtain the consent of Savoy and Nice, expressed by "plebiscite," before those provinces were transferred from Italy to France? It is hardly worth while at this time of day to inquire whether that "plebiscite" was or was not a hypocritical fraud, and as to the question whether Germany was justified in taking territory at the close of its successful war, it is undoubtedly an admirable question for debating societies, but it is purely academical, and does not belong to the region of practical politics.

With regard to it, I will now only remark that I am profoundly convinced from intercourse with large numbers of Frenchmen in France, and of French sympathizers in Alsace, that if Alsace and Lorraine had never been severed from the mother country, and even more if to-morrow they were restored to France, the peace of Europe would not be materially advanced. France would still smart under her great defeat; she would still yearn for a revanche; but the possession of the great fortresses of Strassburg and Metz would give her a double-barreled pistol to present at Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Munich.

As an illustration of this I may mention that when, a month ago, I passed a day in the company of my old friend, M. Emile Erckmann, known to fame as one of the authors of the immortal stories of Erckmann-Chatrian, he had been expressing the very natural and proper sentiment to him as a Frenchman, that the cause of the present armed state of Europe and all our woe was the fact that Germany had dismembered France and taken territory, instead of being content with a few more milliards. "Yes," said a crony, an old gentleman who was present, "to take territory was contrary to the spirit of the age, and the occasion of all subsequent bad feeling. No, frontiers should be always respected; to alter them is barbarous." "Yes," chimed in M. Erckmann's housekeeper, an intelligent and excellent woman, "it is mischief arose through taking the provinces." And almost in the same breath, she added, "There is only one natural frontier to France, and that is the Rhine;" and the old gentleman repeated with emotion, "Only one natural frontier, the Rhine."

M. Erckmann said nothing; I think he must have seen the humor, not to say the irony, of the situation. Why is the Rhine the natural frontier of France? Why should Belgium and a great part of Holland, and of Germany, be absorbed in order to round off France? What good reason is there to call the Rhine the natural frontier rather than the Elbe, the Oder, or the Vistula? Yet this is what French people feel even after all their defeats and humiliations.—The Contemporary Review.

The King's Bench.

Within the portals there were little indications of a prison, for you found yourself in a street crowded with people, talking, loitering, or chaffering at butchers', bakers', cookshops, taphouses, hawkers calling their wares, and all the bustle of a low neighborhood; and there was not a phase of society, from the highest to the lowest, that was not represented among the 800 or 1,000 people that were usually congregated within the walls. Those who had the means to do so could live as riotously here as in any other part of London, give parties, dinners, suppers, to which any one, in or out of the prison, could be invited; here ladies and gentlemen rubbed shoulders with fashionable courtesans, blacklegs, and swindlers.

In 1777 a Mrs. Montgomery, a celebrated society beauty, and a notorious woman known as the Fleet King gave almost daily receptions and soirées. But the debtor need not live within the walls unless he chose to do so, for the "liberties," which were really a survival of the old sanctuaries, included an area of three miles, comprehending all St. George's Fields, the side of Blackman Street, and a portion of the Borough High Street; and these limits were so elastic that a wag once remarked that to his certain knowledge they had on one occasion extended to the East Indies! Prisoners were permitted to pursue their vocations during the day in any part of London, and were compelled to sleep within the three-mile radius.

The cost of these privileges was 5 guineas for small debts, 8 for the first hundred, and half that sum for each additional hundred. "Day Rules" could be purchased for 4s. 2d. the first day and 3s. 2d. for each succeeding one; but these did not permit the debtor to sleep outside the prison walls. Readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" will remember that the father of Madeleine Bray was "a Ruler," and resided with his daughter in a shabby house "not many hundred yards from the Obelisk."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Columbus's Commission.

The first title to the New World, next to the Declaration of Independence, is the most celebrated original manuscript in existence—in a political sense, at least. This famous manuscript is the commission signed by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, appointing Christopher Columbus Admiral of his famous fleet and Governor of all the lands he should discover. It is owned by the great Admiral's lineal descendant, the Duke of Veragua, and was by him exhibited at Chicago in 1893, where, doubtless, many saw it in the Convent of La Rabida.

This commission is written in a very fine and very quaint hand, still preserved with remarkable clearness, upon parchment that is 14 by 20 inches in size, the lines going lengthwise of the sheet. It is without a fold, and the royal signatures are so close to the body of the text as to be with difficulty distinguished from it. There is no introductory line, such as one usually finds at the head of state papers.

It begins, however, much as do proclamations of the present day, showing that we borrowed our formula for the Presidential proclamations from the same nation that gave us a name for our unit of money. The parchment of this Columbus commission is now quite yellow, though well preserved. Indeed, it is better preserved than our own Declaration of Independence, which it made possible, and which it antedates by 284 years.—Harper's Young People.

Selling the News.

The same evening, after the Council, Sidney Herbert dined tête-à-tête with Mrs. Norton * * * and before the dinner was over she had wormed out of him the decision of the Cabinet. (Peel's Cabinet had resolved to repeal the corn laws.) After dinner she asked him to remain while she went to see a sick friend for a short time, and in half an hour she returned. In the meanwhile she had taken a cab and driven down to The Times office. There she saw Barnes, the editor. * * * She gave him chapter and verse, and returned to poor Sidney Herbert with £500 in her pocket. * * * The next day the announcement was made in The Times * * * that the Cabinet had met and resolved on the repeal of the corn laws. * * * This was on the 5th of December, 1845.—Sir William Gregory—An Autobiography of Lady Gregory.

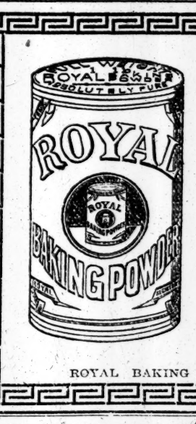
The Development of Sculpture.

Notwithstanding the many centuries that have elapsed since man first made sculptures of large size, the alterations in their surfaces have been so slight that we may, by comparing them with another, trace the development of the art.

The methods now employed in producing sculptures and carvings are quite similar, due entirely to mechanical appliances, and are a great improvement over those employed in the production of ancient figures, for it will be seen that carving and sculpture have in their methods of growth approached each other from widely-divergent beginnings.

The universal stone celt and the familiar American grooved axe and pestle show in the method of their production the first steps toward the development of sculpture. Formed to suit the taste of the mechanic making it, the work itself by which it was produced is not distinguishable from that appearing on all early worked stone.

The polished surfaces are similar, as were the tools with which the work was performed. Sculpture accompanies a settled stage of society. On the other hand, carving is an art commonly found among the most savage races. The development of skill in carving is often encountered in the most unexpected localities and in places where no evidences are found of the sculpture of large figures. This difference appears directly traceable to the mode of life which savagery entails. Wandering during the hunter period from point to point with the change of seasons or as game or fruit became abundant or scarce, with no fixed dwellings and with no ability to transport heavy statues, there was no incentive to make them. Small carvings of bone, of ivory, or of wood appear common to every race. Their small size enabled them to be carried on the person, and an evidence that they were so carried is found in the holes generally bored through them for purposes of suspension.—The American Anthropologist.



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LOVE IN AUTUMN.

It is already Autumn, and not in my heart only,
The leaves are on the ground,
Green leaves untimely browned,
The leaves bereft of Summer, my heart of Love left lonely.

Swift, in the masque of seasons, the moment of each mummer,
And even so fugitive
Love's hour, Love's hour to live:
Yet, leaves, ye have had your rapture, and thou, poor heart, thy Summer!
ARTHUR SYMONS.
—The Academy.

Polar Bear Shooting.

The Captain and I have just finished our dinner—I may mention in passing, that we are so far fashionable that we seldom dine before 8 or 10, sometimes not till next day—when Hans, one of the shooters, comes in to say that there is a bear close by. We jump up, get our rifles, and start off, at our leisure be it said, for there is no hurry—the bear is engaged on the carcasses of some seal, the remains of our last catch. We soon see and make toward him, but the ice is uneven, and we are obliged to take our time. At last we mount a high hummock, and the bear catches sight of us.

We lie down, and without hesitating, he comes straight in our direction with his slowly swaying gait; a well-grown fellow he is, and gets over the ground with speed although he seems to be taking it so quietly. He is already behind the hummock immediately in front of us, not fifteen yards away, there is his head visible over the edge, but we do not fire, as that is all we can see of him, and he does not run away. A fine head it is too, the forehead as broad as a barndoor, not to exaggerate. He rolls it backward and forward for a little while, then disappears altogether. We hold our rifles ready, for it is impossible to know where he may show himself next. Yes, there is his whole body appearing on the side of the hummock, his breast toward us. Both our shots go off together, the bear growls, bites his breast, staggers back a couple of paces, and then falls. He soon draws his last breath.

He was a very large animal, 7 feet 7½ inches long, and in such good condition that anybody who had not seen him would hardly believe that the layer of fat on his body was in some places three to four and a half inches thick, and the intestines were surrounded and interwoven with fat. He gave altogether over thirty-eight gallons of oil. The bullets had hit him in the middle of the breast, an inch from each other, and had penetrated the whole length of the body as far as the hindquarters.—Longman's Magazine

What a Brahman Thinks.

We want English free schools where no money is charged and where students are encouraged by scholarships. Americans can have no idea how poor the people of India are. They live in small huts and have no cot or bedding. Some of the lower classes cannot get a second meal a day, the first meal being a piece of bread or a little boiled rice.

Now, if every dollar that the kind-hearted Americans spend on the missionaries were used in bringing up these lower classes by educating them, it would be the greatest charity in the world. Building more railroads, teaching mechanics, electricity, and all kinds of manufactures; making sanitary improvements in the villages and towns to prevent thousands of people from being swept away

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SIR RICHARD OWEN'S LIFE

THE LIFE OF RICHARD OWEN. By his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen. With the scientific portions revised by C. Davies Sherborn. Also an essay on Owen's position in anatomical science by T. H. Huxley. In two volumes. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.50.

This is an interesting biography of an interesting man, whose work as a comparative anatomist and paleontologist, extending through a period of sixty years, made him famous all over the world. It is not a scientific biography, containing a critical review of Owen's career, but rather the story told in the letters he wrote and received, in extracts from his lectures and published works, and in the daily journal of his charming and accomplished wife. To a great extent it is a portrayal of his home life which really was part and parcel of his scientific career, inasmuch as he was as much of a scientist and scientific worker in his own house as he was anywhere else. To borrow a phrase from the politicians, he was a comparative anatomist "first, last, and all the time." He had a habit of taking things home to dissect at his leisure. He contracted this habit early in life. His own words relate his first essay in this direction. While he still was a student he cut the head off a negro's body, put it in a paper bag, and started home with it. What happened is told as follows:

As soon as I was outside I began to hurry down the hill; but the pavement was coated with a thin sheet of ice, my foot slipped, and, being encumbered with my cloak, I lost my balance and fell forward with a shock which jerked the negro's head out of the bag and sent it bounding down the slippery surface of the steep descent. As soon as I recovered my legs, I raced desperately after it, but was too late to arrest its progress. I saw it bounce against the door of a cottage facing the descent, which flew open and received me at the same time, as I was unable to stop my downward career. I heard shrieks, and saw the whisk of the garment of a female who had rushed through an inner door; the room was empty, the ghastly head at my feet. I seized it and retreated, wrapping it in my cloak.

Mrs. Owen is authority for the statement that the habit contracted in student days was not abandoned in after life. For example, we read in her diary under date of Feb. 1, 1838: "The defunct rhinoceros, (late of Wombwell's Menagerie,) arrived while R. (Mrs. Owen invariably speaks of her husband as "R.") was out. I told the men to take it right to the end of the long passage, where it now lies. As yet, I feel indifferent, but when the pie is opened——" Mrs. Owen did not complete her sentence. Perhaps her thoughts were unwritable. Under the date of Feb. 6 she writes just five words: "R. still at the rhinoceros." Ten years later she writes: "The presence of a portion of the defunct elephant on the premises made me keep all the windows open, especially as the weather is very mild. I got R. to smoke cigars all over the house." Two years after this there was a "quantity of rhinoceros on the premises." It is fair to assume that by this time Mrs. Owen had become reconciled to her husband's rather uncomfortable habit, for she ceased to make entries in her journal about rhinoceroses, elephants, boa constrictors, and gorillas which the professor cut up in the privacy of his home.

So constant was Owen in his study that he did not suspend it even at mealtime. "When we got home," writes Mrs. Owen, "R. insisted upon having the legs of a fowl which we had for dinner, to examine his muscles." Another entry in the journal runs as follows:

Feb. 16—Found the cook had a queer-looking bit of fish which R. had brought in and told her to cook for dinner. There was only part of it in the kitchen, and I did not recognize it. The cook's chief objection seemed to be to the name, (Anarchichas lupus,) which her master had called it, and she was doubtful if a fish with such a name could be a fit thing to send up to table. It turned out to be what they call a "wolf-fish," and R. declared that is was not at all bad.

A week later Owen dined on roast ostrich, and the next morning Mrs. Owen wrote in her diary: "R. had a very bad night. Query: Roast ostrich?" It does not appear that Mrs. Owen rebelled against these prandial scientific investigations. She seems to have been devoted to her husband, and quite willing to endure whatever she should be called upon to endure in the interest of science. Her compensation she found in Owen's constant growth as a scientist and in his increasing fame, and, as a matter of course, in his own charming personality. It also must have been a help to her, if any effort to restrain her impatience was necessary, to know that when he dined away from home her husband was as much of an anatomist as ever. Even at Sir Robert Peel's we catch him examining with a microscope a piece of boiled beef that was served for luncheon, and lecturing to the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Aylesbury, and other guests upon the mother-of-pearl sheen that was to be seen on the beef when it was cut in slices. After lunch he persuaded the gentlemen to submit globules of their blood for examination under his microscope. Owen was fond of looking at blood globules. Once he had Dr. Buckland, Dr. Mantell, and Prof. Agassiz under examination. Dr. Mantell said that his own circulation was extremely slow, and the examination showed that the blood globules were considerably larger than those of the others. "Why, Mantell," said one of the gentlemen, "you seem to have a good deal of the reptile about you."

Another thing that Mrs. Owen had to endure was to listen to her husband's lectures as soon as they were prepared. The professor liked to "try his lectures" on his wife. Mrs. Owen on one occasion writes in her diary:

After dinner, went up to the study, where R. had all his diagrams laid out on the floor, ready for to-morrow's lecture, and I had the whole lecture to myself, seated in a comfortable chair. R. was anxious to know what I, as an average-informed member of a "general" audience, found clear and also what I thought wanted a commentary or explanation. He agreed to modify and alter a few points, and there also were some slight retouchings wanted in the diagrams.

But if there were drawbacks incident to being the wife of a man who persisted in being an anatomist at all times—in season and out of season—so were there great advantages in the relation. Not the least of these was the intimacy which the wife shared with her husband with about all the bright men and women who lived in London. There was hardly a celebrity in literature, science, music, and politics whom the professor and Mrs. Owen did not know. In Mrs. Owen's diary, under date of Jan. 7, 1846, we read: "Mr. Darwin was here very early—before breakfast. He and R. had a long discussion on the subject of R.'s views on osteology and the archetype. After breakfast, R. brought out his 'Broadsheet of Osteology.' Mr. Darwin quite saw the force of that."

From the same source we glean that Darwin and Owen were frequently in consultation concerning their respective works. As early as 1837 Owen wrote a description of the fossil mammalia collected by Darwin in the voyage of the Beagle, and, twenty years later, a short time after the publication of the "Origin," Darwin was in correspondence with Owen concerning the new work. In a letter dated Dec. 13, 1859, Darwin wrote:

Dear Owen: You made a remark in our conversation, something to the effect that my book could not probably be true, as it attempted to explain so much. I can only answer that this might be objected to any view embracing two or three classes of facts. Yet I assure you that its truth has often and often weighed heavily on me; and I have thought that my book might be a case like Macleay's quinary system. So strongly did I feel this that I resolved to give it all up, as far as I could, if I did not convince at least two or three competent judges. You smiled at me for sticking myself up as a martyr; but I assure you if you had heard the unmerciful and, I think, unjust things said of my book and to me in a letter by an old and very distinguished friend, you would not wonder at me being sensitive, perhaps ridiculously sensitive.

Forgive these remarks. I should be a dolt not to value your scientific opinions very highly. If my views are in the main correct, whatever value they may possess in pushing on science will now depend very little on me, but on the verdict pronounced by men eminent in science.

Darwin would have been gratified immensely if he had received from Owen an indorsement of the theories set forth in the "Origin." Such an indorsement he would have valued both because it would have come from a man whom he rated as a great scientist, and also because it would have had peculiar value as the expression of a warm personal friend. But he did not get the indorsement. What he did get he hardly knew. In the preface to the sixth edition of his work, published in 1882, Darwin acknowledged that he could not make out to a certainty what Owen's views were as to "natural selection." "It is consolatory to me," Darwin writes, "that others find Prof. Owen's controversial writings as difficult to understand and to reconcile with each other as I do." It was Darwin's impression, however, that Owen had admitted in his writings that natural selection might have had something to do in the formation of new species.

Carlyle was another who was fond of visiting the Owen house. Carlyle described Owen as "one of the few men who are neither fools nor humbugs." Referring to Owen's personal appearance, he spoke of him as "the tall man, with great glittering eyes." Another warm friend of the professor and Mrs. Owen was Dickens. In Mrs. Owen's diary, under the date Oct. 28, 1852, we read:

Charles Dickens, with his wife and his sister, Miss Hogarth, came. Dickens was very cheerful in spite of a bad cold, and, I believe, enjoyed himself exceedingly. After dinner we had some music. Played Corelli with R. C. D. said the Corelli carried him back to his youthful days. Dickens is a handsome man, but much more; there is real goodness and genius in every mark in his face, and the lines in it are very strongly marked.

It was a case of mutual admiration with Dickens and Owen. Dickens was interested greatly in Owen's discoveries and restorations, and Owen used to sit up till 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, reading Dickens's stories.

Owen has left a record of a speech Guizot made at a dinner at the Literary Club. His health having been drunk, Guizot said:

Gentlemen, I feel very deeply de honor you have done me. It is eight year ago I sit in dis room, in de same company, receiving den de same honor. I was den de Ministère of a great King. I am now, gentlemen, I may say truf, a poor exile, but you receive me just wid de same honor, de same kindness, de same friendly hospitality. Gentlemen, I tank you from de bodom of my heart.

As soon as Owen became famous as a comparative anatomist, persons in all the four corners of the earth were at him with letters, bones, skins, teeth, and almost everything else connected with animal life. What might be called his first "big hit" came through the receipt from New-Zealand of a fragment of a bone. From this fragment he built up the Moa skeleton, and though he was scoffed at when he publicly described the restoration, in course of time an entire skeleton of the extinct bird was brought to England, and it made Owen's restoration abundantly good. A writer in The Quarterly Review in 1852 said:

He took in our presence a piece of paper and drew the outline of what he conceived to be the complete bone. The fragment from which he deduced his conclusions was six inches in length and five and one-half inches in its smallest circumference. When a perfect bone arrived, and was laid on the paper, it fitted exactly the outline which he had drawn.

Once, as Owen was starting out for a drive, a groom rode up to the gate, presented a note, and requested an immediate answer. The note was as follows:

My Dear Sir: I should feel greatly obliged to you if you would be so kind as to inform me whether this is or is not the tooth of a dog. It was found in a sausage, and I should like to feel sure about it before saying anything to the tradesman. Will you kindly return inclosed with your reply?

Owen returned to his study, and in reply to his correspondent wrote that the tooth had been part of a sucking pig. Not long after this Lord John Russell sent over a bone with a note asking Prof. Owen to let him know to what animal it belonged. The professor saw at a glance that it was the hambone of an ordinary pig. He always was at a loss to know why Russell had sent a hambone to him.

Charles Kingsley, on April 30, 1860, sent Owen an "adder with two hind legs." In his letter accompanying the gift the Canon said. "His slayers say he stood bolt upright on said legs and his tail 'like a Christian,' and sprang at them, which he may well have done. I can hardly believe my own eyes, but here he is in flesh and blood." In the same year the professor received from Prince Alfred the head of a dicynodon, which the Prince had found in South Africa. M. du Chaillu sent him the skin of a gorilla. From Faraday Owen received a three-legged frog. "Who cares for bipeds or quadrupeds?" wrote Faraday. "They are as common as discontent, but I think even you may be interested in a tripod, which I happen to possess just now, and which, if you care for it, is at your service."

Prof. Owen's biographer makes no estimate of his grandfather's work as a scientist, but leaves the reader to draw his own inferences from a simple chronological story of the professor's life. The unscientific reader readily will arrive at the conclusion that the world is much indebted to Owen, not only for what he himself accomplished, but for the great interest he aroused in his favorite sciences. For those who desire to arrive at a closer estimate than this an essay by Prof. Huxley, which is appended to the biography, may furnish some help. Huxley's essay is entitled "Owen's Position in the History of Anatomical Science."

DEAN HOLE'S "MORE MEMORIES."

MORE MEMORIES. Being Thoughts About England Spoken in America. By the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

The kindliest and broadest-minded of gentlemen, having delighted us with his "Memories," the public, like Oliver Twist, has been clamorous for "More, more," and hence the Dean gives us this delightful volume. Over and over again, in the praises bestowed on the Dean's first work, it was his broad tolerance which was noted. The pleasant humor in the man is always running over, but, then, what is most attractive is his depth of sympathy. He is old enough to be critical, but he never is caustic. He abounds in wisdom, and imparts his knowledge of men and things in the most cheery manner. As a raconteur he possesses the utmost skill. His stories are told without verbiage, are not introduced for the mere purpose of amusing, but emphasize the point he wants to make. They sparkle like the air beads in a glass of good wine. What is flattering to the Dean's comprehension—and some little to ourselves—is that he seems to have an appreciation of the American joke, which is something quite uncommon.

At once on this side of the water we adopted the Dean, because we felt that he had the "enthusiasm of humanity." Possessing that much, and expressing and looking it, he might not wonder at the enthusiasm he created, and the real longing many of us have to see and to hear him again. It was pleasant for the rector of the American Rochester to write to the Dean of the English Rochester inviting the latter to come over and lecture. Such an invitation could not be withstood. Always remembering what are the better things in life, the Dean tells us how in 1872 the Church in America sent to the English Church an alms dish, and Bishop Selwyn telegraphed to Bishop Potter: "The alms basin has been presented. Independence is not disunion."

Intelligently does the author explain the differences which exist to-day in the English village church, when compared with the past. It was formerly a sufficiently dismal place. The clergy were immensely conservative, marvelously indolent. They "ate of the fat and clothed themselves with the wool, and did not feed the flock." Doors and gates used to be bolted. The parish church was forlorn. When there was a movement looking toward reform in a Lincolnshire village of the past, a conservative farmer wrote to the Bishop, protesting against the Socialistic character of the alterations, and thus concluded his letter: "I know, my Lord, that in Heaven we shall all be equal, but so long as I am upon this earth I claim the privilege of keeping myself respectable," whereas the Duke of Wellington, "when some member of the congregation pushed a poor man aside and said, "Make way for his Grace," as he was going up the church to receive the sacrament, the Duke declined to proceed, and protested: "We are all equal here."

The influence of music, the Dean believes, has done much to improve religious attendance in English churches, and he expresses his gratitude to "the American organ." There was formerly in the singing of hymns in English churches constant repetition, which was not alone tedious, but ridiculous. Such a line as "O turn my pi, O turn my pi," which, completed, was "O turn my pious soul to thee," was sufficient to cause a smile. The Dean tells that American story of a country musician working up a portion of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Psalm to music, which caused the words "ran down my beard" to be repeated eight times. When the Bishop, in whose honor the music was written, was asked how he liked it, his reply was: "I dare say it was very good, but I sympathized so with Aaron that I could not attend properly. I thought that the running down of the ointment eight times could hardly have left a hair upon his head."

The five, active, religious sentiment in England to-day, the Dean says, was mainly due to the Oxford movement, with Keble, Newman, Pusey, and Froude at its head. It shows a nobility, a freedom of religious feeling in England, where the work done by Newman always has given to it the fullest credit. The three conditions of religious thought in England are then considered. There is the High, the Low, the Broad Church. The latter is religion in its shirt sleeves, and not always understandable. It runs to many curious extremes. It reminds the Dean, so he writes, of the laisser allez of a deputation of English New-Zealanders, who once came to the sharp Robert Lowe, asking him to give a name to a new district. "Well," he said, "gentlemen, you've got O-tag-o and you've got O-rag-o; allow me to suggest O-bobtail-o."

The Dean's advice to preachers is of the best. How can a dull clergyman do much else than make his listeners drowsy? Lord Lauderdale suffered from insomnia, and his grandchild said, "Why don't they send for the rector? Grandpa always goes to sleep when he hears the rector." A story is told of a worthy old man, who, when his rector preached, would take off his boots, "and put them outside of his pew, as though it were his bedroom, and he was to be there for the night." "A good sermon should be like an oratorio—descriptive, instructive, warning, persuasive, sad and plaintive, joyous and triumphant, as it sets before those who listen the hopes and the fears, the perils and the promises, of our probation here." The Dean is not of the opinion of that Quaker who thought the world would have been neater if it had been painted a "universal drab."

The Dean gives his own experiences as to the matter of his sermons, and the method of handling a text. The rule of simplicity is the best. He does not care for "abstruse disquisition and magniloquent utterance." Spurgeon said a very good thing to a young clergyman who wanted to be excessively dainty in his sermons. "Your Master sent you to feed sheep; you preach as if you were feeding giraffes." One of the tedious preachers went away for his holiday, and the clergyman who took his duties in his absence apologized one Sunday to the clerk in the vestry, when the service was over, for the shortness of his sermon. A dog had been in his study and torn out some of the pages. "Oh, Sir," said the clerk, a bright beam of hope in his countenance, "do you think that you could spare our vicar a pup?"

Such illustrious English preachers as Pusey, Newman, Wilberforce, Magee, Liddon, the Dean cleverly describes. Perhaps the sermon that has an embarras de richesse is not much to his taste. He tells of a Primate whose sermons had sentences in them like a piece of "Liebig's Essence." You feel an impulse to plead: "Oh, please wait awhile, your Grace, that I may enjoy and digest that good, nutritious thought." A neat compliment is paid to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer for her acquaintance with English cathedrals, and to Mr. Pennell for his art work in the same direction. Much money has been spent during the last twenty years on the restoration of English and Welsh cathedrals. The sum is $53,000,000.

Method of worship has changed for the better. A cathedral is no longer a museum, but a place to pray in. As good a story as any the Dean tells is of an old-fashioned cathedral verger "lord of the aisles," who saw a pious visitor on his knees. The verger hastened up to him, and said, in a tone of indignant excitement: "The services in this cathedral are at 10 in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon, and we don't have no fancy prayers."

The subject of temperance Dean Hole treats in a sensible way. What Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said was to the point: "Abolition is impossible and prohibition absurd, and, therefore, we would try experiments." It is the extremists who do real harm. It is wicked and fanatical for a man to say, "If my wife were dying, and I knew that brandy would preserve her life, I would not give her any," or "that the moderate drinker is the worst enemy of the temperance cause." The Dean expresses his reverence for those who avoid temptation, "or, believing that they shall induce others to follow their example, entirely abstain." But, asks our author, "Why should I shave my head because another man has brain fever, or, rather, water on the brain? Why should I discard raiment because some do not pay their tailors? Or why should I abstain from horse exercise because others have ruined themselves by racing?" So please don't say, "Because I don't you mustn't."

Men are only mortal, after all, and a Dean loses nothing of his dignity if he shows us how human he is. "More Memories" may evoke many a smile, nay, hearty laughter, but there is more in the book than that. It teaches morality, honesty of purpose, and perfect confidence in the works of the Almighty.

MONTBARD IN EGYPT

THE LAND OF THE SPHINX. By G. Montbard. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.

If only Mr. Montbard had not wanted to be so spirituel. It is perfectly permissible to poke fun at the equator or Egypt and mock the Sphinx, but the author's preface does the volume, which is an interesting and a handsome one, some harm.

The author is at Marseilles, has eaten too plentifully of bouillabaisse, feels as if he had taken too many little glasses of brandy, possibly, and, as a cure, starts for Egypt.

He is rather inclined to pooh-pooh the entire history of the Nilotic land in the past and the present. It's a burlesque, "this incoherent theogony of Egypt," he writes, "with its ridiculous menagerie," reminding him of "the zoological gardens and the masquerades of midient."

The Nile our amusing French artist only looks on as a compound of H and O. It may have been all well enough if the Egyptian Princesses of the past wedded to foreign mates had sent to their homes for a bottle of Nile water, as they would have done to-day for Vichy, so that they might recall some of their early reminiscences. Mr. Montbard prefers the water of the Seine, as being more potable, for Nile water "is brackish, produces pimples on the skin, especially during the first days of the flood," and he is positive that the Egyptians never drank it unmixed; but he does not say whether or not they put a dash of absinthe into it.

The author admits that he is "exceedingly talkative," but there is no question that he talks exceedingly well. He does not believe in all the old legends, "those inoffensive old stereotypes which lulled us to sleep in our infancy with their stately and monotonous lullaby," (a rather mixed metaphor,) but he still likes the picturesque, and holds strongly to the asp method of suicide adopted by Sarah Bernhard and Queen Cleopatra, and will not agree with the Baron Larrey of the French Academy, who declared that Egypt's dusky Queen "put an end to her existence by means of a bushel of charcoal, just like a simple Parisian grisette."

It would be a mistake to suppose that the various personages who make up a comical trio or quartet do not know their Egypt—at least Mr. Montbard is exceedingly well informed—and reading the volume you get a clear idea of the everlasting land. The only pity is this: We on this side of the world are so young yet, so much fresher, ingenuous, and timid than they are elsewhere, that we are not yet prepared to appreciate an "Egypte pour rire."

MEN WHO HAVE WON SUCCESS

PUSHING TO THE FRONT; OR, SUCCESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES. A Book of Inspiration and Encouragement to All Who Are Struggling for Self-Elevation Along the Paths of Knowledge and Duty. By Orison Swett Marden. Crown 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This is a book for boys and girls whose environments seem to forbid them to indulge in aspirations for fame and fortune and even for moderate success in life. The author's purpose is to show that the outward circumstances of humble origin and poverty, and all that they imply, after all are not an inseparable chain binding a youth to his low estate, and that one who makes up his mind to "get to the front" may start with a reasonable expectation of getting there—provided, of course, he has the requisite intelligence. We all must commend such a motive as this, and the only question to consider in putting an estimate on Mr. Marden's book is whether it will do good to those for whom it has been written. If we should judge the book in any other way than this, we should do the author a grave injustice.

We might say that the general reader would find the book tiresome, but that would not be a relevant criticism, for the book is not offered for the instruction and entertainment of the general reader. So, too, if we should say that there was no great literary merit in the book, we should say what would be quite immaterial, for the author's hope is not to achieve literary fame, but to send a message to bright boys and girls in adversity that shall stimulate their ambitions and help them to break from their surroundings. We must judge Mr. Marden's work by his own standard—the standard of usefulness—and determine what its effects will be upon his chosen class of readers. Doing this, we shall acknowledge freely that he has performed a great public service, in that he has written a book full of inspiration and help to those who so much need help and inspiration. If we could follow Mr. Marden's book into the farmhouse, the machine shop, the mining camp, and the prairie cabin, we should see, beyond a doubt, many a boy and girl aroused by it to a determination to start upon a career of honor and usefulness. No argument is needed to prove that a book that will operate in this way is deserving of commendation.

The plan of the work is quite unique. Mr. Marden, so he tells us, made up his mind years ago that if it ever should be in his power to do it, he would write a book "to encourage, inspire, and stimulate boys and girls who long to be somebody and do something in the world, but feel that they have no chance in life." There were hundreds of books in those days which prescribed for the young what they should do to win success, but there was none which, in Mr. Marden's judgment, was the best that could be written. He believed that this ideal book for youths should be "rich in concrete examples of great achievements," and should depend for its influence not so much upon the didactic remarks of the author as upon anecdotes illustrating how famous men and women had come from small beginnings. He determined that when he should write his book he would stock it with homely advice, free from cant and materialism, and that he should do his best to satisfy the cravings of youth for stories of successful lives and for hints and information of a sort to help them make their way in the world.

In the course of time, still believing that the world needed just such a book as he had planned, he began to prepare for its publication. Every story he could get hold of of a man or woman who had "brought something to pass" he set aside for use when he should get enough to answer his purpose. At the end of ten years he had accumulated a vast amount of this anecdotal literature, and was about ready to publish his book, when a fire destroyed all his manuscripts, clippings, and notes. He made a new collection, devoting to the work all his leisure time for several years, and at last was able to see his long-cherished plan carried into effect. His stories have enabled him to illustrate in a most forcible manner the wisdom of the advice he administers. They have put it in his power to show that hundreds of men and women have done what he tells the unpropitiously-born youths of America they can do if they only will.

The first lesson which Mr. Marden teaches is that the world, and particularly America, is full of work, and that nobody should wait for an opportunity. "Make your opportunity," he says. "Make it as every man must who would accomplish anything worth the effort. Golden opportunities are nothing to laziness, but industry makes the commonest chances golden." To make good this lesson, Mr. Marden tells stories of Nelson, Napoleon, Grant, Horatius, Leonidas, Themistocles, Caesar, Wellington, Sheridan, Grace Darling, Ida Lewis, Canova, Girard, Robert Owen, Fred Douglass, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and twenty or thirty others—the stories for the most part being admirably illustrative of the point in view.

The next chapter, which is headed "Boys with No Chance," is practically a reinforcement of the opening lesson. "There is," says the author, "bread and success for every youth under the American flag who has energy and ability to seize his opportunity. It matters not whether the boy is born in a log cabin or in a mansion; if he is dominated by a resolute purpose and upholds himself, neither men nor demons can keep him down." The point is made in each instance that success came to the individual through the exercise of courage and perseverance in the face of difficulties which in the outset seemed almost insurmountable.

The "Possibilities in Spare Moments" is the subject of the succeeding chapter, in which the value of time is illustrated by stories of what men have done in odd minutes. "The great majority of youth who go to the bad are ruined after supper," Mr. Marden says, and he adds, per contra:

Most of those who climb upward to honor and fame devote their evenings to study or work or the society of the wise and good. For the right use of these leisure hours, what we have called the waste of life, the odd moments usually thrown away, the author would plead with every youth. Time is money. We should not be stingy or mean with it, but we should not throw away an hour any more than we would throw away a dollar bill. Waste of time means waste of energy, waste of vitality, waste of character in dissipation. It means bad habits, bad companions. It means a waste of opportunities that will never come back. Beware how you kill time, for all your future lives in it.

This is one of the author's longest sermons. His preaching, for the most part, is extremely brief. Indeed, his remarks are the texts, and the preaching is done by the great men and women whom he has called to his aid. If he has omitted in this respect to make use of anybody who ever did anything notable, we cannot for the moment think of that person's name. Sydney Smith, Dr. Storrs, Edward Sugden, Daniel Webster, Lord Brougham, Canning, Harriet Martineau, and William Pitt all have something to say in two pages, at which the book opens by chance, and on almost any other two pages at which the book might have opened there would have been found quite as great an aggregation of wise and witty persons delivering themselves of anecdotes and epigrams in support of one of Mr. Marden's texts.

THE VERSE OF THE SEASON

William Watson's New Volume.

ODES AND OTHER POEMS. By William Watson. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

The average of excellence in this volume of Mr. Watson's verse is higher than that in the volume put forth through the same publishers some ten months ago. The reason is not difficult to discern. In the former book we found Mr. Watson happiest in his simpler lyrics. The present collection consists almost wholly of lyrical verse. Hence, while the aspiration may not be quite so lofty, the intonation is truer, the melody more fluent, the harmony more persuasive. There are passages in this book which are of high and beautiful eloquence, which wear the spurs of spiritual knighthood. Surely any poet might have been glad to write "Vita Nuova," in which the author finds his spirit a note—

"Of this great chorus, one with bird and stream
And voiceful mountain—nay, a string, how jarred
And all but broken! of that lyre of life
Whereon himself, the master harp-player,
Resolving all its mortal dissonance
To one immortal and most perfect strain,
Harps without pause, building with song the world."

This is true and strong utterance. Again in "The First Skylark of Spring" Mr. Watson has coupled a grave sweetness of mood with exquisite tenderness of speech. He begins with these stanzas:

"Two worlds hast thou to dwell in, Sweet,—
The virginal, untroubled sky,
And this vext region at my feet—
Alas, but one have I!

"To all my songs there clings the shade,
The dulling shade of mundane care,
They amid mortal mists are made,
Thine, in immortal air."

To be sure, there is a certain concord here with the thought and music of Keats—a concord faint, barely heard, like that of the overtones of a bell—but let us be thankful for it. Even an echo of John Keats is sweet to hear. It would be pleasant to say that all Mr. Watson's verse is as good as that which has been quoted, but it is not so. Here is a sonnet, which is a fair specimen of his customary level:

"I think the immortal servants of mankind,
Who from their graves watch by how slow degrees
The world-soul greatens with the centuries,
Mourn most man's barren levity of mind,
The ear to no grave harmonies inclined,
The witless thirst for false wit's worthless lees,
The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,
The eye to all majestic meanings blind.
O, prophets, martyrs, saviors, ye were great,
All truth being great to you: Ye deemed man more
Than a dull jest, God's ennui to amuse:
The world, for you, held purport: Life ye wore
Proudly, as Kings their solemn robes of state;
And humbly, as the mightiest monarchs use."

That is a pretty poor sonnet, even as sonnets go in these weak times. It is trite in idea, rough in movement, and cheap in expression. The eleventh line is a specimen of an objectionable species of watered blasphemy, which is deemed smart by those who lack cleaner and stronger ideas. And the joining of "degrees," "centuries," "lees," and "presences," is a most vicious outrage of the courtesy of rhyme. The English tongue is plentifully equipped with rhyming words. A man who cannot find four better than these should leave the sonnet forever in peace.

It may be judged from what has been said that Mr. Watson's "Odes" are of uneven merit. Even so; but there is enough good between the covers of the book to make it worth buying.

O'Shaughnessy the Poet.

ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY, HIS LIFE AND HIS WORK. With selections from his poems. By Louise Chandler Moulton. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Arthur O'Shaugnessy has left in a limited circle of lovers of pure art the charmed impression of an intensely-delicate poet, ill trained in his workmanship, but sincere, inspired, and grave.

In this little book, the typographical elegance of which places the reader in the frame of mind that the writer might have desired, his most interesting works have been intelligently collected.

The editor describes affectionately his life, which was one of adventure, only psychological, and his verses, which were complex and seductive. He was, in a way, a protégé of Lord Lytton, and he became a junior assistant in the department of printed books in the British Museum, a senior assistant in the natural history department, and, more to his liking, a welcome guest at the evening receptions of Ford Madox Brown. His personality was one of the most engaging that one could meet, and the enchantment of it is reproduced in his poems so exactly that they contain also its imperfections. The following song deserves to be quoted because it is beautiful, and because it gives a striking example of the poet's defects:

I made another garden, yea,
For my new love;
I left the dead rose where it lay,
And set the new above.
Why did the Summer not begin?
Why did my heart not haste?
My old love came and walked therein
And laid the garden waste.

She entered with her weary smile
Just as of old;
She looked around a little while,
And shivered at the cold.
Her passing touch was death to all,
Her passing look a blight;
She made the white rose petals fall,
And turned the red rose white.

Her pale robe clinging to the grass
Seemed like a snake
That bit the grass and ground, alas!
And a sad trail did make;
She went up slowly to the gate,
And there, just as of yore,
She turned back at the last to wait,
And say farewell once more.

The first half of the last stanza is simply horrible; but the other lines are gems. The author worked patiently, even zealously, in his semi-scientific occupation. It seems amazing. He would have preferred, rather than his work, even the monotonous stanzas that the witches sing under the cold moon while they gather red flowers that exhale sobs.

Edmund Gosse's Sad Book.

IN RUSSET AND SILVER. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

Mr. Gosse says he is growing old, and when a man says a thing like that we are bound to believe him. He furthermore declares that henceforward he is to live for his thought, and when he says that we have to read his book to find out whether he really means what he says. "In Russet and Silver" is a gentle, kindly, consolatory volume of verse. It ought to be very popular in homes for old men. It is written with all of Mr. Gosse's familiar skill in the management of phrases, and it wins the ear with the smoothness and solidity of its versification. But it is not cheerful. Its keynote is sounded in the last three stanzas of the opening poem.

"Thank God that, while the nerves decay
And muscles desiccate away,
The brain's the hardiest part of men,
And thrives till threescore years and ten;

"That, though the crescent flesh be wound
In soft unseemly folds around,
The heart may, all the days we live,
Grow more alert and sensitive.

"Then thews and prickly nerves adieu!
Thanks for the years I spent with you;
Gently and cheerfully we part;
Now I must live for brain and heart."

Look at that second stanza. Heaven preserve us! Can Mr. Gosse be growing fat in his old age? That, indeed, might account for the fatty degeneration of his thought. One might go through and through this volume and never find an idea bigger than that contained in the first poem. There are some happy thoughts and some happier embodiments; but all is small and most is most melancholic, like the piping of a tree toad who squeaks through the livelong night that we shall have rain. One goes from page to page and reads such lines as these:

"Ah! for that reckless fire men had
When it was witty to be mad."

"Dreary seems the task assigned me,
Dull the play."

"The streets are full of human toys,
Wound up for threescore years."

"Youth spurns me from its brilliant zest;
But age has yet its prime delight,
For thought survives and thought is best."

Dear, dear! But it is a sad, sad book. One turns at last with some pleasure to the prosaic "Masque of Painters," performed by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, May 19, 1885, and reads with some envy the final bit of stage business: "With which the whole ended, and the company began to dance."

Wallace Bruce's Popular Verse.

WAYSIDE POEMS. By Wallace Bruce. Small 4to. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Bruce's former volume, "Old Homestead Poems," was, it seems, kindly received by a large circle of readers. Since its publication it has been the privilege of the author, as he tells us in his preface, "to dwell for a time in the land of his fathers, and to muse amid the historic shrines of the fairest city in Europe." This city, it appears, is Edinburgh, where Mr. Bruce was in the Consular Service of the United States. Results of the author's stay across the sea are found in such poems as "Inch-Cailliach, Loch Lomond," "The Auld Brig's Welcome," "At Conway Castle," "Glengariff," and "At Llnlithgow." All the verse in this volume is respectable, and must, therefore, be treated with respect. The book is very handsomely made, and is well provided with pleasant illustrations.

Eugene Field's Love Songs.

LOVE SONGS OF CHILDHOOD. By Eugene Field. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

This seems to be a time for writing poetry for children, and it is a right good thing, too. The general tendency of child-culture in fashionable circles seems to be to eliminate the distinctive peculiarities of childhood, to educate the little ones into a profound contempt for bogey men, fays, romping games, flushed cheeks and dancing eyes, and to cultivate a middle-aged sobriety of deportment and the worldly creed of an Oscar Wilde. Therefore heaven bless the men and women who cater to the happy imagination of childhood. Mr. Field has a felicitious way of writing verse for children. He comes pretty near to making good nursery rhymes; though he is not yet a rival to Mme. Goose of immortal memory. Yet a good deal can be said for a man who can write "The Road to Bumpville."

"Play that my knee was a calico mare
Saddled and bridled for Bumpville;
Leap to the back of this steed, if you dare,
And gallop away to Bumpville!
I hope you'll be sure to sit fast in your seat,
For this calico mare is prodigiously fleet,
And many adventures you're likely to meet
As you journey along to Bumpville."

There is a lot more of that. Some of Mr. Field's poems, however, are not for children; they are for grown folk who love children. And it is well to write for them, too; but these poems are not so good.

Poems of Love.

BECAUSE I LOVE YOU: Poems of Love. Selected and arranged by Anna E. Mack. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Miscellaneous collections of poems are almost always welcomed by the hasty reader who has not time to make a study of literature. They afford a sort of bird's-eye view of the art, or, at least, of some especial manifestation of it. The collection before us is designed to give the reader a variety of poetic expressions of the passion which is supposed to be the chief foundation of all verse. It can be said of this book, as Bunthorne said of his poem, that there is nothing in it which will "bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty." It is an extremely good book for the young, for almost all of the poems in it treat of love as a very beautiful and somewhat pious sentiment. Mr. Swinburne, it may be noted, is represented by a line and a half. No doubt men and women who have lived long enough to know that love is the most serious, the most tragic affair of life, will crave poetry that "bites" a little more, as Kipling might say; but they probably know where to find it. Miss Mack's collection is in good taste, and it contains examples of the writing of a goodly number of the world's best authors, including George Barlow, Susie M. Best, Daniel C. Brewer, W. C. Gannett, Oscar Laighton, and Juan II., King of Castile.

AN AMERICAN ON ENGLISH SPORTS

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE. By Caspar W. Whitney. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a handsome and interesting book, and it will undoubtedly give to American readers some new ideas about sports in England. We have, indeed, a vague, general notion that England is a country of sports, but we have no definite conception of the relations they occupy to the daily life of the people. Mr. Whitney presents a fine array of facts under the heads of "The English Sporting Spirit," "Riding to Hounds in the Shires," "Riding to Hounds in the Provinces," "University Sportsmanship," "Rowing at Oxford and Cambridge," "Rowing on the Thames," "University Football," "Club Football," "University Athletics," "Club Athletics," "Cycling," "Cricket," and "Golf."

Americans, whose mental pictures of meets of English hounds are obtained largely from reading novels, are certain to be amazed at the information that runs of the Pytcheley or Belvoir hounds call out fields of 400 or 500. According to Mr. Whitney there are few meets in England which do not bring out 100 riders, and he calculates that more than 45,000 persons follow the hounds in every week of the hunting season of five months. Yet this sporting pilgrimage revealed the fact that the sport of the great mass of English people is football, and that counties containing about as many inhabitants as the City of New-Haven supported 100 teams. In the face of figures like these no American sport can claim to stand unshaken. Yet there is still cricket, which is commonly supposed to be the national game of Great Britain.

Mr. Whitney's account of the management of sports in the English universities is full of important suggestions. He shows very plainly that an Englishman does not go into sport of any kind simply for the sake of beating some one else, but for the sake of the sport itself. And he shows that the English university students contrive to maintain a high standard of excellence in rowing and track athletics without any of the extensive and elaborate training schemes in vogue in American colleges. He argues from this that three out of five of our college athletes are overtrained when they go on the field, and in this conclusion most thoughtful persons will agree with him. Mr. Whitney's book, as we have already said, is handsome and interesting, and the illustrations, which are numerous, are really of assistance in instructing the reader.

MISS DILLINGHAM'S ROMANCE.

THE MISSING CHORD. A Novel. By Lucy Dillingham. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

In this romance Miss Juliet Lea, who has musical ideas, goes to Berlin to perfect her studies. There live her aunt and cousin, and the two are more German than the Germans. The Van Vorsts

THOUGHTS OF PARISIANS

Russian Events and the Madagascar Promise of Experience.

CANDID EXPRESSIONS ON ARTISTS

Meissonier's Photographic Skill—Philistinism of the Men of Letters Society and Hading's Talent.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Slowly and terribly that funeral procession wended its way, and nowhere has the tread of millions of men awakened such melancholy acho as in France. To-day, the docile bells have changed their melancholy unison, and brightly have chimed the imperial anthem. The telegraph gives brilliant facts only—comments and susceptibility will follow by mail, I presume. The Russian Court and the imperial couple will long give food to pen and waste to ink. It seems almost clear now that the young Emperor means to try to be popular.

I have listened to a description of the funeral ceremony, given by one of the staff who went there, but who was not called upon to remain for the wedding. He repeats all that the papers have written, but says that hope in the future has made Russia glad, and that the unexpected death of Alexander and the heroism of his last days can only work wonders for his son; that he will have far greater work to undo his sudden favor than to foster the feeling of respectful devotion. All the foreign attendance, the words of sympathy, the flowers sent, the presence of so many celebrities, of so many titles and uniforms, have impressed the lower classes, and made them proud of their imperial family and of themselves. He tells me that the representatives sent were particularly pleased by the tact of their reception, not in its official sense, but in the welcome given by the people, who took every opportunity to show their appreciation of the presence of sympathizing strangers.

I think it was Bismarck who said that France was always united when the tricolor led. Perhaps he was less flattering or less true and more sarcastic—but the truth remains. When M. Henry Boucher showed his idea of a small military perspective, where commercial possibilities seemed to enjoy particular privilege, and M. de Vogüé saw everything as black and dismal as a Maeterlinck drama, M. Dupuy and M. Brisson had only to speak the language of common sense to whip discussion into oblivion and gain complete victory for the Cabinet. There are hundreds of people in every-day life who are willing to bite off their own stupid noses just to see "quel nez fera un tel." The Chamber of Deputies has frequently delighted in the spectacle of the drooping profile of such and such a Ministry. Nations like people, must learn, and republican virtues are growing rapidly here. The act is accomplished. Madagascar will give the benefit of a good deal of experience. Those who opposed the idea of this expedition are eager to defy criticism now. As for the army, everybody wants to go. It will be a valuable school of experience. If the regulars were not so enthusiastic, there are thousands of volunteers ready to join the ranks. It is not only a spirit of "start and go," but a desire to stay until the battle is won. As I have written here before, the trouble comes afterward, when the land must be made to pay for the blood.

I do not think that France ever showed more unbounded happiness—no, not even when the Rue de la Paris shouted welcome to Admiral Avellan—than the scoffing English are demonstrating, because the Prince and Princess of Wales are kindly, gentle, and sympathetic in St. Petersburg. How they could be otherwise is not explained. How very funny all this will be to read a hundred years hence!

In Italy M. Crispi would smile at anybody, he would give up everything except the dictatorship to find the millions which the people can no longer grind out. In Greece, it is the same story. A California bonanza would save the nation, prop up the Parthenon, and oblige M. Tricopis. Only a Frenchman, M. Charles Normand, finds time and reflection to beg that in any case, even should the glorious souvenir disappear, not to bind its columns with hoops of iron, a sort of solid crinoline incompatible with majesty or beauty. Among the architects called to inspect the destruction and determine its cause there are Frenchmen and Germans. They are so enthusiastically busy in art that they have no time, and less inclination, to remember boundary lines and rivalry. These men know at least where they are and what they want, and their true united happiness and mission care not a rap for universal suffrage, which threatens peace in Austria. Nor do they analyze each other's views as to the next move of the Emperor of Germany, when M. de Hohenlohe shall have occupied the stage for a sufficient length of time to permit preparation for the next scene.

In spite of the opinion, "de tout le monde," equivalent to that of nobody, there is a decided twist of appreciation here in many circles that China will finally eat up Japan. First, because 400,000,000 of people must be able to digest 40,000,000. Then the Winter season will give time to China to gather herself together. Such is the information whispered about by the friends of China, and these seem so positive and so ready in their knowledge and pronunciation of impossible names that they carry conviction to a few. China and Japan are too far off for the Boulevard to bother its head distressfully. The "Magnara," as the morning hint was called, no longer directs opinion. The bourgeois is at sea. Forty lines, at the utmost, ruled, pinned down faith, and protest, and with far more wit and sense than we are likely to meet again. Politics have lost their guiding star, just as art and artists lost them when Wolff passed away. For better pens have tried their luck to no purpose. The bourgeois in the sea of Salon pictures loses his footsteps and his reason. Not to be too "bête," he steers clear, and "les Salons se meurent."

Meissonier has a statue at Poissy. Fremiet is congratulated by the art world for his work. He has better luck than Rodin, who is having any amount of trouble about the Balzac statue, and who, indirectly, has caused a revolution in the society of the gens de lettres. If a new election takes place, there will be a strong effort made to recall M. Zola. The younger members are not only excited, but they sympathize with Rodin. Séverine starts off the campaign of indignation, and an investigation is on foot to discover who first thought of asking the greatest sculptor of the day to refund money advanced and consider the order null and void. It was only the bourgeois who was wont to treat an artist as if he were only a step above a mechanic. If the educated men of letters do not know better they should be taught. Balzac would not feel bitterly the loss of his statue, for these are running about plentifully. All kinds of material are used except putty.

It would seem that the old masters are awakening to modern art degradation. Several Murillos in the Louvre show spots coming from the damp walls on which they are hung. The news caused a sensation, and orders were given at once to have them taken down and to examine the surface beneath.

When a man undertakes a good thing, he should have credit for his brains. I do not often meet M. Clémenceau on the sympathetic road to common endeavor, but his idea of the "Musées du soir" is a glorious one. Properly speaking, the idea is not his; it belongs to Geffroy, but Clémenceau took it up, and he evidently means to have his say out. Geffroy is about the only man—he is celebrated for this, too—who has dared to write that Meissonier had looked at everything and seen nothing; that his skill was photographic, and not artistic, nothing living beneath his marvelous exactitude. What must the critic say of Detaille, then?

Geffroy proposed the creation of evening museums, when the people, the poor student, the artist, and the thinker, could go and admire, study, reflect, write, or copy in comfort. He asks that the wonders of the Louvre be exhibited and explained separately, so that slow minds may be taught to understand them. The idea is not to create painters, but to educate the people to ideas other than socialism and anarchy.

The French have invented a petroleum cycle. No work, no fun, but rapid motion, gradual banishment of dilapidated animals, and triumph of the steel horse.

For a continuation to the final representations of M. Got, the Comédie Française retired the "Fils de Giboyer" of M. Emile Augier. The play of 1862 remains interesting if not as profoundly philosophical as its author claimed. It is at least clear. The play is familiar to all readers. I confess to a most enjoyable evening.

It is said that an artist like Got should ever think he is getting old, should ever feel fatigue—that he should ever have money enough to retire. Got created the part of the père Giboyer, and I fear that it will always remain all his own. We shall probably never find again his authority, his simple ways, his diction, and his artistic assurance. The people love him and they show it. His last night will be a tearful one. Even now the people hate to see him leave the stage for a moment, and when he appears with his comrades they shout his name. Each word that he says is greeted with applause and every point that he makes is recognized with affection. One must feel the regret that a great man of the stage, an honest, loyal defender of dramatic art, is speaking his last public sentence.

M. Leloir is capital as the Marquis d'Auberive. The airy fashion of the Marquis in laying down the law is well observed. M. le Bargy is good in the early scenes, but he is obliged to forego his talent afterward and he lacks conviction. M. Langier is painstaking and satisfactory.

The women are not equal to their comrades. Mme. Baretta has many friends, and her popularity has a strong hold upon public sympathy, but recently she has not been doing good work, and her Fernande is no exception. Mme. Pierson is always conscientious and reliable. You have a feeling that whatever she may be called upon to do she will do well. She has made herself almost invaluable to the Française.

Mlle. Marsy is a beautiful woman and a capital actress for such parts as the Baronne. She seemed to enjoy playing this time, and this was a comfort, for it is rare with her. All the minor parts are perfect. They always are at the Française.

It is not an easy matter to maintain the superiority of a company, not only in modern plays, but in that terrible répertoire, that ordeal so trying, and yet so apparently simple. It is rendered still more difficult by the golden temptation of foreign success, made so easy and so enticing nowadays that few resist. M. Got has been fifty years in the service, and retires with only a pension of 11,000f., plus a sum of 350,000f. capital and the certain result of his benefit to-night, which will give him 50,000f. In all, without the probable addition earned by his professorship at the Conservatoire and other possibilities, such as soirées, Got retires with a round fortune of 675,000f. He has had a pleasant life. He has never been fascinated by foreign offers. By remaining permanently at his post, he has won the highest honors with dignity.

Mme. Hading, who must always imitate somebody, has now tried a flight à la Bernhardt, leaving the Française. It is presumed, for the Gymnase, where M. Sardou promises to give her a taking rôle. Paris is enjoying the joke hugely, for the actress will not be missed at the Comédie, and may be more at home elsewhere. Hading has always been absurd, her beauty allowing her to accomplish a great deal with little talent, with nothing but admirable aptitude for pale copy of everybody else. She continues to delude a large number of vocational theatregoers, especially as she has been extremely lucky in having good plays, with mantles cut to fit her. Mme. Hading leaves with flying colors and for the plausible reason that, during months and months, she would have nothing to do at the Française. Rest assured that she will return there, and become a sociétaire, too. Sardou is wildly happy because, since "Thermidor," he and the Comédie have not been on speaking terms. Moreover, if he selects Hading for a rôle, he is wise enough to give her just what she can do, and no more. In his hands she will accomplish far more than she has ever done.

The Théâtre de l'Oeuvre has given the second representation of its season. It continues its mission—the production of French and foreign plays of superior intellectuality—by the "Vie Muette" of Maurice Beaubourg, better known to the dramatic world by his "Image," given last year. Perhaps you will like to remember, as an indication of the work accomplished by M. Hugné-Poë, that in the season of 1893-4 he gave "Rosmersholm," "Ennemi du Peuple," "Solness le Constructeur," by Ibsen; "Audessus des Forces Tramaines," by Hauptmann; "Ames Solitaires," and the "Créanciers," by Strindberg, and so on. I mention the foreign plays, because these required more knowledge and courage. This year we have had Ford's "Annabella," adapted by Maeterlinck, and we are promised Ibsen's "Brand," the "Mort de Tintagiles," by Maeterlinck; "King Lear," "Lorenzaccio," by Musset; the "Dream of King Witlaw," by Jean Lorrain; "On ne Joue Pas Avec le Feu," by Strindberg, and a play by M. Curel. This all means work and application, with little return other than the thanks of dramatic lovers and dilettante.

Maurice Beaubourg's name has been in the newspapers for some ten years, but not with any promise of the kind of work that he left on the stage last year in "Image," and offers now in the "Vie Muette." He has no regard for exterior life, but seeks to convey his own impression of mental struggle, of brain fever almost amounting to insanity. The "Vie Muette" is a story of a husband and wife and two little children living peacefully in the sombre solitude of an old castle. The charm and the melancholy aspect of the place have not soothed the passions of the husband, who imagines—working out the story in the intimate unhappiness of his own mind—that the third child, about to be born, is not his. This jealousy, nourished by the phantoms of his own creation, gradually makes life horrible. His wife, unconscious of fault, innocent and loving, endeavors to make him tell his grief. When she finally learns the crushing despair of her husband, it is too late. The lives of the children are made martyrdom. They cannot play, and they grow to fear their father. They dread his footstep and his voice. These two characters are exquisite and wonderfully well rendered at the Oeuvre.

The drama is too long, too dark; there is too much anguish. It is impossible to retain interest, even in a darkened theatre, when horror grows apace. It is effective, strangely interesting for a while, but one becomes impatient and nervous under the long strain. The idea is original, certainly, and there are beautiful thoughts and scenes. If cut down one-half, this drama of mind torture would be almost unique in its distressing charm. As it is, it becomes impossible to listen to it with intelligence, and weariness makes one impatient, hard to please, and unjust. M. Hugné-Poë and Mme. Bady defend the idea of the author with talent.

You will wonder at this growing interest in obscure subjects, but when you look about and see the regular old-time two-and-sixpence repetition of the stage here on every side, you will understand the necessity of something new. All art tends this way. Why should the theatre be an exception? For instance, at the Dejazet—a little far-off theatre—where people have been obliged to go during several hundred representations of the same play, M. Leon Gandillot has made a great hit with the "Associés," served by a perfect interpretation. The story is always the same—adultery. It is delightfully varied, the dialogue is charming, and the character of the actor Frontignon is intensely amusing, even new. Gandillot is a man of serious talent, remember, and he has the authority of repeated success. But when the author is not Gandillot, but M. Anybody, and the story is the same, varying only in incident and pun then—you begin to be grateful to such students as M. Beaubourg, at least it is novel.

L. K.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

Immediately after being taken out of dock yesterday, the San Francisco was winded for the purpose of ascertaining her compass error. By means of warping lines run from the cruiser to the docks, and with the assistance of tugs, the big vessel was turned end for end in Wallabout Channel, and the necessary cross-bearings taken. During the operation, the starboard propeller struck some object, and to ascertain if any damage had been sustained, a diver was sent over the side after the ship had been made fast to the Cob Dock wharf. The sub-marine investigation showed that a small piece had been chipped off one of the flanges, but the injury was so slight as to be hardly noticeable.

The cruiser New-York was yesterday placed in the Simpson dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard. The dock was flooded early in the morning to float the San Francisco out of the basin. Shortly after the latter had been backed out and moored to the Cob Dock wharf, the New-York came off her mooring lines, and, aided by two tugs, was steered into the dock. There were twenty-six feet of water over the port sill. The cruiser's extreme draught was 25 feet 6 inches.

When the New-York was last in dry dock, four coats of paint were put on the hull. A board of officers of which Lieut. Roper is senior member has been ordered to examine and report on the condition of the paint after its two and a half months' immersion in salt water. It is intended to take the cruiser out of dock Tuesday.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Gov. Flower, who was to have reviewed the Twenty-second Regiment next Tuesday evening, has found it impossible to do so. Col. E. A. McAlpin, the next Adjutant General, has accepted the honor. On this occasion the regiment will parade in three battalions, the first being commanded by Major Franklin Bartlett, the second by Major George E. B. Hart, and the third by Capt. George A. Demarest.

During the evening the following members will be presented with the State decoration for long and faithful service:

Twenty-five Years—Col. John T. Camp, Drum Major George W. Brown, N. C. S.; Capt. Joseph P. Jardine, (attached,) Private John J. Sullivan, Company B. Twenty Years—Capt. William J. Maidhof, Company B; Chaplain William N. Dunnell, staff; Sergt. Albert Wilkinson, N. C. S.; Capt. M. E. Burnton, staff; Capt. James P. Kenworthy, Company A; Musician Charles Wannemacher, Company F. Fifteen Years—Capt. William B. Smith, Company F; Capt. William H. Cortelyou, Company D; Capt. George F. Demarest, Company G; Adjt. H. H. Treadwell, staff; First Sergt. A. Chellborg, Company D; Lieut. James D. Bell, Company D; Lieut. Walter S. Bennett, Company F; Sergt. William L. Borstleman, N. C. S.; Lieut. Joseph M. Smith, staff; Capt. N. B. Thurston, Company E; First Sergt. Joseph A. Turney, Company F; Lieut. Col. William V. King, field. Ten Years—Major George E. B. Hart, field; Adjt. Stephen F. Hart, staff; Adjt. Robert J. Daly, staff; Corp. J. E. Burke, Company C; Private Charles R. Henriques, Company K; Quartermaster Sergeant J. J. Dunn, Major Franklin Bartlett, field; Quartermaster Sergeant J. H. Beatty, Company G; Private Charles H. Lomax, Company E; Capt. M. C. Murray, Company C; Lieut. D. J. Murphy, Company C; First Sergt. B. S. Hart, Company K; Sergt. M. T. Simpson, Lieut. F. C. Ringer, Company B; Musician Lucien Bourdenay, Company F; Lieut. D. Lowenbein, Company F; Corp. Joseph Unger, Company B; Lieut. Frank M. Anderson, Company D; Sergt. W. B. Treadwell, Company B; Sergt. P. J. Clinton, Company K; First Sergt. Bloomfield Usher, Company E; Lieut. M. M. Miles, Company E; Lieut. W. B. Hitchkin, Company E; Lieut. Charles E. Asten, Company C; Quartermaster Sergeant Emil M. Bunsman, Company B; Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Gillies, Company E; Lieut. Giles Rae, Company G; Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick D. Britton, N. C. S.; Private Dickson D. Alley, Company A; Musician Charles C. Von Ronk, Company F, and Musician Alonzo Warde, Company C.

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When Capt. Kenworthy assumed command of Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment, about eighteen months ago, he found it in a thoroughly demoralized and almost mutinous condition, turning out hardly six files for drill out of a total of some thirty-eight men, which was all that was left of ninety-five men who were on the rolls four years ago. It has taken a great deal of hard and persistent work to build the company up. Although the company has only increased to forty-four men, out of that number about fifteen are new men this season, and all in the company are now working harmoniously. It is only a question of a short time when Company A will be once again up to its old standard of efficiency. The drill a few nights since was highly creditable, especially considering the number of new men in the ranks. The precision with which Company A executed the various movements was worthy of the highest commendation.

Before the season ends it is confidently expected Company A will increase its roster to fifty-five men. Most of the praise for this good showing may be placed to the credit of Lieut. Murphy, who is an indefatigable worker in this direction. Through the efforts of Lieut. Murphy, also, every man in the company has been qualified at Creedmoor as marksmen, six of whom are sharpshooters. Lieut. Stoddard has also done effective work for the advancement of the company.

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The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment desires to have the attention of the members of the regiment drawn to the fact that the association is not composed exclusively of war veterans, but that all members who have served their time in or are entitled to honorable discharge from the Seventy-first Regiment are eligible to membership. It is earnestly desired by the association that as soon as any member is eligible he will make application for membership. The object is to perpetuate old associations and to be always organized to aid the regiment in any way possible. The application card can be obtained from members or at any meeting of the association. Its regular meetings are held on the third Monday in each month. Among the applicants for membership recently were Capt. Edwin Gould, Major C. H. Smith, and Lieut. F. Brandes.

In Vermont all commissioned officers must attend a special school of drill and instruction once a year, under the supervision of the Brigade Commander. This school is so conducted that each field, company, and battery officer shall evince his proficiency in the "School of the Soldier" as prescribed in the drill regulations for his arm of the service by drilling in ranks as a private soldier, and also by commanding and drilling a body of men commensurate with his rank. Each officer of the brigade, regimental, or battalion staff is called upon to perform those duties prescribed for him by Drill Regulations. The Adjutant General, Brigade Commander, and Assistant Inspector General are constituted a board of officers to observe and report the proficiency of each officer. The next assembly of the officers school will be held at Burlington Jan. 10 and 11, 1895.

On and after Jan. 1, 1895, all commissioned officers, except general officers, the staff of the Commander in Chief, medical officers, and Chaplains, previous to receiving their commissions, must pass a satisfactory examination before a board of officers appointed by the Commander in Chief.

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Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment has issued orders that the non-commissioned officers are to assemble Saturday evenings of each week in fatigue uniform for drill and instructions. The drills of the non-commissioned officers are ordered preparatory to an exhibition drill, to be held on the evening of the non-commissioned officers' reception, Feb. 21. The drills are to be under the personal supervision of the Colonel.

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The following members of the Fourteenth Regiment are entitled to the new State decoration for long service: The first-class medals are for twenty-five years of service, and will be awarded to Col. Michell and Capt. John J. Dixon, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice; the second-class medals for twenty years' service will go to Private William McDermott of Company I, Color Bearer William J. Lepine, Second Lieut. John P. McNamara of Company C, Adjt. Hassell Nutt, Private Michael McNamee of Company E, Private Cornelius McLaughlin of Company G, and Lieut. Col. Austen Oliver Crane.

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The following civil officers have been elected in the Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment: President—William D. Cornell; Vice Presidents—Charles H. Ridgway and John M. Ranken; Recording Secretary—Peter Kinsey; Corresponding Secretary—James L. Wilsey; Chaplain—The Rev. James H. Darlington; Treasurer—John H. Brennen; Trustees—Thomas S. Cooper, Cortland St. John, George E. Libbey, William E. Banks, and F. E. Shipman.

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Capt. Wendel of the First Battery has ordered drills by platoon as follows: Wednesdays, the first platoon, Lieuts. Engleman and Boecker; Fridays, the second platoon, Lieuts. Koehler and Schmidt; Tuesdays, recruits and non-commissioned officers' drill, and Thursdays, the cadet corps under command of Lieut. Schmidt. The athletic section practices on Mondays. Lance Corps. Unterwager and Johannes, who are graduates from the Cadet Corps, passed the examining board. Lieut. Schmidt will be at the armory every Thursday evening, when he can be seen by any young men from sixteen to twenty years of age who are desirous of joining the Cadet Corps.

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Apropos of the excellent showing of the Seventy-first Regiment at its annual inspection a few weeks ago, which was noted in this column, Inspector Gen. T. H. McGrath has made the following flattering remarks on the muster rolls of the regiment, which have just been returned from Albany:

"Certainly for the past twenty years, and possibly for a much longer period, the Seventy-first Regiment has not passed so creditable an inspection. The command was paraded in undress, with packs and overcoats rolled. Ordinarily this uniform would impair military appearance when contrasted with full dress, but here the conditions were strongly reversed. Clean brasses, well-cared-for equipments, steadiness, and soldierly bearing predominated. While all credit should be bestowed upon officers and men for these flattering conditions, there is no doubt that the master hand is the commanding officer. His soldierly influence is reflected through the entire regiment. Col. Greene has a right to be proud of the transformation which has taken place since he assumed command."

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Richards has resigned, as has Lieut. S. Wilkes of Company I. Sergt. J. Hunter of Company B has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant, and Sergt. L. F. Stein of Company K has been appointed Commissary Sergeant.

The Souvenir Committee of the Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment has completed its work, and produced an unusually handsome book of between 200 and 300 pages of very interesting and attractive historical matter connected with the Twelfth Regiment. The souvenir is very fully illustrated with portraits and camp scenes. This souvenir has been published by subscription. The edition is limited, and no plates of the type matter have been made, but the committee has reserved a few extra copies for friends of the regiment. The price of these copies is fixed at $3 each.

The Twelfth Regiment will probably hold a review and reception in the first part of January. The following committee has been appointed to take charge of the arrangements: Major Burns, Capts. Selter, Dyer, and Smith; Lieut. Banks, and Adjt. Wainwright. Lieut. L. B. Banks of Company D has been elected a Captain in the Third Regiment of Connecticut. There will be an election in Company K for a Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. Company A will hold a ball at Lyric Hall March 6.

LAWMAKERS IN CONNECTICUT

MANY REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Samuel Fessenden Appears to be in the Lead—Professions Represented in House and Senate.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—A good many well-known lawyers of this State will be in the next Connecticut House of Representatives. These will include Samuel Fessenden, the State's Attorney for Fairfield County and one of the leaders of the Republican Party in Connecticut. He is a pronounced candidate for the Speakership, and most of the politicians say that he will be chosen for that office.

Then there is another State's Attorney, William T. Elmer of Middlesex County, the very close friend of Governor-elect Coffin. He, too, is a candidate for the Speakership, and is expected to have Mr. Coffin's influence. Another lawyer, Gardner Greene, Jr., of Norwich, the Republican leader in the dead-lock General Assembly, is making a brilliant dash for the Speakership.

Among the other lawyers are Henry G. Newton of this city, who is indorsed by many as a competent man for Speaker; Judge George H. Cowell of Waterbury, George M. Gunn of Milford, the Democratic leader in the last House of Representatives; Stiles Judson, Jr., of Stratford. Republican nominee for Secretary of State four years ago and a promising candidate for Speaker until he heard that Samuel Fessenden was in the race, when he immediately withdrew in favor of Fessenden; Edgar M. Warner of Putnam, Eugene C. Dempsey of Danbury, Wellington B. Smith of Winchester, Alberto T. Roraback of North Canaan, Andrew J. Bowen of Windham, Willard A. Roraback of Torrington, and Hubert Williams of Salisbury. Newton was the Republican leader in the House in 1885, Cowell was Clerk of the House in 1872, and Gunn has probably had a longer legislative experience than any other of the members elected for the coming session. Elmer, Bowen, and Warner have all been in the Legislature before.

The clergymen in the House are the Rev. Otis E. Range of Guilford, the Rev. Robert E. Turner of Lebanon, and the Rev. George W. Remington of Colebrook. There are seven physicians, one teacher, and one insurance agent in the House.

There are a score or more among the elected ones who have served in the House before, including Catcliffe Hicks of Tolland and George M. Clark of Haddam.

Some of the old soldiers have been sent to the House. They include Commander William H. Watrous of Robert O. Tyler Post of Hartford and Senior Department Commander John M. Brewer of Norwich. Fessenden is a veteran, too, having served from the State of Maine. He is one of the youngest veterans in Connecticut, and was one of the founders of the Legislative Club in Hartford, in 1879, that led to the organization of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut.

Senator George E. Lounsbury appears to be the only university man in the Senate. He was graduated from Yale in 1863, and was a classmate of Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale and William C. Whitney of President Cleveland's first Cabinet. Senator Lounsbury is a brother of ex-Gov. Lounsbury.

Eleven of the Senators have served in the House. Only two, Coffey of Granby and Ferris of South Norwalk, were returned from the Senate of 1893. Coffey had the honor of reporting the School Suffrage act, permitting women to vote at all school meetings and school elections in the State. Senator William H. Palmer of Norwich is the only veteran in the Senate. The oldest member is Thomas R. Pickering of Portland, aged sixty-three. There are three lawyers in the Senate, eight manufacturers, four farmers, one insurance agent, and one Democrat whose seat will not be contested. He represents the Hartford, or First, District.

Philadelphia Fugitives Caught.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Charles W. Rowe and W. W. Wells, wanted in Philadelphia by their bondsmen, were arrested here yesterday. They were connected with a lumber company. After being arrested they disappeared from Philadelphia, about Oct. 10. They came here soon afterward. Wells, who is the younger man, had a position with the Atlanta Machine Company and was at work when arrested. Rowe was at his boarding house. They say that they will return without a requisition.

A Daughter's Death Causes Suicide.

SEYMOUR, Conn., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Deborah De Lafayette, aged forty-nine, was discovered by a daughter when she returned from work, about 5 o'clock last evening, breathing hard, and a four-ounce bottle of chloroform was lying empty beside her. The loss by death of a daughter a few months ago, it is believed, unbalanced her mind.

A Liquor-Selling Postmaster.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 15.—J. W. Lee, the Postmaster at Fort Mason, and a County Commissioner of Lake County, was arrested and brought to this city to-day on a charge of selling liquor without paying the Government tax. He was a candidate for County Judge and had been strongly indorsed for the office.

A NORMAL SCHOOL DEDICATED

Exercises at Oneonta, N. Y., Attended by Many Prominent Educators.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Fifteen hundred persons attended the dedication of the new Normal School Building here to-day. The building is of brick, four stories high, of Renaissance architecture, and cost $250,000.

The exercises drew a large number of prominent educators from all parts of the country. Among the speakers were James F. Crooker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois; Dr. N. L. Andrews, Dean of the Colgate University; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the National Educational Association; E. N. Jones, President of the State Teachers' Association; John R. Reid of Jamaica, L. I.; Prof. A. S. Downing, Judge Hartford E. Nelson, C. W. Barden, of Syracuse, and Dr. James M. Milne, who has been Principal of the school since its organization five years ago.

The school has 700 pupils, and every one of its 500 graduates has become a teacher. The building replaces the one burned Feb. 15 last.

WORK ON THE CRUISER NEW-YORK

It Is to be Hurried On in Order to Send Her to the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Capt. Robley D. Evans visited the Navy Department today, making arrangements to hurry the work required on the flagship New-York, in order that she may get away for the West Indies the last of the present month. Orders were issued to-day to have the big armored cruiser put in the dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard as soon as the San Francisco came out. The Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Marblehead will probably accompany the New-York to the West Indies, joining the Columbia and Montgomery already in the Gulf of Mexico.

During the Winter this fleet will take part in squadron evolutions. The San Francisco will sail for Europe about the end of December.

Arrested for a Murder in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Henry Johnson, a negro, who killed Conductor Nelson, on an excursion train, near Brunswick, on July 29 last, was arrested here yesterday. He denies that he killed Nelson, but the evidence is convincing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelpnia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadós, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alisa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Frontera, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.* Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day. After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—By specially-chartered steamer "Friesland," Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinopie, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-U. S. Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants.

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Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
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SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 19
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